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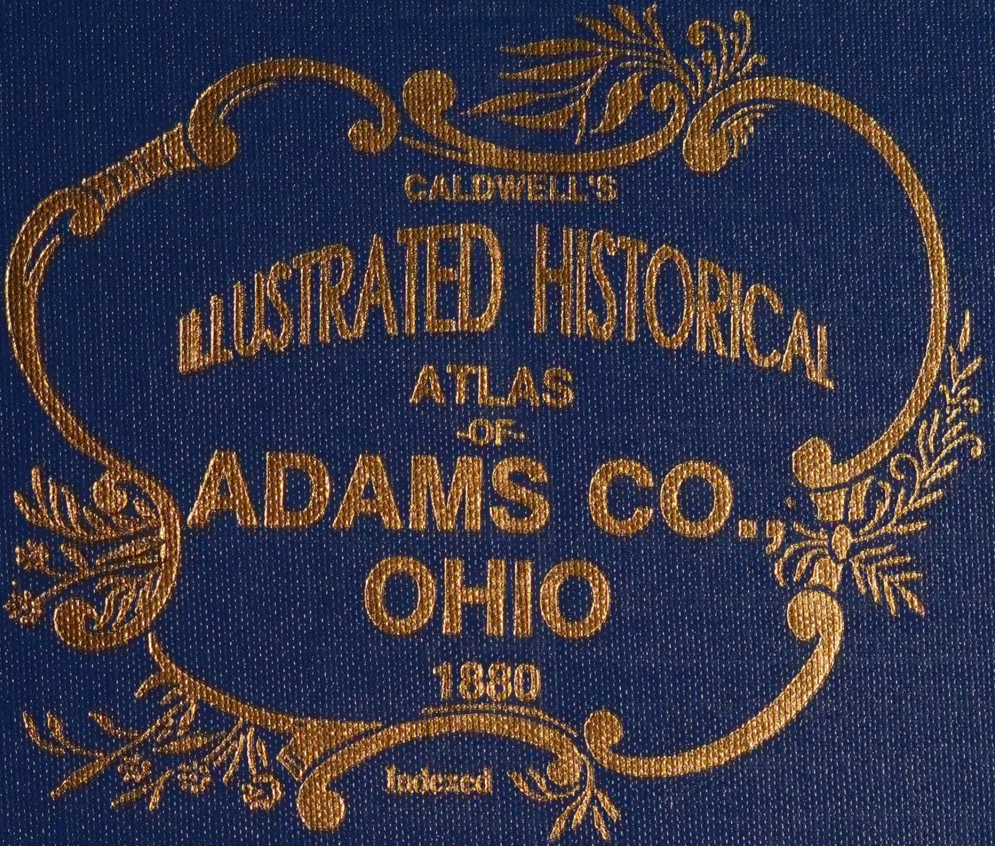

CALDWELL'S

ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS -OF- ADAMS CO., OHIO

1880

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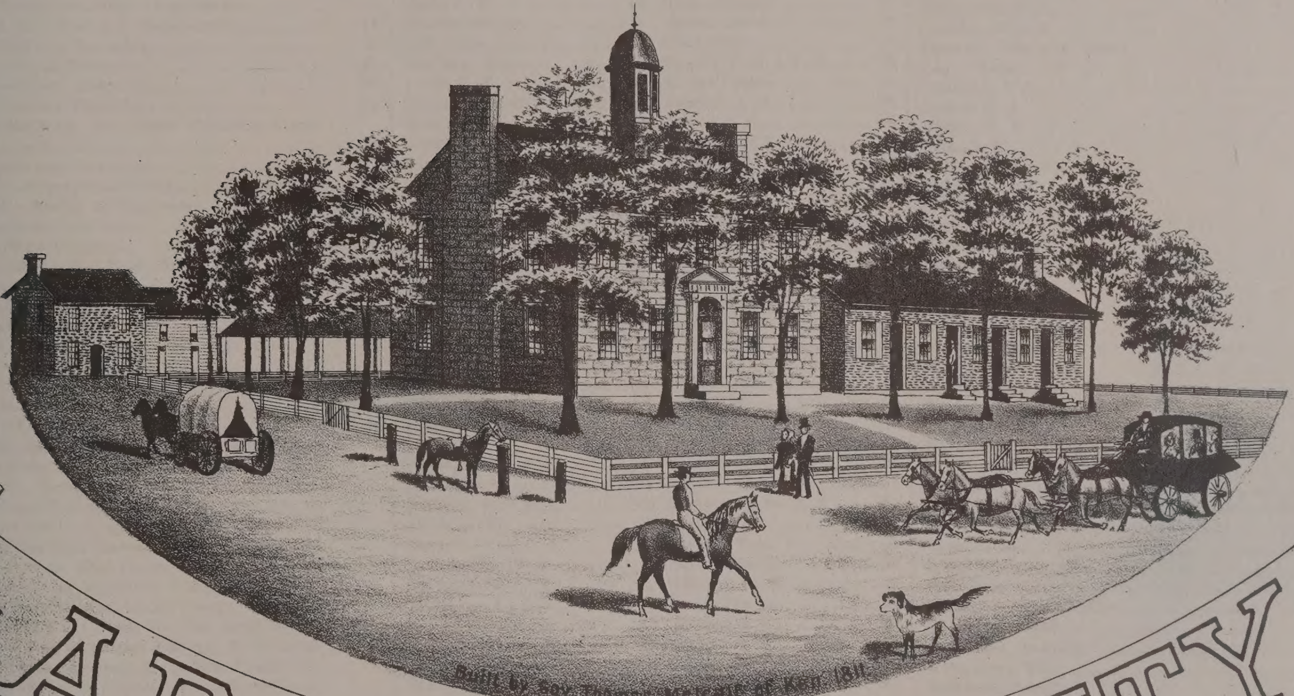
Built by Gov Thomas Metcalf of Ken. 1811

OF ADAMS COUNTY,

1797. OHIO. 1880.

Compiled from Actual Surveys by Professional Engineers, by Order of County Commissioners.

WALTER F. ARMS, MANAGER.

JACOB LEAMON,
HISTORIAN.

F. R. ROBJOHNS,
ARTIST.

Published by J. A. CALDWELL, Newark, O.

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PREFACE.

While the gathering and writing of local history is an important matter, and to the man of tastes suited to the work, an interesting and pleasant task—yet, after all, it is a tedious, laborious and difficult business. The patient care and research, necessary to reconcile the thousand and one contradictory and conflicting statements given by men equally honest and apparently well qualified to give truthful and correct accounts of the incidents of early times, the fixing of dates, etc., can scarcely be imagined by those who have thought but little on the subject. In fact, years, instead of months, might be well spent in completing, perfecting and bringing into symmetry and systematic shape, all the details of a history of this kind. Works of this sort are never perfect, and we don't expect that ours will be an, exception.

We have had additional difficulties to encounter.

1st. We have not had the opportunity to read the proof that we might correct verbal errors, should they occur.

2d. Instead of completing our work and then revising and arranging it in systematic order as a whole, we have had to send our manuscript to the printer, in detached portions, as fast as prepared.

History should be preserved and studied, because it is the only light we have to guide us in the future. By its light we can trace and understand the measures by which nations have grown to prosperity and power, and their people been made happy and prosperous, or we can trace the causes that have led to the downfall of governments and Empires, and reduced their inhabitants to poverty, degradation and misery.

It was from the history of the nations of the past, that we gained the knowledge that has enabled us to form the best system of Government the world has ever known. Without the light thrown on our pathway by the history of gone by ages, the world would be left to grope its way in darkness, without a ray of light to guide it through the flight of future years.

The importance of preserving the local and early history of Nations, States and communities can hardly be estimated. The facts thus preserved will enable the future historian to account for many things that might otherwise appear obscure. The origin of the character of Nations, States or communities may often be explained by tracing back their history, to the influence exerted upon them by some one or more individuals, who have imparted this character to them in their commencement.

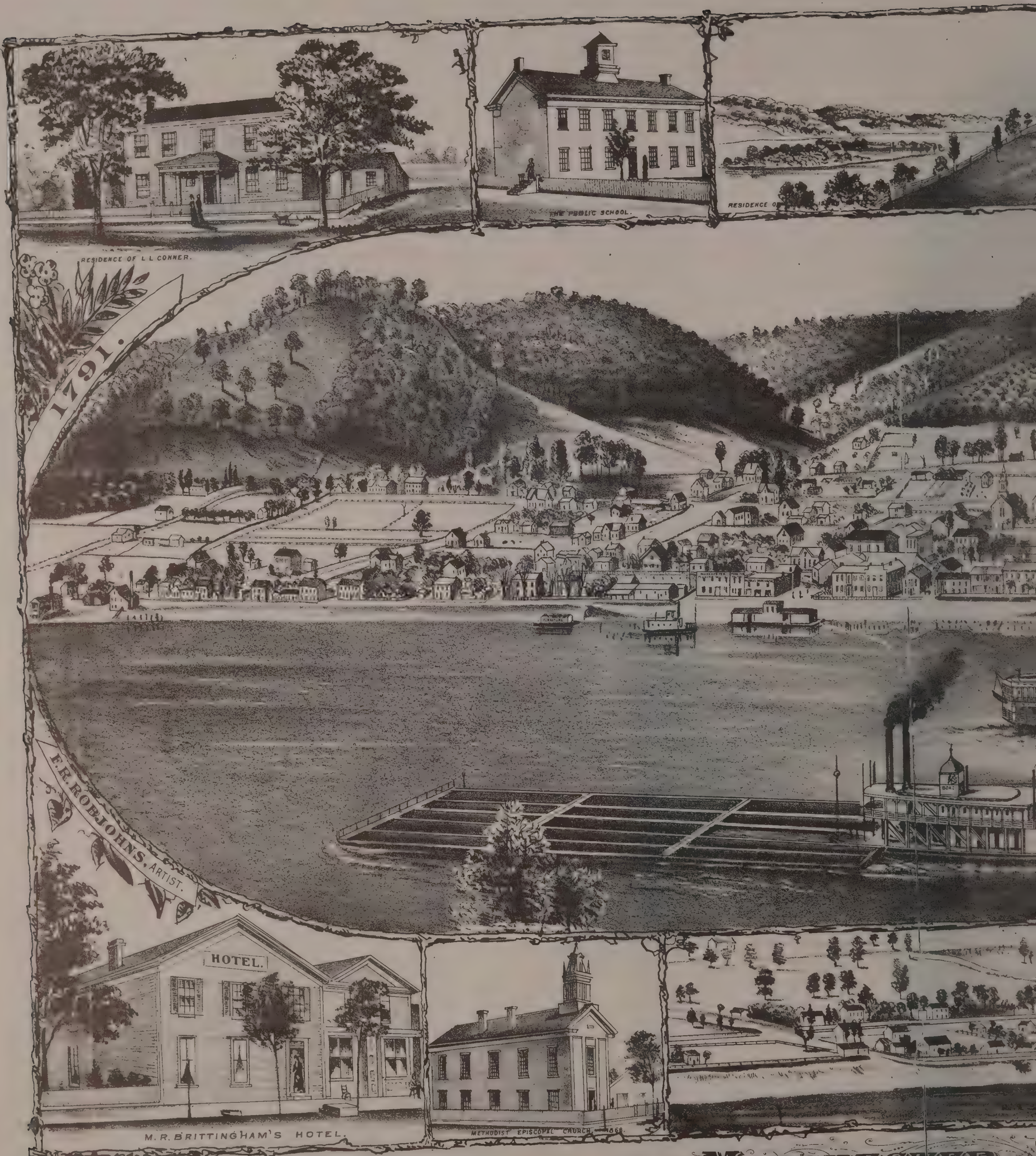
Besides this, it is a duty we owe our forefathers who have borne the toil and hardships of clearing away the forests and established institutions that have given us the best government ever known to man, to preserve and keep their names and deeds in everlasting remembrance. Their bones are mouldering to dust, but their memories should live. The man with a soul so small or a mind so uncultivated or indifferent as not to desire to perpetrate or preserve the names and works of these forefathers, who have left him such a priceless heritage, hardly deserves to enjoy the blessings bequeathed to him.

To the man of cultivated taste or appreciative mind, there is no purer, better pleasure, than to recall to mind the early scenes that transpired in his neighborhood, perhaps on the very ground he occupies. In his imagination he sees how the forests can see the old pioneers at their work, clearing up their farms, and see how their cabins looked. He can visibly view the actual localities made memorial by the deadly assault of the Indian, or the capture of some early settler by the wily savages. Local history, if preserved, would point out the localities of all the adventures and incidents of the early pioneers, bringing before the cultured mind a vivid panorama of the scenes of other days.

We hope, with all our imperfections, that we may have been the means of gathering up and saving from annihilation some of the many incidents in the history of the country, which were fast fading into the night of oblivion. If we shall have partially succeeded in this, we will feel content.

In conclusion we beg to tender our kindest thanks and acknowledgements to the good people of Adams county, for their generous kindness and hospitality, and for the aid they have so uniformly extended to us in the prosecution of our work. We would be glad to mention by name those who have taken so deep an interest in our work, but the number is so great it would occupy too much space to mention all their names. We hope, therefore, they will accept this general acknowledgement which is none the less sincere.

To the county officers about the Court-house, one and all, we specially desire to return our thanks for their courtesy and kindness, and their aid in giving us access to the public records.


RESIDENCE OF L L CONNER.
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RESIDENCE O
1791.
F.R. ROBJOHNS, ARTIST.
HOTEL.
M.R. BRITTINGHAM'S HOTEL.
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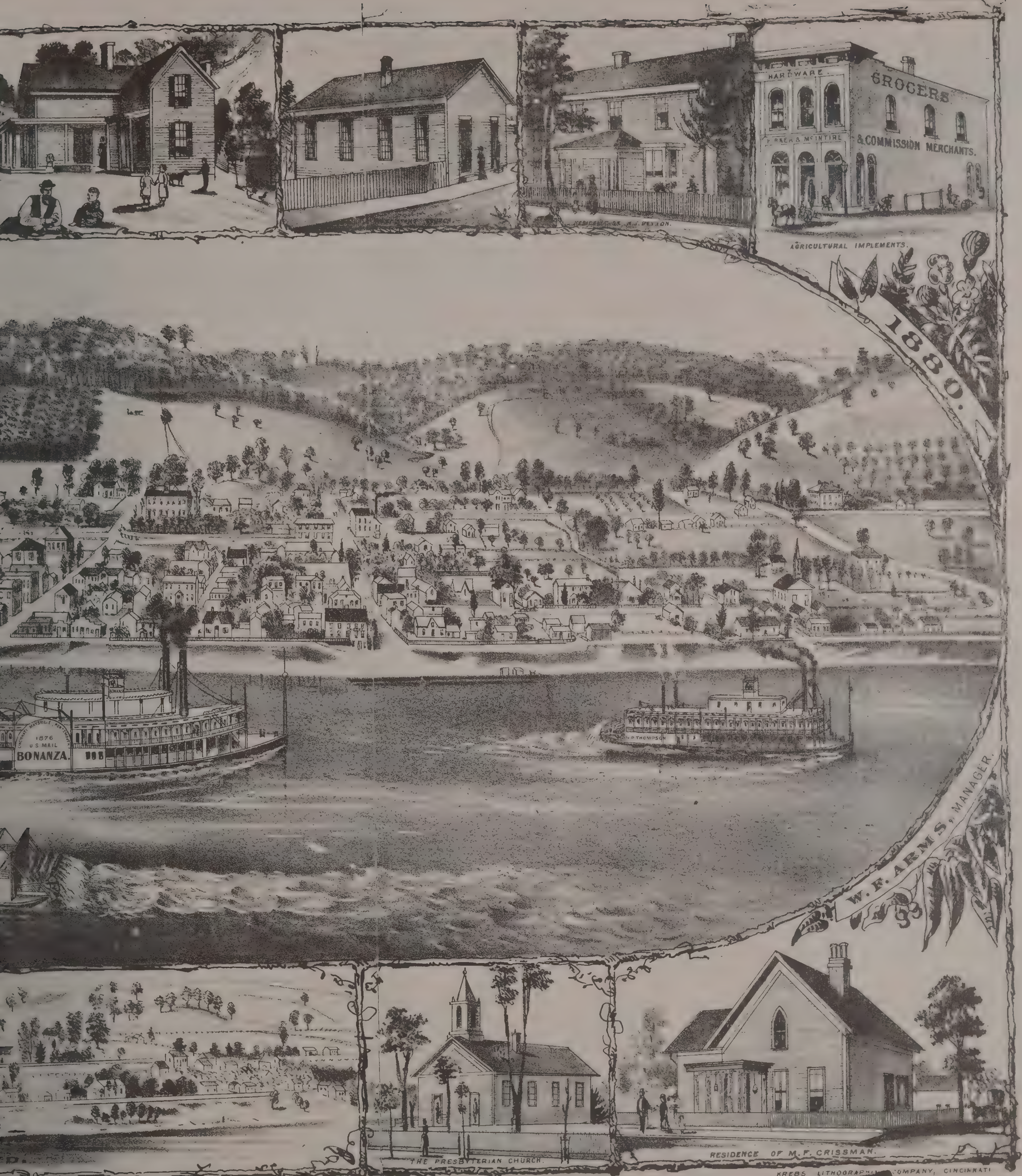

ADAMS CO, OHIO,

E, AT CAPT. LITTLE'S.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

Ohio as it emerged above the Waters—Geological Formations—Primitive Races—Mound Builders—Titles to Ohio—Indians—Ohio without Inhabitants—French Title—English title—The title of the United States.

When the territory of Ohio emerged from the ancient waters of the carboniferous period, it presented the appearance of an extended monotonous plain. It has not been materially changed since that period, in a topographical sense, except by the excavating power of the streams. There are no geological uplifts, or mountain ranges, or peaks.

In Ohio no primitive rocks are found in place. Her rocks are all sedimentary and stratified, and as they are horizontal, the strata that appear at the surface are few. Her geology is therefore very simple and easily understood, especially when we compare it with that of New York or Pennsylvania, where a much greater variety of formations is seen.

The lowest visible rock in Ohio, is the blue limestone, of Cincinnati, which is also the lowest in a physical as well as in a geological sense. We have no means of ascertaining the thickness of the blue limestone, for we have not penetrated through it to the rocks beneath; yet it is estimated at more than 1000 feet, 600 to 700 of which are visible.

If we group the rocks of Ohio according to their lithological characters, there are five distinct divisions, that any person will discover on examination. The difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition is so marked that no more natural division could be made.

1st.	Limestone, visible thickness in Adams county, according to Dr. Locke	772 feet
2d.	Black shale, thickness at same place	251 "
3d.	Fine grained sandstone, thickness	343 "
4th.	Conglomerate "	200 "
5th.	Coal series, estimated "	2,000 "
	Thickness in Ohio	3,566 "

This is dividing the rocks, not according to strict geological rules, but according to external appearances.

A person traveling from the west line of Adams county eastward, to the Little Scioto, in Scioto county, would pass over the out-cropping edges of all these rocks, and would see all the formations in Ohio.

They dip eastward at the rate of about 37 4-10 feet per mile; consequently, the cliff limestone, the upper member of the great limestone deposit, which at West Union, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati, at Brush creek, six miles east, is found to be only about 350 feet above the same level.

And the fine grained sandstone which caps the hills east of Brush creek, and west of the Scioto, as we approach the Little Scioto, sinks to the base of the hills and disappears beneath the conglomerate. This inclines continually to the river surface and plunges the coal.

This out crop forms a continuous but crooked line from the Ohio river to Lake Erie.

PRIMITIVE RACES OF OHIO.

It is not determined whether we have yet discovered the original or first people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are continually bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of man has been established in Europe as a cotemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros, and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character that amounts to a demonstration. It is however known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red man, who was found here near four hundred years ago, by the Spanish and French explorers.

Five or six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus, the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland, and Greenland, along the Atlantic coast as far south as Long Island. They then found Indian tribes in New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence, when the English and French came to possess those regions.

These red Indians have no traditions of a prior people, but there are over a large part of the Lake country, and of the valley of the Mississippi, earth works, mounds, pyramids, ditches, and forts, the works of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil, and possessed mechanical skill. We know them as "Mound Builders," because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our day—many of them so large and high, that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt.

TITLES OF OHIO.

The territory that now constitutes Ohio was, first of all, so far as we can judge, in full possession of the race of Mound Builders; afterwards (but still in pre-historic times) its sole occupants and owners, for some centuries, were unquestionably those Indian tribes or nations, found here by the Europeans. They as well as the Mound-Builders, held titles acquired probably by priority of discovery—by conquest—by occupancy, or possession. Possessory titles they might be appropriately termed.

OHIO WITHOUT INHABITANTS.

After the destruction of the Eries by the five nations in 1656, and until 1700, or a little later, what is now the State of Ohio was uninhabited—a silent wilderness. The Miami Confederation, inhabiting the southern shore of Lake Michigan, extended southeasterly to the Wabash. The Illinois Confederacy extended down the eastern shore of the Mississippi to within about eighty miles of the Ohio. Hunting parties of the Chickasaws roamed up the eastern shore of the Mississsppi to about where Memphis now stands. The Cherokees occupied the slopes and valleys of the mountains about the borders of what is now East Tennessee. North Carolina and Georgia. The great basin, bounded north by Lake Erie, the Miamis, and the Illinois, west by the Mississippi, east by the Alleghanies, and south by the head waters of the streams that flow into the gulf of Mexico, seems to have been uninhabited and scarcely visited except by war parties of the Five Nations.

In the next half century, from 1700 to 1750, various tribes pressed into what is now Ohio, across all its borders. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the Wendats, called by the French Ouendats, and spelled by the English Wyandots, extended their settlements into the northwestern part of Ohio, and became permanently fixed there.

The Miamis pushed their borders into the western portion Shawnees settled the Scioto valley. The Shawnees were not found originally in Ohio, but migrated there after 1750. They were called by the French Chaouanons, by the English, Shawanoes, which was afterwards changed to Shawanee and recently to Shawnee. The Delawares settled the valleys of the Muskingum. Detachments of the Five Nations, mostly Senecas, occupied part of the northern and eastern part of the State. The Senecas, who settled the northern part were called by that name. Those who settled in the eastern portion, between the Delawares and the Pennsylvania border, were called Mingoes. The Five Nations were called Iroquios by the French, Maquas by the Dutch, Five Nations by the English, and Mengwe by the Delawares. The Pennsylvanians, changing the appellation "Mengwe," which they had heard used by the Delawares, called the Five Nations "Mingoes." And so the band of Senecas who settled in Ohio, between the Delawares, on the Muskingum, and the Pennsylvania border, went by the name of Mingoes.

These were the Indians that occupied the territory that now forms the State of Ohio, immediately before its settlement by the whites—and these were the tribes whom our forefathers had to subdue, before they could peacefully possess the land.

THE FRENCH TITLE.

The claims of the different European monarchs to large portions of the western continent, were based upon the first discoveries made by their subjects, without regard to the rights of the occupants of the country—the Indians.

Thus France claimed, by right of priority of discovery, all the territory now comprised within the limits of Ohio, which was a part of that region between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, first known by the general name of Louisiana.

THE ENGLISH TITLE.

The principal ground whereon the English claimed dominion beyond the Alleghanies, was, that the Six Nations owned the Ohio valley, and had placed it with their other lands, under the protection of England. Some of the western lands were also claimed by the British as having been actually purchased, at Lancaster, Penn., in 1744, at a treaty between the colonists and the Six Nations, at that place.

These conflicting claims of France and England were settled by the arbitrament of the sword, and after long and bloody wars France succumbed to the power of England, and by the treaty of Paris in February, 1763, she formally relinquished to Great Britain all her claims to that portion of her territory between the Ohio and the Mississippi.

THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The colonies having, in 1776, renounced their allegiance to the British king, and assumed rank as free, sovereign and independent States, each State claimed the right of soil and jurisdiction over the district of country embraced within its charter from the kings of England.

The claim of the English to the late northwestern territory was ceded to the United States, by the treaty of peace signed at Paris, September 3, 1783. The provisional articles which formed the basis of that treaty, more especially as related to the boundary, were signed at Paris, November 2, 1782. During the pendency of the negotiation relative to these preliminary articles, Mr. Oswald, the British commissioner, proposed the Ohio river as the western boundary of the United States, and but for the indomitable perseverance of that revolutionary patriot, John Adams, one of the American commissioners, who opposed the proposition, and insisted on the Mississippi as the boundary, the probability is, that the proposition of Mr. Oswald would have been acceded to by the United States commissioners.

Those States which had no charters for western land grants insisted that these unappropriated lands ought to be used for the benefit of all the States, according to their population, as the titles to them were secured by the blood and treasure of all. Congress repeatedly urged upon those States owning western unappropriated lands, to make liberal cessions of them for the common benefit of all.

The States claiming rights or titles to these western lands finally ceded their claims to them to the general government, to be held for the benefit of all the States, with certain reservations made by Virginia and Connecticut, as will be presently stated.

Thus the United States ostensibly acquired the sole title to the territory that now embraces within its limits the State of Ohio.

But these were not, however, the only claims that had to be extinguished, prior to the commencement of settlements within its limits. Numerous savage Indian tribes asserted their respecttive claims, by virtue of prior possession, which had also to be extinguished.

A treaty for this purpose was accordingly made at Fort Stanwix, October 27, 1784, with the sachems, and warriors of the Mohawks, Onandagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras; by the third article of which treaty, the said Six Nations ceded to the United States all claims to the country west of a line extending along the western boundary of Pennsylvania, from the mouth of Oyounayed to the river Ohio. A treaty was also concluded at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785 with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottowa nations, by which more accessions of territory were acquired.

THE CLAIMS OF VIRGINIA AND OTHER STATES TO THE TERITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER, AND THE CESSION OF THEIR TITLES TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

As just stated, at the close of the Revolutionary War, several of the confederated States claimed titles to more or less of this territory, by virtue of grants made by the Kings of England, previous to that struggle. Virginia acquired a title by its several charters granted by James I., bearing dates respectively April 10, 1606; May 23, 1609; March 12, 1611. The colony of Virginia first attempted to exercise authority in, or jurisdiction over, that portion of its extensive domains, that was organized by the ordinance of '87, in "the territory northwest of the River Ohio," when in 1769, the House of Burgesses, of said colony passed an act establishing the county of Botetourt, with the Mississippi River as its western boundary. The aforesaid act recited, that "Whereas, the people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court house, and must necessarily become a separate county, as soon as their numbers are sufficient, which will probably happen in a short time, be it therefore enacted by the the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt which lies on the said waters of the Mississippi, shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court for the purpose of building a court house and prison for said county.

Connecticut also held a claim for a portion of this territory extending to the Pacific coast, granted by Charles II, April 23, 1662. Massachusetts had similar claims, so also had New York.

From the vague and indefinite ideas of the English government in regard to the geography of the "New World," these grants were not clearly defined or described, and sometimes they overlapped. This was likely to lead to disputes and wrangling among the claimants that would be difficult to decide.

In the Legislature of Connecticut was asserted the undoubted and exclusive right of jurisdiction, and it "Resolved, that his excellency, the Governor, be desired to issue his proclamation, declaring and asserting the right of his State to all the lands within the limits aforesaid, and strictly forbidding all persons to enter or settle thereon, without special license and authority, first obtained from the General Assembly of this State."

In consequence of this state of affairs, Congress, in 1784, addressed a recommendation to all the States having territorial claims in the West, asking them to cede their lands to the confederacy, to aid the payment of the debts incurred during the revolution, and to promote the harmony of the Union.

In accordance with this recommendation, Virginia, on the first day of March, 1784, by her delegates in Congress, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Authur Lee and James Monroe, deeded all her rights in the territory northwest of the Ohio, to the United States.

On the first day of March, 1781, New York ceded all her claims to the northwest territory to the general government; and on the 18th day of April, 1785, Massachusetts ceded to the United States all her claims to the western territories.

On the 14th of September, 1786, the delegates from Connecticut executed a deed of cession, in accordance with the terms proposed by Congress; thus the title to the whole of the territory northwest of the Ohio, became the property of the government. This vast domain contained several hundred millions of acres.

When Ohio was admitted into the Union as an independent State, one of the terms of admission was, that the fee simple to all the lands within its limits, except those previously granted or sold, should vest in the United States. Different portions of these lands had or have at different periods been granted or sold, to various individuals, companies, or bodies politic.

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CHAPTER II.

LAND GRANTS.

The following are the names by which the different bodies of these lands are designated, on account of these different forms of transfers, to-wit:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Western Reserve.
4. Fire Lands.
5. Ohio Company's Purchase
6. Donation Tract.
7. Symme's Purchase.
8. Refugee Tract.
9. French Grant.
10. Dohrman's Grant.
11. Zane's Grant.
12. Canal Lands.
13. Turnpike Lands.
14. Maumee Road Lands.
15. School Lands.
16. College Lands.
17. Ministerial Lands.
18. Moravian Lands.
19. Salt Sections.
20. Virginia Military Land.

CONGRESS LANDS.

Congress Lands are so called because they were sold to purchasers by the immediate agents of the government, conformably to laws enacted by Congress. They are all regularly surveyed into townships of six miles square each, under the authority and at the expense of the national government. In the eastern half of the State, that is, east of the Scioto river, and on a meridian line drawn three miles within the eastern limits of Marion and Crawford counties, the ranges are counted from east to west, and the numbers of the townships, from south to north, beginning on the Ohio as a base. But in the west half of the State, the ranges begin on the State line of Indiana, and are counted eastwardly, until they reach the other ranges, which are numbered westwardly, as above mentioned, excepting between the two Miami rivers, where the ranges run from south to north, and the numbers of the townships from west to east, that is, from the Great Miami as a base. In the purchase made in 1818 north of the Greenville treaty line, however, a "base line" is made in about the middle of the tract, on the parallel of the 41st degree north latitude, from which the townships are numbered both north and south.

UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS.

These lands are so called, from the circumstance of their having been appropriated, by an act of Congress, of the 1st of June 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war. The tract of country embracing these lands is bounded as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of the original seven ranges, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto river, thence up said river to the Greenville treaty line, thence north-easterly with said line, to old Fort Lawrence on the Tuscarawas river, thence due east to the place of beginning, including a tract of about 4,000 square miles, or 2,500,000 acres of land. It is, of course, bounded north by the Greenville treaty line, east by the seven ranges of townships, south by the congress and refugee lands, and west by the Scioto river.

These lands are surveyed into townships of five miles square. The townships were then again originally surveyed into quarter townships, of two and a half miles square, containing 4,000 acres each. Subsequently, some of those quarter townships were subdivided into forty lots of 100 acres each, for the accommodation of those soldiers who held warrants for 100 acres only. And again, after the time originally assigned for the location of these warrants had expired, certain quarter townships, which had not been located, were divided into sections of one mile square each, and sold by the general government like the main body of congress lands.

WESTERN RESERVE.

This land, as before stated, was originally granted to Connecticut, by Charles II., in 1662. This territory is situated in the north-east portion of the State, between Lake Erie on the north, Pennsylvania on the east, the parallel of the 41st degree of latitude on the south, and Sandusky and Seneca counties on the west. It extends 120 miles from east to west, and will average about 50 miles north and south, though upon the Pennsylvania line it is 68 miles from north to south. The area is about 3,800,000 acres. It is surveyed into townships of five miles square.

After the United States became a nation, the interfering claims of the different States in regard to the original grants made by the Kings of England, as before stated, were likely to become a source of trouble, that might terminate in disastrous results. When Congress undertook to obtain the title from the States, of their rights to these territories, it was with difficulty that the consent of Connecticut, to the cession of her rights, could be obtained. A compromise was finally effected, by which Connecticut retained her right to the soil of these 3,800,000 acres, while Congress obtained the right to the jurisdiction over it. They then united this tract to the territory that now forms the State of Ohio.

FIRE LANDS.

This is a tract of 781 square miles, or 500,000 acres, in the western part of the Reserve. The name originated from the circumstances of the State of Connecticut having granted these lands in 1792, as a donation to certain sufferers by fire, occasioned by the burning of the property of her citizens by the English during the Revolutionary war, particularly at New London, Fairfield and Norwalk. These lands include the five westernmost ranges of the Western Reserve townships. Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay project so far south as to leave but the space of six tiers and some fractions of townships between them and the 41st parallel, or a tract of about 30 by 27 miles in extent.

This tract is surveyed into townships of about five miles square each, and these townships are divided into four quarters.

OHIO COMPANY'S LAND.

This is a body of land containing about 1,500,000 acres, including however, the donation tract, school lands, &c., lying along the Ohio river, and including Meigs, nearly all of Athens, and a considerable part of Washington and Gallia counties. This tract was purchased by the government, Oct. 27, 1787, by Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargeant, from the neighborhood of Salem, Massachusetts, as agents for the "Ohio Company" so called, which had been formed in Massachusetts, for the purpose of a settlement in the Ohio country. Only 964.285 acres were ultimately paid for, and, of course, patented. This body of land was then apportioned out into 817 shares of 1,173 acres each, and a town lot, of one-third of an acre to each share. These shares were made up to each proprietor, in tracts, one of 640 acres, one of 262, one of 160, one of 100, one of 8, one of 3 acres, besides the before-mentioned town lot.

Unfortunately for the Ohio Company, owing to their want of topographical knowledge of the country, the body of land selected by them, with some partial exceptions, is the most hilly and sterile of any tract of land of similar extent in the State.

A great portion of its first settlers were revolutionary officers and soldiers, with their families. They made their first settlement on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Muskingum, where they founded the town of Marietta, which was the first important settlement in the State.

THE DONATION TRACT,

Is a body of 100,000 acres set off in the northern limits of the Ohio Company's tract, and granted to them by Congress, provided they should obtain one actual settler, upon each 100 acres thereof, within five years from the date of the grant, and that so much of the 100,000 acres aforesaid, as should not be taken up, shall revert to the general government.

This tract may, in some respects, be considered a part of the Ohio Company's purchase. It is situated in the northern limits of Washington county. It lies in an oblong shape, extending nearly seventeen miles from east to west, and about seven and a half miles from north to south.

SYMMES' PURCHASE.

This was a tract of 311.682 acres of land, in the south-western quarter of the State, between the Great and Little Miami rivers. It borders on the Ohio river, a distance of 27 miles, and extends so far back from the latter between the two Miamis, as to include the quantity of land just mentioned. It was patented to John Cleves Symmes, in 1794, for 67 cents per acre. Every section 16, or mile square in each township, was reserved by Congress for the use of schools; and section 29 for the support of religious institutions, besides 15 acres around Fort Washington in Cincinnati. This tract of country is now one of the most valuable in the State.

REFUGEE TRACT.

This a body of 100,000 acres of land granted by Congress, February 18, 1801, to certain individuals who left the British provinces during the revolutionary war and espoused the cause of freedom. It is a narrow strip of country 4½ miles broad from north to south, and extending eastward from the Scioto river 48 miles at Columbus into Muskingum county. It includes portions of the counties of Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Licking and Muskingum.

FRENCH GRANT.

This a tract of 24,000 acres of land bordering on the Ohio river, in the south-eastern portion of Scioto county. It was granted by Congress, in March, 1795, to a number of French families, who lost their lands at Gallipolis, by invalid titles. It extends from a point on the Ohio river, 1½ miles above, but opposite the mouth of Little Sandy creek in Kentucky, and extending eight miles in a direct line down the river, and from the two extremities of that line, extending back at right angles sufficiently far to include the quantity of land required, which exceeded four and a half miles back.

Twelve hundred acres additional were afterwards granted, adjoining the above mentioned tract, at its lower end, toward the mouth of Little Scioto river. Although the land in question was originally granted exclusively to Frenchmen, not more than eight or ten French families permanently settled on it, the other portion of the population being composed of emigrants from Vermont, New Hampshire and other States. This tract is composed of the township of Greene in Scioto county.

DOHRMAN'S GRANT.

This is a six mile square township of land, containing 23,040 acres, situated in the south-east portion of Tuscarawas county. It was given to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant of Lisbon, by act of Congress, of February 27, 1801, "in consideration of his having, during the revolutionary war, given shelter and aid to the American cruisers and vessels of war."

MORAVIAN LANDS.

These are three several tracts of 4,000 acres each, originally granted by the old continental Congress, in July, 1787, and confirmed by the act of Congress, of June 1, 1796, to the Moravian brethren, at Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, in trust and for the use of the christianized Indians living thereon. They are laid out in nearly square forms, on the Muskingum river, in what is now Tuscarawas county. They are called by the names of Schœnbrun, Gnadenhutten, and Salem tracts. The Indians have long since left them.

ZANE'S TRACTS

These are three several tracts of one mile square each—one on the Muskingum river, which includes the city of Zanesville—one at the crossing of the Hocking river, on which the town of Lancaster is laid out—and the third on the left bank of the Scioto river, opposite Chillicothe. They were granted by Congress, in May, 1796, to Ebenezer Zane, on condition that he should open a road through them from Wheeling, Virginia to Maysville, Kentucky.

There were also three other tracts, one mile square each, granted to Isaac Zane, in 1802, in consequence of his having been taken prisoner by the Indians when a boy, during the revolutionary war, and living with them most of his life, and having during that time, performed many acts of kindness and beneficence towards the American people. These tracts are situated in Champaign county, on King's creek, from three to five miles north-west of Urbana.

THE MAUMEE ROAD LANDS.

These are a body of lands, averaging two miles wide, lying along, one mile on each side of the road from the Maumee river at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of about 46 miles, and comprising nearly 60,000 acres. They were originally granted by the Indian owners, at the treaty of Brownsville, in 1808, to enable the United States to make a road on the line just mentioned. The general government never moved in the business, until February, 1823, when Congress passed an act, making over the aforesaid lands to the State of Ohio, provided she would, within four years thereafter, make and keep in repair, a good road throughout the aforesaid route of 46 miles. This road the State government opened out, obtained the land and sold it.

TURNPIKE LANDS.

These are forty-nine sections, amounting to 31,360 acres, situated along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion counties. They were originally granted by an act of Congress. on the 3d of March. 1827, and more especially, by a supplementary act the next year. The considerations, for which these lands were granted, were that the mail stages, and all troops and property of the United States, which should ever be moved and transferred along this road, should pass free of toll.

OHIO CANAL LANDS.

Congress by an act, passed on the 24th of May, 1828, granted to the State of Ohio 500,000 acres of land to aid the State in completing her canals, and also a quantity "equal to one-half of five sections in width on each side of said canal," (the Miami canal) so far as it passes through the public lands, north of the old Greenville treaty line. and this is estimated at 106 miles, thereby making the quantity of land thus granted 340,000 acres—or 840,000 acres in all. provided that all troops and property of the United States transported thereon, shall pass free of toll. as in the case of the before mentioned turnpike lands.

For both the canal and turnpike lands, the Governor made deeds to the individual purchasers.

SCHOOL LANDS.

By compact between the United States and the State of Ohio, when the latter was admitted, it was stipulated, for and in consideration that the State should never tax the Congress lands, until after they had been sold five years, and in consideration that the public lands would thereby more readily sell, that the one thirty-sixth part of all the territory included within the limits of the State, should be set apart, for the support of common schools therein. And for the purpose of getting at lands, which should, in point of quality of soil, be on an average with the whole of the land in the country, they decreed that it should be selected by lot, in small tracts, that to effect this fairly, it should consist of section number 16, let that section be good or bad, in every township of Congress land, and also in the Ohio Company's land, and in Symmes' purchases, all of which townships are composed of thirty-six sections each, and for the United States Military Lands and Western Reserve, a number of quarter townships, two and a half miles square each. (being the smallest surveys then made) should be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, in different places, throughout the United States military tract, equivalent in quality to the one thirty-sixth part of those two tracts respectively. And for the Virginia military tract, Congress enacted that a quantity of land equal to the one thirty-sixth part of the estimated quantity of land contained therein, should be selected by lot, in what was called the "New Purchase," now comprising Wayne, Richland, and part of Holmes and Marion counties, in quarter township tracts of three miles square each. Most of these selections were accordingly made, but in some instances, by the carelessness of the officers conducting the sales, or from some other cause, a few sections, 16, had been sold, in which case, Congress, when applied too, generally granted other lands in lieu thereof, as for instance, no section 16 was reserved in Montgomery township. in which Columbus is situated, and Congress afterwards granted therefore, section 21, in the township cornering thereon to the south-east. Furthermore, as the Virginia military tract was found to be much larger than was at first supposed there was not really school lands enough set off for this district. It lacked two quarter townships or 18 sections.

All these lands were vested in the Legislature, in trust, for the people for school purposes.

COLLEGE TOWNSHIPS.

These lands are embraced in three townships, six miles square each, granted by Congress, two of them to the Ohio Company, for the use of a college to be established within their purchase—and one for the use of the inhabitants of Symmes' purchase.

The two in the Ohio Company's purchase, are situated near the center of Athens county, and constitute a considerable part of the permanent funds of the Ohio University at Athens. That one belonging to Symmes' purchase, composes the north-western township in Butler county. Its income is appropriated to the Miami University, which is erected thereon. This university was chartered in 1809, and located in the town of Oxford, which is situated in the foregoing township of land, granted by Congress for its support.

These lands were really no donation, but were a part of the considerations inducing the Ohio Company and J. C. Symmes to make their purchases.

MINISTERIAL LANDS.

In both the Ohio Company's and Symmes purchase, every section 29—equal to one thirty-sixth part of every township—was reserved as a permanent fund, for the support of a settled minister. As the purchasers of these two tracts came from parts of the union where it was customary and deemed necessary to have a regular settled clergyman in every town, they therefore stipulated in their original purchase, that a permanent fund, in land, should thus be set apart for this purpose. In no other part of the State than in these two purchases, are any lands set apart for this purpose.

SALT SECTIONS.

Near the centre of Jackson county, Congress originally reserved from sale, thirty-sixsections, or one six mile square township around and including what was called the Scioto Salt Licks, also one quarter of a five mile square township in what is now Delaware county, in all, forty-two and a quarter sections, or 27,040 acres. By an act of Congress, of the 28th of December, 1824, the Legislature of Ohio was authorized to sell these lands, and apply the proceeds thereof, to such literary purposes as the Legislature may think proper, but to no other purpose whatever.

VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS.

This is one of the largest and most important reservations of lands made by the States which ceded territories to the general government.

This tract of land is situated between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers. It embraces within its limits, Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison and Union counties, entirely, and portions of Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Warren, Greene, Clark, Champaign, Logan and Hardin. It embraces a body of 6,570 square miles, or 4,204,800 acres of land.

As stated elsewhere, Virginia had, during the progress of the revolutionary war, promised her officers and soldiers serving in the continental line, large bounties in land. When she ceded her territory north-west of the Ohio to the general government, she reserved enough of the land to fulfill her engagements with her troops who had served in the continental army. Hence the name, "Virginia Military Lands."

Nothwithstanding the United States had, after the cession by the several States, of their claims to the western territory, made several treaties with the Indians, by which their titles to their lands seemed to have been extinguished, yet the tribes still maintained an attitude of extreme and relentless hostility, which continued until after Wayne's victory in 1794, completely crushed their hopes and humbled their pride.

It was while the Indians were still in this hostile attitude, that the first lodgement of the whites was made in Adams county, at Manchester .in 1791.

CHAPTER III.

The prospect before the first settlers.—Organization of the Teritory.—First Officers.—Second grade of territorial government.—Early laws.—Courts.—Early settlements. —First settlement in Adams county.

We can at this late day. but faintly imagine the outlook that presented itself to the view of the pioneers and their feelings, when they first landed upon the borders of the wilderness in which they were to make their homes.

Before them lay the boundless wilderness covered with a dense forest of trees that were in many places interlaced and festooned with the wild grape vines, which also frequently covered the smaller timber with their closely intertwined branches that made an almost impenetrable canopy of green. Through these forests roamed countless numbers of ferocious wild beasts, as well as the savage and cruel Indian, while beneath his feet lurked venomous reptiles.

A wilderness of great extext, presenting the virgin face of nature, unchanged by human cultivation or art, is one of the most sublime terrestrial objects which the Creator ever presented to the view of man.

One prominent feature of a wilderness is its solitude. Those who plunged into this forest left behind them not only the busy hum of men, but domestic animal life generally. The parting rays of the sun did not receive the requiems of the feathered songsters of the grove, nor was the dawning of the early morn. ushered in by the shrill clarion of the domestic fowls. The solitude of the night was interrupted only by the howl of the wolf, the melancholy moan of the ill boding owl, or the shriek of the frightful panther. Even the faithful dog, the only steadfast companion of man among the brute creation, partook of the silence of the desert; the discipline of his master forbid him to bark or move, but in obedience to his command, and his native sagacity. soon taught him the propriety of obedience to this severe government. The day was, if possible, more solitary than the night. The noise of the wild turkey, the croaking of the raven, or the wood-pecker tapping the hollow beech tree, did not much enliven the dreary scene. The cravings of hunger often compelled him from day to day to sustain the fatigues of the chase. Eager in the pursuit of his game his too much excited immagination, sometimes presented him with the phantom of the object of his chase, in a bush, a log, or mossy bank, and occasioned him to waste a load of his ammunition, more precious than gold, on a creature of his own brain, and he repaid himself the expense by making a joke of his mistake. His situation was not without its dangers. He did not know at what tread his foot might be stung by a serpent, at what moment he might be met by the formidable bear, or if in the evening, he knew not, on what limb of a tree, over his head, the murderous panther might be perched, in a squatting attitude, to drop down upon, and tear him to pieces in a moment. When watching a deer lick from his blind at night, the formidable panther was often his rival in the same business, and if by his growl, or otherwise, the man discovered the presence of his rival, the lord of the world always retired as speedily and secretly as possible, leaving him the undisturbed possession of the chance of game for the night. His situation was perilous in the extreme. The bite of a serpent, a broken limb, a wound of any kind, or sickness without medical skill, without those accommodations which wounds and sickness require, was a dreadful calamity.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

The United States having secured title to the "Great Northwest," Congress soon deemed it advisable to take the preliminary steps looking to the permanent establishment of civil government in the new and extensive territory of which that body had just become the legal custodian. Accordingly, after much mature deliberation and careful consideration of the subject, as well as prolonged discussion of the important questions involved, they. on the 13th of July, 1787, gave to the world the results of their deliberations in "An ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio," which has come to be best known as "The Ordinance of '87," sometimes also called "The Ordinance of Freedom." This ordinance was the fundamental law.

FIRST OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

Congress, in October, 1787, appointed General Authur St. Clair, Governor, Major Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons, and John Armstrong. Judges of the Territory; the latter of whom, however, having declined the appointment, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his stead in February, 1788. General St. Clair arrived at Marietta, and finding the Secretary and a majority of the Judges present, proceeded to organize the Territory. The Governor and the Judges—or a majority of them—were the sole legislative power during the existence of the first grade of Territorial government. Such laws as were in force in any of the States and were deemed applicable to the condition of the people of the Territory, could be adopted by the Governor and Judges, and after publication. became operative, unless disapproved of by Congress to which body certified copies of all laws thus adopted had to be forwarded by the Secretary of the Territory.

The further duty of the Judges, who were appointed to serve during good behavior, was to hold court four times a year, whenever the business of the Territory required it. but not more than once a year in any one county.

SECOND GRADE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The "Ordinance of '87," provided that

"After it shall have been ascertained that five thousand free white male inhabitants actual reside in the Territory, the second grade of Territorial government could of right, be established," which provided for a Legislative council, and also an elective House of Representatives, the two composing the law-making power of the Territory, provided always that the Governor's assent to their acts was had. He possessed the absolute veto power, and no act of the two Houses of the Legislature, even if passed by a unanimous vote in each branch, could become a law without his consent. The conditions that authorized the second grade of Territorial government. however, did not exist until 1798, and it was not really put in operation until September, 1799. after the first grade of government had existed for eleven years."

EARLY LAWS OF THE TERRITORY.

The first permanent settlement, being made at Marietta, the first formal organization of the government was made at that place and the first laws for the new government were promulgated from there.

The first settlers landed there April 7, 1788, and a second company came the 1st of July following.

As St. Clair, who had been appointed Governor the preceding October, had not arrived, it became necessary to erect a temporary government for their internal security. for which purpose, a set of laws was passed and published by being nailed to a tree in the village, and Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed to administer them. This was the first code of written laws ever adopted in Ohio, though what it was we are not informed.

The first legal law was proclaimed July 25, 1788, and was entitled "An act for regulating and establishing the militia."

Quite a number of laws were necessarily adopted and established during 1788 and the following year. From 1790 to 1795 they published sixty-four, thirty-four of them having been adopted at Cinctnnati during the months of June, July, and August of the last named year, by the Governor and Judges Symmes and Turner. They are known as the "Maxwell Code," from the name of the publisher, and were intended, says the author of "Western Annals," to form a pretty complete body of statutory provisions." In 1798 eleven more were adopted. It was the published opinion of the late Chief Justice Chase, "that it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had so good a code of laws." Among them was that "which provided that the common law of England, and all statutes in aid thereof, made previous to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory." Probably four-fifths of the laws adopted were selected from those in force in Pennsylvania; the others were mainly taken from the statutes of Virginia and Massachusetts.

LOCAL COURTS AND COURT OFFICERS.

Among the earliest laws adopted was one which provided for the institution of a county court of common pleas, to be composed of not less than three nor more than five Judges, commissioned by the Governor, who were to hold two sessions in each year. Pursuant to its provisions, the first session of said court was held in and for Washington county, September 2, 1783. The Judges of the court were Gen. Rufus Putnam, Gen. Benjamin Tupper, and Col. Archibald Crary. Col. Return Jonathan Meigs was Clerk, and Col. Ebenezer Sproat was Sheriff. Elaborate details of the opening of this, the first court held in the North-west Territory, have come down to us, showing it to have been a stylish, dignified proceeding. Briefly, "a procession was formed at the Point (the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio River) of the inhabitants and the officers from Fort Harmar, who escorted the Judge of the court, the Governor of the Territory, and the Territorial Judges to the hall appropriated for that purpose, in the North-west block-house in "Campus Martius." "The procession," says Mitchener," was headed by the Sheriff, with drawn sword and baton of office." "After prayer by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, the court was organized by reading the commissions of the Judges, Clerk, and Sheriff; after which the Sheriff proclaimed that the court was open for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case."

On the 23d day of August, 1788, a law was promulgated for establishing "general courts of quarter sessions of the peace." This court was composed of not less than three nor more than five Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Governor, who were to hold four sessions in each year. The first session of this court was held at "Campus Martius" September 9, 1788. The commission appointing the Judges thereof was read. Gen. Rufus Putnam and Gen. Benjamin Tupper, says Mitchener, constituted the Justices of the quorum, and Isaac Pearce, Thomas Lord, and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., the assistant Justices; Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, Sr., was Clerk. Col. Ebenezer Sproat was Sheriff of Washington county fourteen years. The first grand jury of the North-west Territory was impanneled by this court, and consisted of the following named gentlemen: William Stacey, (foreman), Nathaniel Cushing, Nathan Goodale, Charles Knowles, Anselm Tupper, Jonathan Stone, Oliver Rice, Ezra Lunt, John Matthews, George Ingersoll, Jonathan Devol, Jethro Putnam, Samuel Stebbins, and Jabez True.

The first permanent settlement in the new Territory was made at Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum, by the Ohio Land Company. It was known as the "Muskingum Settlement."

On the 2d of July, a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, for the purpose of naming the new born city and its public squares. As yet the settlement had been merely "The Muskingum," but the name Marietta was now formaly given in honor of Maria Antoinette; the square upon which the block house stood was named *Campus Martius;* the square No. 19, *Capitolium;* the square No. 61, *Cecilia;* and the great road, the covert way, *Sacra Via.*

The second settlement was made at Cincinnati late in 1788. There were two or three different companies of emigrants that came soon after each other, but the day and hour in which the party came, that laid out the village that has grown up to be the present city of Cincinnati, is not with certainty known, although historians and writers have puzzled their brains over the question for many a day. It appears to be settled that this party left Maysville on the 29th of January, 1789, but as it has failed to record the day of its arrival, writers have undertaken to estimate the amount of hindering causes to navigation, such as ice and the bad weather usually occurring at that season of the year, but no two arrive at exactly the same conclusion. Therefore, each reader must make his own calculation.

To ascertain the original price paid for the land on which the city stands is another question that has sorely perplexed writers in their researches. Now we state that Mathias Denman, the original purchaser, bought about eight hundred acres, for which he paid five shillings per acre, in continental certificates, which were worth then, in specie, five shillings on the pound—so that the specie price per acre was fifteen pence. That sum multiplied by the number of acres will give the original cost of the plot of Cincinnati.

The third settlement made in Ohio was at Manchester, Adams county, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie and a company of some twenty or thirty families or persons who located where the upper part of the town now stands.

The exact day upon which these first emigrants pitched their tents there is not known, but it must have been the latter part of December, 1790, or early in January, 1791, for we learn that by the middle of March, of 1791, they had their cabins built and enclosed by a stockade that contained four or five acres of land.

We are aware that most writers say Galliopolis was the third point settled in the State and they likewise give the date as 1791. But this we think erroneous, because Massie's arrangements for a settlement being completed in the latter part of 1790, and his contract with his colonists being written and signed on the first day of December of that year, and those colonists living at no greater distance than Maysville, the inference is that but a brief time would elapse before they were on the ground.

This, in connection with the amount of labor they had performed by the middle of March, is conclusive evidence that they must have settled here in the very beginning of 1791, if not in the closing days of the preceding year.

Again, in regard to the Galliopolis settlement, which was made by Frenchmen, we learn that in May or June, 1788, Joel Barlow, an agent for the "Scioto Land Company," left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land" in the West. In 1790, this gentleman distributed proposals in Paris for the sale of lands at five shillings per acre, which promised, says Volney, "a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as frost in winter; a river called by the way of eminence, 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance, without foxes, wolves, lions or tigers; no taxes to pay; no military enrollments: no quarters to find for soldiers."

During the year 1791, says history, a considerable number of Frenchmen with deeds in their pockets for farms in this beautiful happy land, embarked for America, where they arrived in 1791–92. From this the reader can readily see whether Galliopolis was settled before Manchester. Besides, he can imagine the feelings of these poor foreigners, who had spent their all to reach this promised land, when they found in addition to the disapointment of their anticipated expectations of its excellence, that those of whom they bought did not own a foot of it, and their deeds were worthless.

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN ADAMS COUNTY.

As stated elsewhere, in this work, Gen. Nathaniel Massie was largely interested in the sale of land in the Virginia military district, north of the Ohio river, as well as in surveying.

For his better security in surveying and also to start a trade in land, he was anxious to effect a settlement somewhere on these lands. As an inducement to start a colony, he offered to the first twenty-five persons that would join him in making a settlement, one inlot and one outlot in a new town he proposed lay off, also 100 acres of land somewhere in the country near the proposed town. Thirty persons soon accepted his offer.

The following written contract was soon drawn and signed by the contracting parties:

"Articles of agreement between Nathaniel Massie, of one part, and the several persons that have hereunto subscribed, of theother part, witnesseth, that the subscribers hereof doth oblige themselves to settle in the town laid off, on the northwest side of the Ohio, opposite the lower part of the two islands; and make said town, or the neighborhood, on the northwest side of the Ohio, their permanent seat of residence for two years from the date hereof; no subscriber shall absent himself for more than two months at a time, and during such absence furnish a strong, able-bodied man sufficient to bear arms at least equal to himself; no subscsiber shall absent himself the time above mentioned in case of actual danger, nor shall such absence be but once a year; no subscriber shall absent himself in case of actual danger, or if absent shall return immediately. Each of the subscribers doth oblige themselves to comply with the rules and regulations that shall be agreed on by a majority thereof for the support of the settlement.

In consideration whereof, Nathaniel Massie doth bind and oblige himself, his heirs, &c., to make over and convey to such of the subscribers, that comply with the above mentioned conditions, at the expiration of two years, a good and sufficient title unto one inlot in said town, containing five poles in front and eleven back, one outlot of four acres convenient to said town, in the bottom, which the said Massie is to put them in immediate possession of, also one hundred acres of land, which the said Massie has shown to a part of the subscribers; the conveyance to be made to each of the subscribers, their heirs or assigns.

In witness whereof, each of the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 1st day of December, 1790.

(Signed).

Nathaniel Massie.
John Lindsey.
William Wade.
John Black.
Samuel Smith.
Jesse Wethington.
Josiah Wade.
John Clark.
Robert Ellison.
Zephamiah Wade.
John Ellison.
Allen Simmeral.
John McCutchen.
Andrew Anderson.
Mathew Hart.
Henry Nelson.
John Peter Christopher Shanks.
James Allison.
Thomas Stout.
George Wade.

Done in the presence of
John Beasley.
James Tittle.

Although the offer of this bounty was to the first twenty-five that accepted the invitation, and history informs us that thirty joined the colony, the contract as given shows but nineteen signatures. Who the rest of the thirty were, or whether they received the bounty, we have no means of knowing. These men were doubtless the pioneer settlers of Adams county. They remained at Manchester, mostly in the stockade, for protection against the Indians, until after Wayne's victory over the Indians at Greenville, August 20th, 1794.

These colonists then began to venture out to locate, settle, and improve their lands. When a man located his hundred acres, he had the privilege of buying as much adjoining land as he had the means to purchase. In this way these first farms were made of various sizes. These colonists mostly settled the section of country called "Gift Ridge." It is very questionable in our mind, whether there were any permanent settlements made in the interior of the county, or outside of Manchester, previous to 1795 or '96, and probably but few were made before 1797 or '98.

For the times and places of the first settlements in the county the reader is referred to the several township histories, as they appear in the work.

CHAPTER IV.

Organization of Counties—Adams County—Its Boundaries—Topography—Soil—Productions—County seat Question.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

The Governor contended that the ordinance of 1787 gave him the power to divide the territory into counties, appoint and commission all officers, civil and military, below the rank of general officers, and that having the undisputed right to appoint and commission all officers, it therefore followed as a necessary consequence, that he had the power of sub-dividing the counties, and refused to sign any law which might be passed for the sub-division of counties.

"The members of the Legislature admitted that the Governor had the power to appoint and commission all officers, below the rank of general officers, and to lay out the parts of the districts (territory) in which the Indian title had been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature."

They contended that after he had done that, that his power was at an end, because the territory had already been laid off by him and organized into counties, and that part of the ordinance which gave the governor power to lay out the district into counties closes with the words, "subject, however, to such alterations as may hereafter be made by the Legislature," and that power, for which he contended was a constructive one, not authorized by the constitution.

Thus the dispute remained undetermined until the adoption of the constitution and the establishment of a State government.

Washington county, embracing the eastern half of the present State of Ohio, was the only organized county of the North-west Territory until early in 1790, when the Governor proclaimed Hamilton county, which included all the territory between the Big and Little Miami rivers, and extending north to the "Standing Stone Forks" on the first named stream.

The following is a list of all the Territorial counties organized; also the date of organization, with their respective county seats:

Counties.	When proclaimed.	County Seats.
1. Washington....	July 27, 1788.......	Marietta.
2. Hamilton.......	January 2, 1790.....	Cincinnati.
3. St. Clair........	February, 1790.....	Cahokia.
4. Knox	In 1790............	Vincennes.
5. Randolph.......	In 1795............	Kaskaskia.
6. Wayne.........	August 15, 1795....	Detroit.
7. Adams	July 10, 1797.......	Manchester.
8. Jefferson.......	July 29, 1797.......	Steubenville.
9. Ross............	August 20, 1797....	Chillicothe.
10. Trumbull.......	July 10, 1800.......	Warren.
11. Clermont.......	December 6, 1800...	Williamsburg.
12. Fairfield........	December 9, 1800...	New Lancaster.
13. Belmont........	September 7, 1801..	St. Clairsville.

By the organization of the Indiana territory, in 1809, the counties of St. Clair, Knox and Randolph were taken out of the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territory. The remaining nine counties are all that were organized by the Governor under the territorial government. The four last named of these counties, to-wit, Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield and Belmont, were organized after the dispute originated between the Governor and territorial Legislature, and the other five previously thereto. All the other counties have been established under State authority, since 1802.

ADAMS COUNTY—ITS ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.

Adams was the fourth county organized in the State. It was named in honor of John Adams, the then President of the United States. Its boundaries were as follows:

"Beginning upon the Ohio, at the upper boundary of the tract of 24,000 acres of land granted to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, by an act of the Congress of the United States, bearing date the third of March, 1795; thence down the said Ohio river, to the mouth of Elk river (generally known by the name of Eagle creek); thence up the principal stream of said Elk river, or Eagle creek, to its source or head; thence, by a due north line, to the southern boundary of Wayne county, and easterly along said boundary, so far that a due south line shall meet the interior point of the upper boundary of the aforesaid tract of land of twenty-four thousand acres, and with said boundaries, to the place of beginning.

Adams county, with these boundaries, embraced within its limits the whole of the following eight counties, to-wit: Pike, Ross, Fayette, Pickaway, Madison, Franklin, Union and Delaware, and parts of the twelve counties of Scioto, Highland, Brown, Clinton, Fairfield, Clark, Champaign, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Knox and Licking.

On the 20th of August, 1798, the governor organized the county of Ross, which detached from Adams county all that portion of its territory lying north of a line beginning at the forty-second mile tree, on the line of the original grant of land by the United States to the Ohio company, which line was run by Isaac Ludlow, and running thence west, until it shall intersect a line to be drawn due north from the mouth of Elk river, (commonly called Eagle creek) and from the point of intersection running north to the southern boundary of the county of Wayne; and from thence easterly with the said boundary of Wayne, until a north line be drawn from the place of beginning, shall intersect the same; and if it should be found that a north line drawn from the place of beginning, will not intersect the said southern boundary of Wayne, then an east line is to be drawn from the eastern termination of the said boundary, until it shall intersect the aforesaid north line to be drawn from the place of beginning."

This territory was erected into a new county called Ross. It detached from Adams about three-fourths of its original territory. At the same time the line between Adams and Hamilton counties was changed, so that it ran due north from the mouth of Eagle creek, to the south line of Ross county, instead of following the meanderings of the creek. This added something to the territory of Adams.

January 23, 1802, an act was passed directing surveyors to run and mark the dividing lines between Adams and Ross, between Adams and Clermont, and between Ross and Clermont, and between Hamilton and Ross counties, but whether these surveys affected the territory of Adams, we cannot ascertain.

By an act of the Legislature passed March 24, 1803, the following territory was taken from Adams and organized into a county, and named Scioto: "Beginning on the Ohio river, one mile on a straight line below the mouth of lower Irwin creek; thence east with the said county line to the line of Washington county; thence south with said line to the Ohio; thence with the Ohio, to the place of beginning."

On the 18th day of February, 1805, Highland county was formed, which cut another slice from Adams county. This act detached from Adams, all that portion of its territory lying north of a line "beginning at the twenty mile tree, in the line between Adams and Clermont counties, which is run north from the mouth of Eagle creek, on the Ohio river; and running thence east twelve miles; thence northeastwardly, until it intersects the line which was run between the counties of Scioto, Ross and Adams, at the eighteen mile tree from the Scioto river; thence northwardly, &c."

An act was passed January 4, 1815, to create the county of Pike, that sliced off a little more territory from Adams. The boundary lines of this new county commenced at the township line on the Scioto river, between townships three and four; thence east, thence northward, and westwardly, &c., "to the Highland county line; thence with Highland county line to the north line of Adams county; thence with Adams county line to the highlands between the waters of Scioto, Brush creek and Sunfish; thence southeasterly with said Highlands so far that an east line will strike the beginning."

An act was passed by the Legislature December 27, 1817, creating the county of Brown, with the following boundaries, to-wit: "Beginning at a point eight miles due west from the court house in West Union, in the county of Adams: thence running due north to the Highland county line; thence west with the Highland county line to Clermont county line; thence north with Clermont county line to Clinton county line; thence west with Clinton county line so far that a line running south will strike the Ohio river two miles above the mouth of Bullskin creek; thence up the Ohio river, and with the same, so far that a line running due north will strike the point of beginning."

This cut off from the west side of Adams a tier of townships, to-wit: Huntington, Boyd and Eagle. It was the last territory taken off the county.

As at present established, it has Highland and Pike counties on the north, Scioto on the east, the Ohio river dividing it from Kentucky on the south, and Brown county on the west. It is about twenty-five miles in extent, both from north to south and from east to west, contains 550 square miles, and 352,000 acres of land.

TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The surface is generally uneven or hilly—in the eastern part almost mountainous. It embraces a variety of soils, from the best to the poorest, a great proportion—especially in the eastern part—of the latter kind. The interior of the hills along Brush creek contain considerable amounts of iron ore. There were once three furnaces and a forge in operation along that stream, which did a considerable business, but the opening up of other mines, with better market facilities and perhaps with richer ore deposits, made the working of these furnaces unprofitable, and they have long since ceased to exist.

The principal stream of water is Brush creek, which passes through the county from north to south. It has numerous tributaries that flow into it, mostly from the west side.

PRODUCTIONS.

Wheat and corn are the staple productions, and the stock raised is mainly hogs and cattle. Although this method deteriorates the land, it seems hard for them to get out of the ways and raise more grass and sheep, to which this county is so well adapted.

TOBACCO.

The cultivation of tobacco, to which this land—especially in the eastearn part of the county—seems well adapted is a matter of growing importance, and rapidly increasing. There is a considerable amount of money already derived from its production.

TIMBER.

All the hillsides and valleys in the eastern portions of the county, was, originally, densely covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber, which has yielded no inconsiderable amount of revenue to that section. The land, being rough and hilly, was not taken up until a comparatively recent period, and a vagrant, shiftless class of people squatted on it at an early day, who eked out a precarious living by cutting down the fine oak trees and peeling the bark, which was sold for tanning purposes, leaving the valuable bodies of the trees to decay. Since the land has been bought up, more economy has been used, by working the timber into cooper stuff, after selling the tan bark.

The business of selling tan bark, staves, and hoop poles, is extensively carried on, and a large portion of the revenue of the peaple of these eastern townships is derived from the sale of these articles, which are hauled to Rome and shipped by the river, in large amounts.

THE COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.

The county was organized July 10, 1797, by Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the territory, then acting Governor, in the absence of Governor St. Clair, the then Governor of the northwestern territory. The first court was held in Manchester, in September, 1797. The Secretary, in the absence of the Governor, also appointed commissioners to locate a county seat, who selected an out of the way place, a few miles above the mouth of Brush creek, which they called Adamsville. This place was where the village of Rome now stands—though so far as we can learn, no village was laid off there, or even were there more than a house at the place. It was impossible for the lawyers and parties attending court, to find a place of entertainment, or accommodation for man or beast; they in derision named the place "*Scant.*" At the next session of the court, its members became divided, and part sat in Manchester and part at Adamsville. The Governor, on his return to the territory, finding the people in great confusion, and much bickering between them, removed the seat of justice to the mouth of Brush creek, where the first court was held in 1798. Here a town called Washington, was laid out by Noble Grimes, on the 15th day of April, 1802, on a survey of 116 lots. A large hewed log court house was built, with a jail in the lower story, and the Governor appointed two more of the "scant" party judges, which gave them a majority.

In 1800, Charles Wylling Boyd, Secretary of the territory, in the absence of the Governor, appointed two more of the Manchester party judges, which balanced parties, and the contest was maintained until West Union became the county seat, in 1804.

In September, 1799, the first territorial Legislature, under the ordinance of Congress, of the 13th of July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, convened at Cincinnati. During that session, an act was passed to remove the seat of justice for Adams county, from the mouth of Brush creek, to Manchester. By the ordinance aforesaid, the Governor had a positive negative on the acts of the Legislature, and he being an European, and willing to exercise his power, refused to sign the law—and also *ten* other laws, passed by the legislature at the same session, mostly for the division and regulation of counties and seats of justice.

By this arbitrary exercise of power, by the Governor, the people and their representatives relinquished all hopes of effecting any internal regulations, under the territorial government, and looked forward, with anxiety, to the day, when, by the increase of their numbers, they would be entitled to form a constitution and state government. It is believed that this arbitrary exercise of power by the Governor, under the territorial government, had a full share of influence with the members of the convention, who framed our constitution, in confining the powers of the Governor within such narrow limits. There was but one member of the convention who was willing to give the Governor a qualified negative upon the acts of the legislature.

CHAPTER V.

Territorial Townships—Zane's Old Trace—Early Records.

TERRITORIAL TOWNSHIPS.

At the first court, held September, 1797, the county was divided into six townships, as follows: Cedar Hill, Manchester, Iron Ridge, Union, Scioto and Upper.

Cedar Hill began at the mouth of Eagle creek, extended up the river to a point opposite the mouth of Cabin creek at Lawson's Ferry, thence north to the northern boundary of the county, thence west on said line to the west line of the county, thence south to the place of beginning.

Manchester township began at the south-east corner of Cedar Hill, opposite the mouth of Cabin creek, thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of Island creek, thence up that stream to the main forks, thence on the highlands, between these main branches, to the highlands between Eagle creek and Bush creek, to a point where the Maysville and Wheeling road crossed said highlands, between the waters of Lick Fork and Eagle creek, from thence north to the north line of the county, thence west on said county line to the north-east corner of Cedar Hill township, thence south along that line to the place of beginning.

Iron Ridge, probably so named from the vast deposits of iron ore found in the hills of what is now Jefferson and Meigs townships, began at the south-east corner of Manchester, at Island creek, thence up the river to the first large branch above the mouth of Salt creek in Scioto county, thence nearly northwardly to the north line of the county, thence west to the Manchester township line, thence south to the place of beginning.

The other three townships, Scioto, Union and Upper, were in the east side of the county, and were taken out in 1803, to form Scioto county.

These townships remained until 1806, when the Commissioners re-divided the county into townships, with new names. Today there is but one that bears the old name—Manchester.

THE OLD ZANE TRACE.

This is probably the first laid off road in Ohio. In May, 1796, Congress passed a law authorizing Ebenezer Zane to open a road from Wheeling to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. The next year, 1797, Mr. Zane, accompanied by his brother, Jonathan Zane, and his son-in-law, John McIntire, both experienced woodsmen, proceeded to mark the new road. This road passed through Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe, on the general route of the Maysville and Chillicothe pike. It passed through Adams county, a little to the west and north of the village of West Union. The mail was carried over this route the next year, 1798, and it was probably the first mail route established in Ohio. This was at first only a bridle path, and barely passable on horseback. It afterwards became a great thoroughfare through Ohio, and was the route over which the southern statesmen—President Jackson and Henry Clay among others—passed on their way to Washington city.

EARLY RECORDS.

The first record we find regarding the local affairs of the county, after its organization in July, 1797, is of a court of Quarter Sessions, held at Adamsville, in March, 1798.

At this court, James Scott, Henry Massie and Joseph Darlinton were appointed Commissioners, and Simeon Reeder, Aaron Moore, Noble Grimes, James Edison, Thomas Dick and John Watts, were appointed Assessors.

The Commissioners and Assessors appear at this date, to have jointly, constituted a body for transacting the general business of the county.

This body first met for the transaction of business at Adamsville, on the 13th of June, 1798, but for lack of a quorum, they adjourned to meet at the same place on the 27th of June.

At the appointed time, a quorum was present, and they proceeded to appoint a clerk, when Joseph Darlinton was selected for the position. They next proceeded to appoint collectors of taxes for the several townships, as follows: John B. Genett, Upper township; David Mitchell, Union township; Stephen Beach, Iron Ridge township; Samuel Smith, Scioto township; John Ellison, Manchester township; William Rains, Cedar Hill township. Having calculated the amount of the public debt of the county and other necessary expenses, such as building jail, etc., they proceeded to make a levy of $2,400, to meet the same.

They next proceeded to appoint constables to take a list of the taxable property of their respective townships, and report the same to the board on the 9th of August, at the dwelling house of John Genett, in Manchester.

They then adjourned to meet at the above mentioned place, August 9th.

The first record we find of the existence of a Sheriff, is the payment of a bill of $38.50 to John Barnett, Sheriff, for taking Hugh McDill to Cincinnati.

August 9th, Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment and received the returns of the Assessors' and adjourned to meet at Manchester, Sept. 7th.

Unmarried Men Taxed, But Don't Like to Pay.—At the September session, we find the first transaction recorded as follows:

"It appears to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, that John Crawford, of Iron Ridge township, who was taxed as a single man, is married, and that his property is taxed to and paid, by his son, Moses Crawford. Ordered that his money be refunded."

At this session we find the following records of the Commissioners' transactions:

"George Campbell, a single man, in Iron Ridge township, who was taxed, this day proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, that he was under age and is exonerated."

"Joseph White, of Iron Ridge, being taxed as a single man, proved by the oath of his father to be under age, is exonerated."

"George Rex, of Iron Ridge township, having produced testimony that he is under age, is exonerated."

"Return of persons subject to taxation, by Stephen Beach, collector of Iron Ridge township, who were omitted by the Constable Assessor, to-wit:

Elijah Queen, a single man	$1 00
Aaron Armstrong	1 00
John Garvey	1 00
Michael Stultz	1 00
John Sanders	1 00
Thomas Tolbert	1 00
David Rupe	1 00
Joseph Wolsey	1 00

The duplicates of those years, being lost, we are unable to ascertain the amount of revenue, this law brought into the county treasury each year.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 9th, 1798.

The Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment, 28th of June last, and were present, Henry Massie and Joseph Darlinton, Commissioners. James Scott being appointed Commissioner at the General Court of Quarter Sessions at the March Term, this day exhibited a certificate of his qualification and took his seat.

First Orders Drawn on the Treasury.—"The following accounts against the county were presented to and allowed by Commissioners and Assessors, to-wit:

1.	Samuel Harris and guards, for taking Patrick Craton, prisoner, from Chillicothe to Manchester	$16 91⅔
2.	Same, for taking Jacob Tolen, as above	34 96
3.	Same, for taking Thos. Thompson, as above	36 00
4.	Thomas McDonald, Constable, for guarding Hugh McDill, from Chillicothe to Manchester	22 41
5.	Jno. Barrett, Sheriff and guards for taking Hugh McDill to Cincinnati, etc	38 50
6.	Josiah Stout, Constable, for taking Peter Walker, etc	3 11
7.	Sundry guards for keeping Hugh McDill	20 25

The above is believed to be the first orders ever drawn upon the treasury of Adams county.

The first record we find of a Treasurer, is an account of the county, with Israel Donaldson, Treasurer, commencing September 7th, 1798.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions, held at Washington, in March, 1799, George Gordon and James Edison, were appointed Commissioners.

At the term held at Washington, May 20th, 1799, Nathaniel Washburn was allowed for taking care of, and burying a sick man, who died at his house, $15 00.

They established the fee bill for Constables serving warrants and taking into custody	30	cts.
Serving Summons	20	"
" Attachments	20	"
" Search warrant	25	"
" Execution	20	"
Summoning witnesses	6	"
Advertising and selling property	30	"
Mileage	6	"
Returning any of the above precepts	6	"

They also issued warrants to Samuel Vanhook, collector of Union township, against the following persons:

John Lindsey, Jr	$1 00
David Mitchell, Jr	1 00
William Com, Jr	1 00

A warrant was also issued against Thos. Foster, of Manchester, for $1 00.

Stephen Beach, collector of Iron Ridge, obtained warrants against the following persons:

John Garvey	$1 00
Isaac Stout	1 00
Andrew Williamson	1 00
Elijah Queen	1 00
William Peterson	1 00
Joseph Caraway	1 00

The above are the taxes for 1798.

At the December session for 1799, Jno. Killin, collector for the same township (Iron Ridge) obtained warrants against a long list of delinquents among which we select the following:

Joseph Thorn	$1 00
Robert Mitchell	1 00
William Newman	1 00
Phillip Lewis	1 00
Amos Dunavan	1 00
John Conrod	1 00
Christian Waggoner	1 00
George Rex	1 00
John Burns	1 00
John Garey	1 00
Robert Ralston	1 00
Providence Moore	1 00
John Graves	1 00

The foregoing items of one dollar set opposite each respective name, was the "bachelor" tax. This class of men do not appear to have received much sympathy from the community—or enjoyed the respect of mankind—or woman-kind either for that matter. Scorned by "old maids"—for their obduracy, chased by constables, armed with warrants, intent to wring from them an unwilling and distasteful tax—they seem to have had no rights, that the unfeeling and tyrannical world felt "bound to respect."

But a brighter day was soon to appear. The new constitution presently formed, forever set at rest this annoyance, by prohibiting the assessment of a poll tax.

At the September session, 1799, John Barrett, Sheriff, for himself and guards, while keeping Jacob Foley, prisoner, was allowed $17.93.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions, held March 14th, 1800, George Gordon, James Edison and Joseph Kerr were appointed Commissioners. Joseph Ken was appointed Secretary for the Board.

July Term, the Court of Common Pleas ordered the Treasurer to pay John Barrett, Sheriff, $77.41 costs.

At the same Term, Sheriff Barrett received two more orders, one for $59.55½, the other for $165.32, for costs.

John Davidson presented the certificate of Sheriff Barrett, that Stephen Davidson had served 33 days as guard—for which an order was issued for $33.

At the September Term, in 1800, the first bounty for a wolf scalp, $1.25, was paid John Callaway.

Two warrants for "bachelor tax" were issued against Abraham Johnson and Nathan Treaks.

At the July Term, 1806, Noble Grimes was allowed $15, for furnishing rooms and repairing Court House. Isaac Wamsley, Joseph Moore, Noble Grimes, and Jonathan Wamsley were allowed $1.25 each for killing wolves.

CHAPTER VI.

REMINISCENCES OF OUR PIONEERS—ISRAEL DONALDSON—JOHN ELLISON—ASAHEL EDGINGTON—CAPTIVITY OF ISRAEL DONALSON.

CAPTIVITY OF ISRAEL DONALDSON.

At the request of a number of friends I attempt to give you a brief account of my incidents, very many of which it is not in my power to relate, having kept no journal, I write entirely from memory which every day is growing more indistinct.

I was born in the county of Hunterdon, State of New Jersey, on the 2d day of February, 1767. While quite small, my father moved to Cumberland county, in said State, where I was raised, received my education, and where we had perilous times during the revolutionary struggle. I was too young to take any part in it myself, but capable of noticing passing events. I have known two companies to leave the house of worship during the service of one Sabbath to face the enemy.

In the fall of 1787, I left my native State to seek my fortune in western wilds. My first step was in Ohio county, State of Virginia, where I remained until the spring of 1790. Part of the time farming, part of the time teaching school and part of the time I was among the rangers, stationed by the State of Virginia, at the old Mingo town, about eighteen or twenty miles above Wheeling.

In May, 1790, I took passage on board of a flat-boat for Kentucky, and arrived at Limestone on the first night of June. I got into a public house but was not able to procure food, fire or a bed or any other nourishment but whiskey. A number of us that had landed that evening spent the night sitting in the room which was a grand one for those days. (*Query* what should we have done had the temperance laws existed at that time)? There had, during the spring, been a great deal of mischief done on the river, but we saw no Indians. There were, however, in company nineteen boats. Major Parker, of Lexington, was our Admiral and Pilot. During the summer of that year I taught school in what is now called Haysville. During the winter of 1790 and '91 I became acquainted with Nathaniel Massie, and in the spring of 1791 came to reside in his little fort in the then county of Hamilton, north-western territory. At this time there was very little or no gospel in the territory and the usual mode of settling disputes was by a game of fisticuffs, and at the close, sometimes a part of a nose or ear would be missing. A good stiff grog generally restored harmony and friendship.

I am not sure whether it was the last of March or the first of April I came to the territory to reside; but on the night of the 21st of April, 1791, Mr. Massie and myself were sleeping together on our blankets for beds, when we had to move on the loft of our cabin to get out of the way of the flees and gnats. Soon after lying down I began to dream of Indians and continued to do so through the night; however, whether Mr. Massie waked himself or wether I woke him, I cannot now say, but I observed to him, "I did not know what was to be the consequences for I had dreamed more about Indians that night than in all the time I had been in the Western country before." As is common he made light of it and we dropped again to sleep. He asked me the next morning if I would go with him up the river about four or five miles to make survey stating that William Lytle, who was then at the fort, was going along. We were both young surveyors and were glad of the opportunity to practice. Accordingly we three and James Lytle, of Kentucky, who was about buying the land, got on board of a canoe and was a long time going up, the river being very high at that time. We commenced at the mouth of a creek which from that day to this has been called Donalson's creek. We had progressed about one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty poles when our chain broke or parted, but with the aid of a tomahawk, we soon repaired it. We were then close to a large mound and were standing in a triangle and Lytle an myself were amusing ourselves, pointing out to Lytle the great conveniences he would have in building his house on that mound, when the one standing with his face up the river, spoke and said, "boys there are Indians!" "No," replied the other, "they are Frenchmen." By this time I said, "they were Indians," and urged them to fire. I had no gun and from the advantage we had did not think of running until they started. The Indians were in two small bark canoes and where close into the shore and discovered us, just at the instant we saw them and before I started to run I saw one jump on shore. We took out through the bottom and before getting to the hill came to a spring branch. I was in the rear and as I went to jump something caught my foot and I fell on the opposite side. They were then so close I saw no chance of escape and did not offer to rise. Three warriors first came and presented their guns all ready to fire, but as I made no resistance they took them down and one of them gave me his hand to help me up. At this time Mr. Lytle was about a chain's length before me and threw away his hat, one of the Indians went forward and picked it up. They then took me back to the mouth of the river and set me down while they put up their stuff and prepared for a march. While sitting on the bank of the river, I could see the men walking about the block house on the Kentucky shore, but they heard nothing of it, the Indians went on rapidly that evening and encamped on Eagle creek. We started next morning early; it was raining hard, and one of them seeing my hat was somewhat convenient to keep off the rain took it off my head and put it on his own. By this time I discovered some friendship in a very lusty Indian. I think it was the one that first came up to me. I made sign to him that one had taken my hat. He went and took it off the other Indian's head and placed it again on mine, but we had not gone far before they took it again. I complained as before, but my friend shook his head, took down and opened his budget and took a sort of a blanket cap out and put it on my head.

We went on and still it rained hard and the waters were very much swollen, and when my friend discovered that I was timorous, he would lock his arm in mine and lead me through, and frequently in open woods when I would get tired, I would do the same thing with him and walk for miles. They did not make me carry anything until Sunday or Monday. They got into a thicket of game and killed, I think, two bears and some deer. They then halted, "jerked" their meat, ate a large portion, peeled some bark, made a kind of box, filled it, and put it on me to carry. I soon got tired of it and then set it down. They raised a great laugh, examined my back, applied some bear's oil to it and then put on the box again. I went on some distance and then threw it down again. My friend then took it up threw it over his head and carried it. It weighed, I thought, at least fifty pounds.

While resting one day, one of the Indians broke up little sticks and laid them up in the form of a fence, then took out a grain of corn, as carefully wrapped up as people use to wrap up guinies in olden times. This they planted and called "squaws," signifying to me that that would be my employment with the squaws. But notwithstanding my situation at the time, I thought they would not eat much corn of my raising.

On Tuesday, as we were traveling along, there came to us a white man and an Indian on horseback. They had a long talk, and when they rode off, the Indians I was with seemed considererably alarmed. They immediately formed in Indian file, placed me in the centre and shook a war club over my head and showed me by gestures that if I attempted to run away, they would kill me. We soon after arrived at the Shawnee camp, where we continued until late in the afternoon of the next day.

During our stay there, they trimmed my hair to their own fashion, and put a jewel of tin in my nose, &c., &c.

The Indians met with great formality when we came to the camp which was very spacious. One side was entirely cleaned out for our use and the party I was with, passed the camp to my great mortification, thinking they were going on. But on getting to the further end they wheeled short around and came into the camp. They then sat down not uttering a whispher. In a few minutes two of the oldest got up, went around, shook hands, came and sat down again. Then the Shawnees, rising simultaneously, came and shook hands with them. A few of the first shook me by the hand, but one refused and I did not offer my hand again, considering it no great honor. Soon after a kettle of bear's oil and some crackers were set before us and we began eating. They first chewing the meat then dipping it into the bear's oil, which I tried to be excused from, but they compelled me to it, which tried my stomach, although by this time hunger had compelled me to eat many a dirty morsel.

Early in the afternoon an Indian came into the camp and was met by his party just outside, when they formed a circle and he spoke, I thought near an hour, and so profound was the silence that had there been a board floor I thought the fall of a pin might be heard. I rightly judged of the disaster, for the day before I was taken, I was at Limestone and was solicited to join a party that was going to the mouth of Snag creek, where some Indian canoes were discovered hid in the willows. The party went and divided, some came over to the Indian shore and some remained in Kentucky, and they succeeded in killing nearly the whole party.

There was at this camp two white men, one of whom could swear in English, but very imperfectly, having, I suppose, been taken young. The other, who could speak good English, told me he was from South Carolina. He told me different names, which I have forgotten, except that of Ward. He asked me if I knew the Ward's that lived near Washington, Kentucky. I told him I did, and wanted him to leave the Indians and go to his brothers and take me with him. He told me he preferred staying with the Indians that he might rob the whites. He and I had a great deal of chat and disagreed in almost everything. He told me they had taken a prisoner by the name of Towns that had lived near Washington, Kentucky, and that he had attempted to run away and they killed him. But the truth was they had taken Timothy Downing the day before I was taken, in the neighborhood of Blue Licks and had got within four or five miles of their camp. Night coming on, and it being very rainy, they concluded to camp. There were but two Indians, an old chief and son; Downing watched his opportunity, got hold of a squaw's ax, and gave the fatal blow. His object was to bring the young Indian in a prisoner. He said he had been so kind to him he could not think of killing him. But, the instant he struck his father, the young man sprang upon his back and confined him so it was with difficulty he extricated himself from his grasp. Downing made then for his horse and the Indian for the camp. The horse he caught and mounted, but not being a woodsman, struck the Ohio a little below the Scioto, just as a boat was passing. They would not land for him, until he rode several miles and convinced them he was no decoy, and so close was the pursuit, that the boat had hardly gained the stream when the enemy appeared on shore. He had severely wounded the young Indian in the scuffle, but did not know it, until I told him. But to return to my own narrative, two of the party, viz. my friend and another Indian, turned back from this camp to do other mischief, and never before had I parted with a friend with the same regret.

We left the Shawnee camp about the middle of the afternoon; they were under great excitement. What detained them I know not, for they had a number of their horses up and their packs on from early in the morning. I think that they had at least one hundred of the best horses that Kentucky could afford. They calculated on being pursued and they were right, for the next day, the 28th of April, Major Kenton with about ninety men were at the camp before the fires were extinguished, and I have always believed it as a providential circumstance that the enemy had departed, as a defeat on the part of the Kentuckians, would have been inevitable. I never could get the Indians in a position to ascertain their precise number, but concluded there were sixty or upwards, as sprightly looking men as ever I saw together, and well equipped as they could wish, for the Major himself agreed with me that it was a happy circumstance that they were gone.

We traveled that evening, I thought, seven miles, and encamped in the edge of a prairie, the water a short distance off. Our supper that night consisted of a raccoon roasted undressed. After this meal I became thirsty and the old warrior to whom my friend had given me in charge directed another to go with me to the water, which made him angry. He struck me and my nose bled. I had a great mind to return the strike, but did not. I then determined, be the result what it might, I would go no further with them. They tied me and laid me down as usual one, of them lying on the rope on each side of me. They went to sleep and I to work gnawing and picking the rope (made of bark) to pieces, but did not get loose until day was breaking. I crawled off on my hands and feet to the edge of the prairie, and sat down on a log to put on my moccasins, and had put on one, and was preparing to put on the other, when they raised a yell and took the back track, and I believe they made as much noise as twenty white men could do. Had they been still they might have heard me, as I was not more than two chain's length from them at the time. But I started and ran, carrying one moccasin in my hand, and in order to evade them chose the poorest ridges I could find, and when coming to tree-logs lying crosswise, would run along one and then along the other. I continued on in that way until about ten o'clock. Then, ascending a very poor ridge, crept in between two logs, and being very weary soon dropped asleep, and did not awaken until the sun was almost down. I traveled on a short distance further and took lodging for the night in a hollow tree. I think it was on Saturday that I got to the Miami. I collected some logs, made a raft, by peeling bark and tying them together. But I soon found that too tedious, and abandoned it. I found a turkey's nest with two eggs in it, each one having a double yolk; they made me two delicious meals for different days. I followed on the Miami until I struck the Hamer's trace, made the previous fall, and continued on until I came to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. I think it was on Sabbath, the first day of May. I caught a horse, tied a piece of bark around his under jaw, on which was a large tumor-like wart. The bark rubbed that and he became restless and threw me, not hurting me much, however. I caught him again and he again threw me, hurting me badly. How long I lay insensible I don't know, but when I revived he was a considerable distance from me. I then traveled on very slow, my feet entirely bare, and full of thorns and briars. On Wednesday, the day I got in, I was so far gone that I thought it entirely useless to make any further exertion, not knowing what distance I was from the river. I took my station at the root of a tree thoroughly despondent, and got into a state of sleeping, and either dreamt or thought that I should not be loitering away my time. However, the impression was so strong that I got up and walked on some distance. I then took my station again as before and the same thought occupied my mind. I got up and walked on. I had not traveled far before I thought I could see an opening for the river, and getting a little further on I heard the sound of a bell. I then started and ran (at slow speed undoubtedly). A little further on, I began to percieve that I was coming to the river hill, and having got about half way down I heard the sound of an axe, which was the sweetest music I had heard for many a day. It was in the extreme out lot. When I got to the lot I crawled over the fence with difficulty, it being so high. I approached the person very cautiously until about a chain's length undiscovered. I then stopped and spoke. The person I spoke to was William Woodward, the founder of the Woodward High School. Mr. Woodward looked up hastily, cast his eyes around and saw that I had no deadly weapon; he then spoke, "In the name of God who are you?" I told him I had been a prisoner and had made my escape from the Indians. After a few more questions, he told me to come to him. I did so. Seeing my situation his fears soon subsided. He told me to sit down on a log and he would go and catch a horse he had in the lot and take me in. He caught his horse, set me on him, but kept the bridle in his own hand. When we got into the road people began to enquire of Mr. Woodward, "who is he? an Indian?" I was not surprised nor offended at the inquiries, for I was still in Indian uniform, and bare headed. My hair was cut off close to the scalp, and fore top, which they had put up in a piece of tin, with a bunch of turkey feathers, which I could not undo. They had also stripped off the feathers of about two turkeys and hung them on the hair of the scalp. These I had taken off the day I left them. Mr. Woodward took me to his house, where every kindness was shown me. They soon gave me other clothing. Coming from different persons they did not fit me very neatly; but there could not be a pair of shoes got in the place that I could get on, my feet were so swollen. But what surprised me most was when a pallet was made down before the fire Mr. Woodward condescended to sleep with me. The next day soon after breakfast Gen. Hamer sent for me to come to the fort. I would not go; a second message came. I still refused. At length Capt. Shamburg came; he pleaded with me; told me I might take my own time and he would wait on me. At length he told me if I would not go with him, the next day a file of men would be sent for, and I would then be compelled to go. I went with him: he was as good as his word, and treated me very kindly.

When I was ushered into the quarters of the Commander. I found the room full of people waiting my arrival. I knew none of them except Judge Symmes, and he did not know me, which was not surprising considering the fix I was in. The General asked me a great many questions, and when he got through he asked me to take a glass of liquor, which was all the aid he offered. Meantime he had a mind to keep me in custody as a spy, which, when I heard it, raised my indignation. To think that the Commander of an American army should have no more judgment, when his own eyes were witnessing that I could scarcely go alone. I went out by his permission, and met Colonel Strong. He asked me if I was such a person; I answered in the affirmative, and passed on. In going out of the gate I met his son. He recognized me at once, and after a few minutes chat he pulled a dollar out of his pocket and offered it to me, saying it was all he had by him, but when I wanted more to call on him. I told him I did not think I should stand in need, people generally appeared so kind; but he insisted on my taking it, and I believe I brought it home with me, in the course of that day.

I got down to the river and went into the store of Strong & Bartle, men that I had done business for previous to the campaign. For three or four weeks I was busy making out accounts and settlements. My office was a smoke-house about six or eight feet square, built of boat materials, and stood I think a little above Main street. In the course of the day Mr. Collin Campbell came in, and Bartle asked him "if he knew me." He viewed me a considerable time, and answered no. He then told him, but he could hardly believe him. But when convinced, nothing would do but I must go home with him, to North Bend, that he might nurse me up and send me home. We got down sometime in the night, and he had all his family get up and see what a queer man he had brought home. After sometime we got to bed and next morning just after daylight he came up into my chamber, or rather a loft, and wakened me up. I begged of him to let me lay a little longer. No, I must get up, and he would have all who passed by to see me, and wherever he went I had to go. I staid there about two weeks, gaining in health and strength every day. About this time there was a contractor's boat coming up the river. He hailed them, and made arrangement for me to go up with them; put up provisions for the trip, and done every thing that a near relative could have thought necessary. About the time I left the Bend some of the citizens professed to believe me a spy, and said that if I did not leave there they would, and that I was only waiting a fair opportunity to bring the enemy in upon them. As I did not want to break their peace, I thought it best to leave them.

When I got on the boat I found two persons with whom I was well acquainted, and was treated very friendly. Nothing particular occurred on the boat. When we got up to Limestone I was greeted by almost every man, woman and child, particularly those who had been under my tuition.

The Capt. Bartle above mentioned, was among the first settlers of Cincinnati. I had not seen him for forty years, until we met on the 26th of December, 1838, the time the pioneers were invited to the half centennial celebration at Cincinnati. We then met, and at his request lodged in the same room. We parted the next day, never more to meet in this world. He was ninety-four years of age, and has since paid his last debt.

CAPTURE OF ANDREW ELLISON.

In the spring of 1793, the citizens of Manchester commenced clearing the out lots of the town, and while so engaged, an incident of much interest and excitement occurred. Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared a lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together and set them on fire. The next morning, a short time before day break, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort, and went out to throw the logs together. By the time he had finished this job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly towards him. This did not alam him in the least, although, he said they were darkskinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wade's, whose complexions were very dark, going early to hunt. He continued to right his log heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, and called out in broken English: "How do; how do." He instantly looked into their faces, and to his surprise and horror, found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless. He therefore submitted to his fate without any resistance or attempt to escape.

The Indians immediately moved off with him, in the direction of Paint creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask their father home; but he could not be found at the log heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought that he might have started to hunt after the completion of his work. Dinner time arrived, and Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him His gun rack was examined, and there hung his rifle and pouch in their usual place. Massie raised a party and made a circuit around the place, and found, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes: and as Ellison had shoes on, the truth, that the Indians had made him a prisoner, was unfolded. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to their station. Next morning early, preparations were made by Massie and his party to pursue the Indians. In doing this they found great difficulty, that it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not of sufficient growth to show plainly the trail of the Indians, who took the precaution to keep on hard and high ground, where their feet could make little or no impression. Massie and his party, however, were as unerring as a pack of well trained hounds, and followed the trail to Paint creek, then they found the Indians gained so fast on them, that pursuit was vain. They therefore abandoned it, and returned to the station.

The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, and compelled him to run the gauntlet. As Ellison was a large man, and not very active, he received a severe flogging as he passed along the line. From this place, he was taken to lower Sandusky, and was again compelled to run the gauntlet. He was then taken to Detroit, where he was generously ransomed by a British officer for one hundred dollars. He was shortly afterwards sent by his friend, the officer, to Montreal, from whence he returned home before the close of the summer of the same year.

DEATH OF ASAHEL EDGINGTON.

Another incident connected with the station at Manchester occurred some time after this event, which we relate in this place. John Edgington, Asahel, and another man, started out on a hunting expedition towards Brush creek. They camped out six miles in a northeast direction from where West Union now stands, and near where Treber's tavern stood, on the road from Chillicothe to Maysville. The Edgingtons had good success in hunting, having killed a number of deer and bears. Of the deer killed, they saved the skins and hams, alone. The bears they fleeced; that is, they cut off all the meat which adhered to the hide without skinning, and left the bones as a skeleton. They hung up the proceeds of their hunt on a scaffold, out of the reach of the wolves and other wild animals, and returned home for pack horses. No one returned to the camp with the two Edgingtons. As it was late in December, no one apprehending danger, as the winter season was usually a time of repose from Indians incursions. When the Edgingtons arrived at their old hunting camp, they alighted from their horses, and were preparing to strike a fire, when a platoon of Indians fired upon them, at the distance of not more than twenty paces. Asahel Edgington fell to rise no more. John was more fortunate. The sharp crack of the rifles, and the horrid yells of the Indians, as they leaped from their places of ambush, frightened the horses, who took the track towards home at full speed. John Edgington was very active on foot, and now an occasion offered, which required his utmost speed. The moment the Indians leaped from their hiding place, they threw down their guns and took after him. They pursued him, screaming and yelling in the most horrid manner. Edgington did not run a booty race. For about a mile the Indians stepped in his tracks almost before the bending grass could rise. The uplifted tomahawk was frequently so near his head that he thought he felt its edge. Every effort was made to save his life, and every effort was made by the Indians to arrest his flight. Edgington, who had the greatest stake in the race, at length began to gain on his pursuers, and after a long race, he distanced them, made his escape and safely reached home. This, truly, was a most fearful and well contested race. The big Shawnee chief, Captain John, who headed the Indians on this occasion, after peace was made and Chillicothe settled, frequently told of this race. He said the white man who ran away was a smart fellow, that the "white man run and I run, he run and run, at last the white man run clear off from me."

CHAPTER VII.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

This township was organized by the Commissioners, December 2, 1818. It was formed from the north part of Wayne, and comprised nearly the same territory now embraced within the present limits of Scott and Winchester.

The elections were ordered to be held at the house of David Robe. The township was named in honor of Edwin Scott, an old citizen.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The south-western portion is moderately rolling land and good soil. There are a number of fair looking farms. Some of these farmers raise fine stock—especially cattle and hogs, but the northern and north-eastern parts are hilly, poor looking lands, with farms that correspond.

The principal stream of water is George's creek, which traverses from north-west to south-east. It is so called from George Secrest, who settled upon it at an early day.

FIRST SETTLERS.

It is believed that Reben Smith, John Hamilton, John Oliver, and George Secrest, were the first white families. Hamilton settled about two miles west of Tranquillity, the others, on George's creek, a mile or two below where the village now stands.

Robert Elliott was, also, among the first to pitch his tent in this wilderness land. He came here in 1801, made some improvement, planted an orchard, returned for his family, which he brought out the next year. He first owned 100 acres of land, and afterwards bought 50 more. This farm is now owned by A. C. McCullough.

This Mr. Elliott was the first Justice of the Peace in this section of the country. His commission is dated, Chillicothe, September 10, 1804, and signed by Edward Tiffin, Governor. The oath of office was administered by David Edie, Associate Judge.

In 1802, there came in one company, four or five families named: Joseph Gaston, David McCreight, Matthew McCreight, and James McCreight. These people left South Carolina shortly after the revolutionary war, on account of slavery; they went to Kentucky, where they remained a few years, and from there moved to Adams county, in 1802.

When the McCreights came, they found living here, William and John McIntyre, who occupied, near where the village now stands, 300 acres of land, now belonging to the Hon. John F. Wilson. James Montgomery lived three-fourths of a mile south, while a Mr. Kendall occupied the farm now owned by James Gaston.

STORES.

The first store kept here, was started by the Hon. John T. Wilson, May 10, 1832—when the country was new—almost an unbroken wilderness—while the doleful howl of wolves and the more shrill screams of the panther resounded at night through the forests on all sides.

When Mr. Wilson commenced business, he rented a room in the stone dwelling house of John Smiley, that stands near George's creek, three-fourths of a mile above the village, where with a capital of $300, he commenced his career in life, which has been prospered, until it had been crowned with success. After some years he built his present brick residence, to which he removed his store, in a room fitted up for the purpose. Here he carried on a large mercantile business until May 1, 1856, when he sold his stock of goods to Silcott & Matthews, who carried on the business in the same room a few months, when, on August 25, 1856, they sold out to W. A. Blair, who conducted the business at the same place, until the summer of 1861, when he built his present storeroom in the village, and late in the fall of that year, removed his goods into it, and has there since carried on his business.

In 1867, William McVey started a store in a house owned by Matthew Williams, on the south bank of the creek. After a few years, McVey sold his store to Williams, who run it a few months and closed it out.

MILLS.

The first water mill was built by Peter Simmons, on George's creek, two miles east of Tranquillity. This mill still continues to run. The next one was built by Levi Smith, on the west fork of Brush creek, four miles south-east of said village. This mill has gone down.

There are at present, three mills in running condition, in the township, as follows: 1. The Simmons' mill, mentioned above, now owned by James Parks. 2. The mill and saw-mill near the village. 3. A mill on Buck run, on the west side of the township, known as Campbell's mill, now owned by D. H. Harsha.

VILLAGES, ETC.

There are in this township, 2 villages, 3 post offices, 4 churches, 3 mills, and 2 doctors.

TRANQUILLITY.

This is but a small place, and was never regularly laid out as a village, having grown up by lots being sold from time to time to persons who desired to improve them and engage in business. It contains 1 store, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 saddler's shop, 1 millinery shop, 2 doctors, 1 church and 1 mill—perhaps a dozen houses and 50 to 60 inhabitants.

It received its name in this way: The Hon. John T. Wilson, who started a store here at an early day, went to Cincinnati to buy his stock of goods, and when packing, the dealer inquired how they were to be directed. Mr. Wilson, who had neither village or post office near him, was at a loss. The merchant said it was better to have them marked to the name of some place; any name would do. Mr. Wilson, who was a moral upright man, hesitated a moment, when the thought that "Tranquillity" was a word indicative of the peaceful quietude of the neighborhood, suggested that word as an appropriate name for his place of and business, which it has borne ever since.

MAY HILL.

This village is located in the north-east corner of the township, in Kenny's survey. It stands on high rolling land, and is surrounded by a poor, hilly country.

It was not laid out as a town, but lots have been sold by Samuel Leedy from his farm, as buyers wanted them. There is in the place 1 store, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 shoe shop, 1 wagon maker, and 60 inhabitants.

First settlers in the neighborhood of this place, were Stephen Clark and George Campbell, of Flat Run.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine sub-districts in the township, with an enumeration of children of school age in 1879: Males, 223; females, 211; total, 434. Number enrolled for same year: Males, 203; females, 150. Average daily attendance: Males, 114; females, 101.

There are nine school houses, all in good repair; common branches only taught.

Total expenditures for school purposes for the year 1879, $2,333.

POST OFFICES.

Tranquillity.—This office was established June 19, 1848, with John McCreight, who has continually retained the office to the present time.

May Hill.—This office was established in 1859, with John A. Williams as Postmaster. The following is a list of the Postmasters since: A. C. Post, Samuel McClure, J. L. Roberts, Joseph Wisecup, Z. T. Guthrie, Isaiah Swishelm.

Buck Run.—This office was established in 18— with R. K. Campbell as Postmaster. Although Mr. C. has moved, it is believed no successor is yet appointed, an assistant or deputy filling the place.

EARLY REMINISCENCES

Scott Township.—The first death that occurred among the early colonists, was a child of Mr. Beard, which was buried in the cemetery where the U. P. church stands at Tranquillity. This is believed to be the first grave of a white person in Scott township.

The first school house was a log cabin, built in 1807 or 8, and stood on the grounds of the present cemetery of the U. P. church. The first teacher was James McGill. This house was used five or six years, when a new one was built on the farm now owned by James Gaston.

The oldest house now remaining in the township, was built by Joseph Gaston in 1802; in this building, his son, James Gaston, who now owns the premises, was born in 1816.

When the early settlers came to this neighborhood, there was a camp of Indians on the west branch of Brush creek, at a place since known as Indian Bottom. It was on what is now the farm of Mrs. Sarah Criswell. A Mr. Montgomery, who lived near them, had a son, some 16 or 17 years old, who used to go and play with the Indian boys, and became so attached to them and their manner of living, that when the tribe left the country, he went with them, in despite the entreaties of his parents, who never heard of him afterwards.

CHURCHES.

Mount Zion Church—Methodist Episcopal.—This is situated near the north-west corner of the township. It was organized in 1866, with a class of twelve members. In 1868, they bought one acre of land of John Martin, and built a very neat frame house, 32x40, at a cost of $1,100. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. J. Kenall, assisted by Rev. —— McDonald and Rev. J. H. de Bruin. Mr. McDonald preached the first sermon in it, a week previous to its dedication.

It now numbers sixty members, and a Sabbath school is kept up through the entire year.

Buck Run Church—Methodist Episcopal.—No history of this church given.

Mount Leigh—Presbyterian.—This is one of the early churches of this neighborhood, and has a history that would doubtlessly be interesting, could it be accurately gathered, but from a lack of interest in the matter, those who ought to be particularly interested in it, have failed to supply tangible data for the purpose.

Tranquillity U. P. Church—First Preaching, First U. P. Church.—A full history of the early planting of this church, at Tranquillity, could it be gathered, would doubtless make an interesting article for our work, but unfortunately it appears to be lost. After diligent search the writer was unable to find a record of it—or even find any of its members or other old citizens who have any clear personal recollections concerning it, though it has had an existence of three-quarters of a century. They have even preserved but few traditions of it, and these are vague and indefinite.

As nearly as can be gathered, preaching was an early institution among these pioneers. The first sermons preached, were probably at private houses in the neighborhood. Sometime in the year 1807, a meeting was held at the house of John Milligan, to adopt preliminary measures for forming a church organization, but we can only gather a few of the names of those who participated in the meeting and organization, and these only from tradition. They are said to be John Milligan, John McIntire, James Montgomery, John McCullough, Alexander McCullough, Robert Elliott, David McCreight, Sr., David McCreight, Jr., Jas. Wright, Robert Glasgow, Joseph Glasgow. These persons joined in a petition to the A. R. Presbytery, of Kentucky, asking for the organization of a church, and that it be called "Hopewell," which name had already been given to the preaching station. This name it bore until 1835, when it was changed to "West Fork," and in the year 1860, it was again changed to "Tranquillity," which it yet bears. The next step in its history was to build a tent as a temporary place of worship. This must have been about 1807 or 1808.

These tents are structures six or eight feet square, made of logs or boards, with three sides enclosed, and one side open, covered with boards or slabs, and a floor elevated a few feet above the ground. They are usually built in forests or groves. In the front or open side, with a slab or board for his desk, stood the preacher, who addressed the congregations, who were seated in front of him, on logs or on benches made from the halves of saplings split in two parts for seats, beneath the protecting shade afforded by the thick foliage of the branches of the trees above them, well calculated to remind us of Bryant's "Forest Hymn:"

> "The groves were God's first temple. Ere man learned
> To hew the shaft and lay the architrave,
> And spread the roof above them—ere he framed
> The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
> The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood,
> Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down,
> And offered to the mightiest thanks
> And supplication."

Such was the starting of this church, but its subsequent history is obscure, its congregation having seemingly forgotten the injunction, "the man dies but his memory should live."

This tent, after serving its purposes a year or two, was probably succeeded by a log house, in which the congregation could assemble and worship, protected from inclement weather. This house was built sometime in the year 1810. It was 30x35, and used for a long time without chimney or floor. It was afterwards enlarged by making an addition to the two sides. This addition was in the form of a pen of three sides, joined to the main building by placing the front or open side next to it. cutting out the logs of the house opposite, in the same manner that the outside frame work was made for the old cabin fire-places. One of these rooms was used as a pulpit, while the door entered the opposite one. This house was afterwards ceiled and weather-boarded, and used until 1853, when it was succeeded by the present one, a frame building 50x70, nicely finished inside and outside, costing $2,200. The congregation owns about 3½ acres of land, deeded at different times, by James McIntire, Nancy McCreight and Hon. John T. Wilson. About 1½ acres of this is used for the cemetery.

The new organization, together with Eagle Creek and Cherry Fork, were supplied by the following named ministers of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, to-wit: Revs. John Steele, James Brown, Abraham Craig, James Magill, David Risk and R. H. Bishop, a part of their time.

The first regular pastor of the congregation was the Rev. William Baldridge, who continued in charge from 1809 to 1818, giving one-fourth his time between these dates, and one-half his time from 1818 to decease, October 6, 1830. The next pastor was Rev. Robert Stewart, from 1832 until 1838, one-half his time, when he was released to give his full time to Cherry Fork congregation. The next pastor was the Rev. John Graham, who took charge in 1841, and continued until his death, July 15, 1849, of cholera. He was pastor of the West Fork and West Union churches, united in one charge. The next pastor was Rev. Marion Morrison, who took charge for his whole time, in 1850, and remained until 1856, when he resigned, to accept the chair of mathematics in Monmouth College, Illinois. The next was Rev. John Gilmore, who took charge in April, 1857, and continued until February, 1871, when he resigned. The next pastor was Rev. Jonathan Stewart, who took charge September, 1871, and continued until his death, March 2, 1878. The next was the present pastor, Rev. Washington Wallace, who took charge June 1, 1879. The congregation has had seven regular pastors, who have had charge of it during a period of 51 years; the other 11 years have been made up by supplies, making the whole age of its existence 73 years.

The following named persons have been ordained elders in the congregation since its organization, to-wit: John Milligan, John McCullough, Robert Elliott and James Wright, who constituted the first board. In 1814, John Glasgow and Matthew McCreight were ordained to the same office. In 1832, R. B. Glasgow, James McCreight, Isaac Smith and John McCullough, Jr., were ordained to the same office. Again there were ordained in 1851, J. M. Glasgow and Joseph McCreight; in 1856, J. M. McCreight and John Bayless; in 1860, W. P. Breckenridge and Matthew McCreight, Jr.; in 1868, William O. McCreight, Simpson Williams, Isaac N. Smith, R. P. Finley and John Eakin, were ordained elders, making in all, 21 elders who have at different times been chosen by the congregation. The present board consists of William O. McCreight, John Bayless, J. M. McCreight, W. P. Breckinridge, Simpson Williams, R. P. Finley and John Platter; the last named person was received from a neighboring church by a certificate.

The congregation has had the following clerks: From its organization down to 1835, were Isaac Smith and William McCormick; from 1835 to 1844, Thomas Kirkpatrick. The next was William M. Hays, 1844–47; John McCreight, 1848–55; David Gaston, 1855–65; James Smiley, 1866–67; Robert S. Williams, 1867–68; S. A. McCullough, 1869–80.

The congregation at present numbers 190 members.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM B. GREGG, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, November 19, 1825. In 1832, his parents removed to Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, where they settled and resided until 1838, in which year they removed to Adams county. Here they have since lived. His father died August 18, 1878, aged 78 years. His mother still survives, at the advanced age of 82 years. William B. Gregg owns a farm of 140 acres of land, which he keeps in scrupulously neat condition. He raises short horn Durham cattle and Poland China hogs, of pure blood and extra quality. Mr. Gregg married Miss Sarah Rea, May 6, 1879.

ISAAC MARTIN came with his grandfather to Adams county, in 1801, where he has resided most of the time since. In 1833, he married Miss Amanda Davidson. They are the parents of eleven children, named, John, Amaziah, Sarah, William, James, Mary, Jesse and Isaac, who are still living. Robinson, Jane and an infant are with the dead. Mr. Martin, though well up in years, is full of energy, and can be seen at work on his farm, with all the ambition and vigor of much younger men. His farm is one of the best in Scott township, and is excelled by few in the county.

CHAPTER VIII.

BRATTON TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

This township was organized September 4th, 1877, from territory taken off the west side of Franklin. It was named Bratton, in honor of John Bratton, an old and respected citizen. The first election for officers was held September 22d, of that year.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface is a high rolling land with a clay soil. Along the streams, however, are narrow valleys of rich bottom land that is very productive. The limestone rock is the principal geological formation.

STREAMS.

The principal stream of water is the east branch of Brush creek, which passes through it from north to south, with its numerous smaller tributaries.

FARM PRODUCTIONS.

The main grain crops of the farmers are wheat and corn; their stock, cattle and hogs. These are their principal sources of revenue.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Abraham Shepherd, of Kentucky, located a tract of two thousand acres in this township, known as Shepherd's survey, which he sold out in parcels to suit purchasers. He came in 1803, and settled on a part of this tract, now owned by Peter Andrews. He was probably the first settler within the present limits of Bratton township, and perhaps only came here. that he might the more easily dispose of his land, as we find that as soon as he sold it out, he moved to Ripley, Brown county, and settled there.

When Mr. Shepherd came, he cut a road through the forest from Maysville here. This is yet known as "Shepherd's trace" and a small stream that passes Louisville, along which he passed, is called Shepherd's run.

In the spring of 1803, three brothers, Benjamin, Joseph and John West, came from Pittsylvania county, Virginia. In 1804, John West bought 200 acres in the north part of this survey, and in 1805 he bought 200 acres more of it, and built his cabin on the first purchase. The original 200 acres is now owned by Edwin Butler, R. McClure and L. West.

John West was a Quaker, an industrious, hard working man, thorough in all he did, and done much to develop the resources of the county.

William Armstrong came about 1803 or '4, and settled two miles above Loudon, on the farm now owned by his son, John Armstrong.

Adam Keller settled on Brush creek in 1804, and Michael and Mathias Beavers, who came from Kentucky, settled in 1807.

George Mackey, one of the early settlers, bought 200 acres of land of a Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, paid for it by building a house for Mr. Trimble over in Kentucky, then built his own house without using a nail in it.

MILLS.

The first mill in Bratton was built by Samuel Shoemaker, on Brush creek.

There are at present two mills in this township, viz.: Williams & Kelley's mill on West creek, in the N. W. corner, and James R. Hooper's mill at Marble Furnace.

CHURCHES.

The first meeting house was built at Loudon in 1842, by the M. E. church. The first sermon in the township was preached by Rev. Benjamin Van Pelt, a methodist minister, at the house of Morgan Williams.

There are at present four churches, one M. E. church at Loudon, one M. E. church, at Louisville, one German Baptist (Dunkard) at Marble Furnace, one German Baptist (Dunkard) at May Hill.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was probably taught by Mr. Vinsonhaler, in 1815, in a house of Gov. Trimble, on land now owned by Alfred Fulton.

VILLAGES.

There are in Bratton three villages, Loudon, Marble Furnace and Louisville, all very small places.

LOUDON.

This was never regularly laid out as a town. In 1839, E. L. G. Lovett started a country store at his residence, and sold from time to time small lots of land, which were improved and a few mechanics and tradesmen settled on them, and in 1844 a Postoffice was established. There are now one store, one blacksmith shop, a Post office, and some three houses.

In 1841 Mr. Lovett sold his store to William George, who in 1842 or '43, sold to David Fulton, who was in 1844, or '45, succeeded by S. E. Gore and Dorsey Fulton. They in turn sold to Charles Fulton, who sold to Addison Turner. John M. Gore next succeeded, but soon died. The store was then sold by the Administrator to J. S. Williamson and David Lovett. Wiliamson presently sold his interest to his partner, Lovett, who aftewards sold to the present proprietor, H. S. McClure.

POST OFFICE.

The Post office at this place was first called Loudon because a large proportion of the neighbors came from Loudon county, Virginia, but there being a post office in the State called Lodon, the mails were frequently missent to that office. The name of Loudon was changed to Lovett, in honor of the proprietor. The office was established about 1844, with Mr. Lovett as postmaster. He was succeeded by David Fulton, and he by Addison Turner, then John M. Gore; next, J. S. Williamson, then D. D. Lovett, who was succeeded by A. Spencer McClure, the present incumbent.

MARBLE FURNACE.

This is a small village that grew up around the furnace of that name, which was established here at an early day. This furnace was built by the late Gov. McArthur and Thomas James, in 1811-12. In getting out the stone for the furnace they quarried a kind of limestone that bore some resemblance to marble, and hence its name, "Marble Furnace." It has not been run since 1832 or '33. It is generally supposed it ceased from exhaustion of the supply of ore, but this has since been doubted. The buildings are now in ruins. A few houses now compose the village. A mill, a country jobbing foundry, a shoe shop and post office, constitute the business of the place. There is a Dunkard, or German Baptist church.

LOUISVILLE.

This place can now hardly be called a village, though it was regularly laid out as such. It lies on the southern side of the township.

It was laid out by Dr. John Gustin, December 3, 1833. It was on a plat of eleven acres of land, divided into forty lots.

There was a store started in the new village by Lacey Peyton, which, after passing through many hands was finally, in 1867, while owned by a Mr. Shelby, burnt, and none has since taken its place. A post office was also established, with James McAdow as Postmaster, who resigned, and W. C. Gustin was appointed to succeed him, who also, in 1852, resigned. Jonathan McMillen was appointed to fill the vacancy, October 27, 1852. He died and was succeeded by his son, T. H. McMillen, January 27, 1864, but resigned in October, 1865. No appointment was ever made to fill the vacancy and no post office has since existed. The office was called Gustin, in honor of Dr. John Gustin, an esteemed citizen.

There is an M. E. church, that stands on lot 2. This church was organized and a house built in 1848. This building was used until 1866, when a good frame edifice was erected. There is now a membership of 90. This church building and a small log house are all that remains to mark the place of the village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—THE MURPHY FAMILY.

Among the early settlers of Bratton township was Robert Murphy, who came from Kentucky in 1803, and settled on George's creek, a short distance below Tranquility, built his cabin, commenced clearing his land and lived there until 1818, when he purchased the property now owned by Robert and Benjamin Murphy, on the road from Newport to May Hill, one and a half miles from the latter place. He married Miss Elizabeth Clifford, of Flemingsburg, Ky., in 1798. They reared a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. Mr. Murphy died in 1852.

Robert Murphy, Jr., now owns the property on which his father lived thirty-two years. Benjamin Murphy, brother of Robert Jr., is now living at the advanced age of eighty years, on a part of the original homestead. He married Miss Cynthia Washburn, of Highland county, Ohio, in 1829. They have reared a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters.

CHAPTER IX.

Meigs Township.

ORGANIZATION.

This was one of the original townships, as reorganized by the Commissioners at their December session, 1806. It was named in honor of Gov. Return J. Meigs. It had the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the mouth of Lick Fork of Brush creek; thence north along the east lines of Tiffin and Wayne townships, to the north line of Adams county; thence east along the north line of the county, to the N. E. corner thereof; thence south along the east line of the county, to the N. E. corner of Jefferson township: thence west along the north line of Jefferson township, to the place of beginning."

The elections were ordered to be held at the house of Peter Wickerham.

THE SURFACE.

The surface of this township is diversified, a considerable portion of it rough, hilly, poor land, with smaller level portions, but in the bottoms along the streams is found some very fertile land.

THE FARM PRODUCTS

Are mainly wheat and corn, and the stock raised are cattle and hogs.

MINERALS.

Iron ore was formerly found in considerable quantities in the eastern part of the township, and the Steam Furnace was erected to smelt it. This furnace mostly made hollow ware, and was in active operation for many years.

VILLAGES.

This township contains three villages, Jacksonville, Newport and Mineral Spring.

JACKSONVILLE.

This place was laid out by William Thomas, Oct. 20, 1815, and named in honor of the "Hero of New Orleans." Fifty-seven inlots and eight out lots were surveyed and sold.

STORES.

It is believed that Thornley L. White and Robert Buchanan, were the first merchants in the place. The latter lived in West Union. William Williams, from Kentucky, was an early merchant in the place.

PRESENT BUSINESS HOUSES.

There are two dry goods stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon and buggy shop, one tannery, one shoe shop, one hotel, two doctors, one church, and a population of 149 inhabitants.

NEWPORT.

This village is situated between the east and west forks of Ohio Brush creek, at the junction of these two branches.

It was laid out by James Kirkpatrick, on the 27th day of January, 1819, on a plat of 58 lots and a public square.

THE FIRST STORE

Was started by William H. McAdow, about 1843. He carried on business about six years, and then sold to John Criswell, who continued until 1851, and was succeeded by John Clark, who died in 1853, and his goods were closed out at an Administrator's sale. In October of that year, R. C. Smith occupied the same room with a stock of goods, until 1858, when he sold his property and closed out his store. Moses Buck next tried his hand, continuing it two years, when he too closed out his stock, and now keeps the hotel. John Criswell and W. C. Dunn started a store in 1854, carried it on until 1857, when they sold their stock to a party in North Liberty. William McCormick started a store in 1869, and after two years removed his store to Rome. John Reed kept a small store a short time. Next Robert McNeil and William Rogers, in 1867, opened a small store, which they closed out in a year after. In April, 1879, J. R. Neil started a drug store and grocery, which he still conducts.

POST OFFICES.

There are three post offices in this township, Dunbarton, at Jacksonville, Wilson, at Newport, and Mineral Springs, at the old Steam Furnace—now called Mineral Springs.

Dunbarton—This is among the earliest post offices in Adams county. This office was established about 1814 or '15. There being an office in Wayne township, Darke county, called Jacksonville, the name of Dunbarton was given to this one, in honor of James Dunbar, who was an active agent in procuring its establishment. John Young was probably the first postmaster, and the following the succeeding ones in the order of their succession: James Dunbar, who served until 1836, Alexander Mahan 1836-1846; Daniel Wittenmyer, 1847-1851; William Sample, 1852-1854; Isaac Eakins, 1855-1857; Thomas Ellison, 1858-1862; Wesley Thoroman, 1863-1866; Joseph Thoroman, 1867-1870. E. J. Lewis, present incumbent, 1870, to date.

Wilson—This office was located at Newport, about 1868 or '69, and named in honor of the Hon. John T. Wilson, then a member of Congress from this district. William R. Rogers was the first postmaster. Since him there has been the following postmasters, to-wit: A. A. Coleman, William McCormick, John Reid, Joseph Rhea, and John Flory, present incumbent.

Mineral Springs—This office was established in 1872, and named from two springs, whose medical qualities attract many visitors to the place. The first postmaster was B. Salisbury, the second Joseph Kline, third Isaac D. Hempleman, present incumbent.

CHURCHES.

There are six churches in the township; one Christian church at Newport, one M. E. Church at Jacksonville, one Presbyterian church at Mineral Springs, two Baptist churches, called Brush Creek and Evergreen, one United Baptist church, Beech Grove.

The first three named have furnished no history. The history of the last three follows:

Brush Creek Baptist Church—This church is situated near the McCormick grave yard, in School district No. 5, Meigs township.

David Fichler, who was born in this neighborhood, was living here in 1854, when E. Mahaffey and W. S. Ellison moved in and settled near by. All three of these families were members of Baptist churches. In 1855, Rev. H. S. Kelly, under the direction of the Missionary Board of the Straight Creek Association, preached once a month at the house of W. S. Ellison. In 1858, Daniel Trichler was employed by the same board to travel as a missionary in the bounds of the association. A part of his salary was collected on the field, part paid by the Ohio State Convention, the remainder by the churches of the Association. He preached sometimes on week days or nights, but mostly on the Sabbath. These meetings were sometimes held at the school house in the neighborhood, sometimes at private houses. A number of persons were received at different times, and baptized, who united with different Baptist churches.

April 3d, 1867, a meeting was held by members of West Union, Lick Fork, and Crooked Creek Baptist churches, who lived in the neighborhood. It assembled at school house number 5, Meigs township, to consider the propriety of building a house of worship. Rev. Daniel Trichler, and Rev. Joseph Smith, were present, and participated in the proceedings. A resolution was unanimously adopted to build a meeting house, at the McCormick grave yard, and W. S. Ellison, David Trichler and Ellison Mahaffay were appointed a building committee. The committee, assisted by the Rev. Daniel Trichler, proceeded to circulate a subscription paper, to raise means to purchase grounds, buy material and construct the building. Many agreed to pay certain amounts, on condition they could do it in labor, or furnish material, hence the committee were unable to employ a regular contractor, but had to superintend the work personally, therefore the building progressed slowly. They were aided materially by contributions from members of churches of other denominations and non professors.

At length, in July 1869, a good, substantial frame meeting house, 30x40, costing $1000, was completed.

July 31, 1869, a meeting was held at the new house, by members of Regular Baptist churches, which organized by choosing Rev. Daniel Trichler, moderator, and Ellison Mahaffay, clerk. A resolution was unanimously adopted, organizing a Regular Baptist church, and steps taken to call a recognition council. August 17, 1869, the council composed of Rev. Daniel Trichler, Rev. Joseph Smith, and delegates from seven churches met, and appointed Rev D. Trichler, moderator, and W. J. Ellison, Secretary. After examining their articles of faith and church covenant, and the letters of 16 members, the council reorganized them as a Regular Baptist Church.

June 4, 1870, William S. Ellison, David Trichler, and Ellison Mahaffay, were elected trustees, and Daniel Trichler was called to the pastorate. He continued his ministerial services until August, 1870, during which time three were added to the church. E. H. Wear preached from October, 1870, to April, 1871. Two were dismissed. Rev. G. W. Thompson became pastor in June, 1871, and preached until March, 1874, two years and ten months, during which time forty-four members were added to it, and four dismissed.

The church was assisted in paying her pastor, by the Missionary Society, until August, 1872. In June, 1872, W. S. Ellison and E. Mahaffay were elected deacons. Rev. C. McManis, was pastor from May until August, 1874.

In October, 1874, Rev. S. G. Linsey, became pastor, and has preached for the church to the present time, January, 1880, five years and four months, preaching the greater portion of that period, one-fourth his time—the remainder one-half his time. July 5, 1879, the church gave letters to forty-five members, who organized the Evergreen church. During Mr. Linsey's pastoral charge there has been added to the church 118 members, while there have been dismissed eighty members, of the latter, forty-five were probably to form the new church of Evergreen.

Evergreen Church, Regular Baptist—In September, 1875, the Baptist church at Brush Creek, established a mission station in this place, and the pastor of the church, the Rev. S. G. Lindsey, commenced preaching in the Rock Spring school house.

In March, 1876, Mr. Lindsey, assisted by Rev. Charles Trichler, held a protracted meeting there, which resulted in an addition of sixteen to the church. In March, 1877, he held another series of meetings assisted by Charles Trichler, at which five additions were made; and March, 1878, Mr. Lindsey, assisted by L. H. Denman, held a meeting without any additions being made. In March, 1879, Rev. S. G. Lindsey and L. H. Denman, held a protracted meeting, which resulted in seventeen additions. At this meeting an independent church was organized, with forty-six members. The new Church organization was called Evergreen Regular Baptist church. The regular officers were elected by ballot, as follows: Deacons, John Matthews and Robert Herdman. Trustees, Charles Trichler, William Hoop and John Herdman.

Rev. S. G. Lindsey was called to the pastorate for one year. A good frame house was built during the year, (1879) at a cost of over $800. It is located about one mile north of the steam furnace, on land donated by Francis Green.

Peech Fork, United Baptist Church—This church, situated in the S. E. part of Meigs township, had its origin in the preaching of Benjamin Porter. These meetings were held at the house of Daniel Stephenson, where a church was constituted in 1854. Andrew Spence is ruling elder and Daniel Stephenson, clerk. Rev. Benjamin Porter has been their regular and only pastor. They organized with a membership of 33; they now number 46. They have, as yet no meeting house, but meet at the school house, in district No. 11.

Christian Church, Newport—No history can be gathered.

M. E. Church, Jacksonlille—No history.

Presbyterian Church Mineral Springs—No history.

CHAPTER X.

Monroe Township.

ORGANIZATION.

This township was formed June 23, 1817, by the Commissioners, detaching from the south end of Tiffin, all the territory south of a line beginning on Brush creek, at the upper corner of William Stout's farm, thence on a line to three mile tree, below Kirker's mill, thence on a divide line to Clark's meeting house, keeping on a direct course to Sprigg township, being bounded on the west by the Sprigg township line and Island creek, to its mouth, the Ohio river on its south, and Brush creek on the east.

It was called Monroe, in honor of James Monroe, who had been lately elected, the fifth President of the United States.

The first election was ordered to be held at the house of Arthur Ellison, the last Saturday in July.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of this township is mostly high land, many parts of it hilly and rough, with a thin, unproductive soil. Along the streams, however, especially the Ohio river, there is some rich productive land.

FARM PRODUCTIONS.

The chief farm crops are wheat, corn, and of late years, some tobacco; the stock raised are cattle and hogs.

SETTLEMENTS.

There were but few settlers who ventured to locate in the country, outside of the fort and stockade at Manchester, until after Wayne's victory over the Indians in 1794. That defeat, so crushed and humbled the spirit of the savages, that they never gave any more trouble to the whites, in this section of country. Upon the conclusion of the treaty at Greenville, August 3, 1795, settlers immediately began to extend back into the country, and Monroe township being contiguous to Manchester, and the place where Gen. Massie proposed to locate the 100 acre lots he offered as bounties to the first colonists that would join him in the settlement, it was the first portion of the county to fill up with any considerable population.

The land, from which these bounties were to be given, lying in one tract, would, when occupied, make a settlement of at least twenty-five or thirty families, living in close proximity. But fears from the remembrance of savage cruelties, would no doubt, still linger in the minds of those who had so recently witnessed their atrocities. When the still actual danger to life and property from the wild beasts, that almost unmolested roamed through all the forests, would naturally incline settlers to locate in neighborhoods. With this nucleus of twenty or thirty families, others would gather round them, and thus, commenced the settlement of the county.

FIRST SETTLERS.

General Massie, before distributing his land bounties to those who had made the contract with him to settle a colony, reserved 1,000 acres for a farm and home for himself. This reservation was located around and back of a high promontory, called "Buckeye Station," about four miles up the river, above Manchester, and one mile below Wrightsville. This reservation, which extended back into the country from the station, was mostly, moderately level, and the best lands in the township. After this reserve was surveyed, Massie proceeded to locate and survey to his colonists, each his hundred acres, with the privilege of buying, at an agreed price, as much contiguous land as he had the means to pay for, or might wish to purchase: Thus the original farms of these first settlers frequently contained two or three hundred acres.

The first settlers mostly located on the highlands in the country back from the river. These lands are known as "Gift Ridge," from the circumstance of their having been a gift from Gen. Massie, to the colonists who came to make the first lodgement in the wilderness.

We have been unable to gather the names of these early settlers with sufficient certainty to make their publication reliable, and therefore omit them.

MILLS.

There are but two mills now in Monroe township. One is located on Island creek, and owned by Abraham Foster. The other, a small corn mill, on Beasly's Fork, owned by Joseph Young.

The second mill in the township was built by Nathaniel Washburn, in 1799 or 1800, on the middle fork of Donaldson's creek.

In 1801, a boy got entangled in the machinery of this mill and was killed.

Mrs. E. F. Wells, of West Union, owns the property where this mill was located.

VILLAGES, ETC.

There are in the township, one village, one flouring mill, two post offices, five churches and nine school districts.

WRIGHTSVILLE.

This village, which is the only one in the township, lies on the north bank of the Ohio, about six miles above Manchester. It was laid out by James Hobson, April 22, 1847, on a plat of 144 lots. October 29, 1859, the court upon petition, vacated lots 78, 79, 80, 81, 125 and 126. The town stands on a level plain, with room enough for a city, but it seems to have never flourished. It has a dilapidated appearance, and contains one store, one blacksmith shop, one cooper shop, one doctor, one church, thirteen small houses and eighty-five inhabitants.

POST OFFICES.

Vineyard Hill is the name of the post office at Wrightsville. It was established in 1848, and called Mahala, in honor of a sister of Capt. William Wade. It was, some years afterwards, discontinued for the period of a year. A post office was again established with the name of Vineyard Hill.

Beasley's Fork.—This office was established in 1857, with James Miller as the first Postmaster, who held it until 1868, when he resigned, and the present incumbent, Jacob Hempleman was appointed.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in Monroe township was on the land of Lewis Bible, now owned by William Morrison, and James Lane was the teacher, in 1802.

The second one, was built in 1805 or '6, on the farm of Arthur Ellison. The elections were held at this house and the public business transacted at it, for which reason it was called the "State House."

There are now nine sub-districts in the township, in which schools are taught six months in the year.

CHURCHES.

There are five churches in the township, to-wit: Quinn's Chapel, Beasley's Fork Chapel, M. E. church of Brush creek, United Brethren in district No. 7, United Brethren, Wrightsville.

QUINN'S CHAPEL.

This is the oldest church organization in the township. About 1805, Rev. James Quinn preached a sermon at the house of William Lucas, on "Gift Ridge." This is believed to be the first sermon ever preached in Monroe township. The meetings were continued, and finally a class was formed, which was prospered, and in a few years a hewed log meeting house was built on the farm of Michael Fenton. This house was used until 1852, when a new frame building was erected on the farm of John Pennywitt, and called Quinn's Chapel, in honor of the founder of the church. The Lucas farm, where Mr. Quinn preached his first sermon, is now the property of —— Eylar.

UNION CHAPEL, METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

This church is located on Ohio Brush creek, near the mouth of Beasley's Fork. No history of it obtained. It was organized in 1856.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, IN DISTRICT NO. 7.

This church was organized several years ago. Their church building was burut several years since, and they now occupy the Fenton school house in district 7.

BEASLEY'S FORK CHAPEL, CHRISTIAN UNION.

This church was organized in 1864, with eight members, five males and three females. In 1871, they built a good frame house, and now number sixty members.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, WRIGHTSVILLE.

No history of this church can be obtained.

THE M'COLM FAMILY—JOHN M'COLM.

The great grandfather of this family was born in Scotland, from whence he removed to Ireland, where he married and raised a family. One of his sons, named John, was the grandfather of the present McColm family. This son married in Ireland, Elizabeth Blair. They raised a family there, among whom was a son named John, who was born in Tyrone county, in June, 1771. This son was the father of the family of whom we are now writing. On the 3d day of August, 1793, the grandfather, John McColm, and the grandmother, Elizabeth McColm, with the following members of their family, to-wit: William McColm, who was a Methodist preacher; Malcolm McColm and wife; John McColm, who is the father of the present family of McColms; Elizabeth McColm and Margaret McColm, embarked at Londonderry, Ireland, for America, in the brig Cunningham; Captain Cunningham. This vessel was captured on its voyage across the ocean, by a French privateer, on the 28th of September, 1793, and the passengers plundered of everything they possessed. They were landed in Baltimore, October 3, 1793, in destitute circumstances, and were supplied with such comforts as their needs demanded, until they could get situations to begin anew. They presently settled in Allegheny county, Maryland, where the grandfather, John McColm, died, September 6th, 1795, aged 64 or 65 years. Here also the grandmother, Elizabeth McColm died, October 25, same year. William McColm, who was a traveling Methodist minister, also died in August, 1795, aged 27 or 28. From here, the father and his family moved to Pennsylvania, and settled at Red Stone, Old Fort, where they remained until 1804. In the spring of that year, they emigrated to Adams county, arriving at Manchester, May 28, 1804. The family consisted of John McColm and wife, with their children, William, Sarah and John, (who is the principal subject of this sketch,) Abigail and Anna. They remained at Manchester until December, 1806, when they moved and settled on Gift Ridge, in Monroe township. There are but four persons now living in Monroe township, that were there when Mr. McColm settled in 1803; these are Capt. William Wade, of Wrightsville; G. B. Grimes, at the mouth of Brush creek; Mrs. Rebecca McHenry, who lives some two miles up Brush creek, on the west side, and John McColm, a son; the others are all gone—either removed or dead. This son, John, was born in Maryland, in 1800, and came with his parents to Adams county, in 1804, where he has continued ever since. He married Miss Hannah Beach, April 24, 1823. About eleven years later, he bought his father-in-law's farm near Waggoner's Ripple, where he has since lived. His wife seems to have been a woman of very quiet, domestic disposition, delighting more in the happiness found in her own peaceful home than in the glitter and fashion of the outside world. She was married in a room in her father's house that was within two rods of the house she was born in. She died August 20th, 1879, in the same room and within three feet of where she stood to be married, over fifty-six years before. The peaceful tenor of this good woman's ways may be inferred, when we state the fact that she was never forty miles from home in her life, nor was she ever at her nearest village. Her bereaved husband, the venerable John McColm, after a long and useful life, spent in doing good, respected by all, still lingers on the shores of time in the old home where he has spent his happy life, serenely and calmly awaiting the summons to call him hence. The father of this family, John McColm, raised ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to years of maturity. Seven of these children still survive, the youngest of whom is sixty-five years of age.

EARLY REMINISCENCES.

Some fifty rods below where the village of Wrightsville now stands, near the Ohio river, was the mound on which General Massie, Israel Donaldson and party, stood on the morning of April 21, 1791, viewing the "Land skip o'er," with bright visions floating in their minds, of the happiness that awaited them, when they should go in and possess the goodly and beautiful land that so invitingly lay before them. These bright visions of imaginary happiness, were suddenly dissipated by a party of Indians, who approached them from the rear, in canoes on the river. With one accord and without debate, they concluded to leave the place at once. They did not stand upon the order of their going, but started each one for himself—for the hills, with an implied understanding that a certain personage whose name it is not necessary to mention, might take the hindmost. Massie, on his march to the hills, laid down his compass and forgot to note the place, and was not found for some years afterwards. Donaldson, being rather a heavy man, in attempting to leap a run, some fifty rods rods from the place of starting, fell into it, and became the unlucky hindmost man. The stream, from this circumstance, has ever since been known by the name of "Donaldson's Run."

For a correct account of Donaldson's captivity and escape, we give his own narrative in another part of this volume.

The mound upon which this party was standing when the Indians approached them, is only a few rods below the village of Wrightsville. The wearing away of the river bank by the waters, has nearly washed it away, yet human remains and fragments of pottery can be seen remaining in the sides of the perpendicular bank of the river.

BUCKEYE STATION.

This is a high point that commands a view of the Ohio river for many miles, either way. It is said the Indians used to station themselves here to watch the approach of boats descending the river. There was a stockade and blockhouse made here by Massie, who removed his family to it. This point is near the southern limit of his thousand acre reservation. Massie did not live here long, but sold it to Charles Wylling Bird, who occupied it previous to 1809. Bird afterwards sold it to Thomas Johr, who in turn sold to John Ellison, who becoming pecuniarily involved, it was finally sold out in smaller parcels to suit purchasers, and is now owned by several parties.

BEAR CAVE.

On the farm of H. Grooms, about a mile and a half back from the Ohio river, is a cave, into which a man named Daniel Sherwood, once entered with torch and gun, after the manner of General Putnam; and when he reached the bottom, shot and killed a bear that weighed three hundred pounds, from which circumstance it was known as "Bear Cave," though it has latterly been called "Salt Petre Cave."

This Mr. Sherwood, as early as 1792 or '93, built a blockhouse about 80 rods below the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek, on survey No. 1,622, to which he moved his family, where he lived until his death. He was buried near the west end of the blockhouse. The inroads of the river in wearing away the bank, washed out his remains, which were carried away by the waters.

ZEPHANIAH WADE.

Zephania Wade located a farm that is now owned by John Morgan. On this farm is a splendid spring, and on that account, Mr. Wade and Jacob Yocum both wanted this particular lot of land. To decide which should have it, they agreed to shoot at a "mark" for choice. They placed the target against a white oak tree, that stands in the boundaries of the road, that passes near this spring and house. This tree is yet vigorous and healthy and still plainly shows, though healed over, the scars where the bullets were chopped out, that lay embedded in the wood. Mr. Wade won the choice, and built his house near the spring. Here on the 20th of November, 1795, was born his daughter Christiana, now Mrs. Trenary, of Manchester, who was the first white child born in Monroe township. Here Mr. Wade cleared up his farm, reared his family, one of whom is now the venerable Capt. William Wade, of Wrightsville, and here he lived the remainder of his life. Since his decease, his old farm and home have passed into the hands of strangers, and the memories of these early years, with their incidents, that would now be so full of historic interest, are entombed in the endless night of oblivion.

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CHAPTER XI.

Jefferson Township.

At the reorganization of the townships of the county, in 1803, Jefferson was formed, with the following boundary lines, to-wit:

Beginning at the mouth of Beasley's Fork; thence up Brush creek to the mouth of Lick Fork; thence east to the Scioto county line; thence south along said line to the N. E. corner of Green township; thence west along the north line of said township, to the place of beginning. It was called Jefferson, in honor of Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States. The elections were ordered to be held at the house of Phillip Lewis.

The township at this time contained 78.5 square miles, by actual survey, and 50,450 acres of land. It is the largest township in the county.

SURFACE.

This is the most mountainous portion of Adams county. It is a succession of hills, whose tops reach almost to the clouds. The distinctive appellation of mountain, is applied to many of them, as "Green Briar Mountain," "Peach Mountain," etc.

Between these huge hills run pretty streams of pure, clear water, with beautiful valleys along their courses, covered with nice little farms, and tasty houses, presenting the appearance of a happy people, enjoying the comforts of peaceful quiet homes, undisturbed by the busy scenes, turmoils and strifes of the outside world.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The soil is of more than average fertility, producing good crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and tobacco. The valleys are more cultivated in grain, because their level surface renders greater facilities for the farmer to plow and tend his crops, while the hillsides produce tobacco as well, and don't need as much stirring of soil, as corn and many other crops do. Hillsides that are too steep for the plow, can, on account of the mellowness of the soil, be easily cultivated in tobacco, with the use of the hoe alone, making heavy crops of that article.

Cattle, hogs and sheep are raised in considerable numbers.

Newton Moore has on his farm near Brush creek, a six acre field in meadow, that was sown with timothy in 1800, without plowing the ground. This field has, without intermission, or plowing, remained in grass ever since, yielding good crops of hay for eighty years.

This was originally the best timbered township in the county, its whole area, hills and valleys, being covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber, from which the inhabitants have derived no inconsiderable amount of their revenue, by the sale of immense quantities of cooper stuff, lumber and tanbark, gathered from it. The materials are gathered and hauled to the river, and shipped to Cincinnati, and perhaps other points.

There was a large poplar tree on the farm of Finley Wamsley, Esq., that stood so near the Wamsleyville bridge, that fears were entertained that it might sometime fall and crush it. It was cut down, and when measured, the stump was found to be ten feet in diameter. When chopped into eighteen inch stove wood, it made thirty-eight cords, which would be equal to thirteen cords of wood of one hundred and twenty-eight solid feet to the cord.

CREEKS.

The largest stream that passes through this township is Scioto Brush Creek, which rises some six miles from the Ohio river, runs northwardly to near the center; thence eastwardly and empties into the Scioto river.

There are numerous other streams that wind their way through the township—for a more particular description of which the reader is referred to the map, which accompanies this work.

PETROLEUM OIL,

Is said to exist in several localities, but perhaps not in quantities that would pay for sinking wells.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first man who settled in the township, was James Williams, who came about 1792, and built his house on the east bank of Ohio Brush Creek, about sixteen rods above where the old state road from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, now crosses this stream. This house stood opposite the present dwelling of Mrs. George Bayless. It is said that the same day that Mr. Williams moved into his cabin, he went out with his gun to kill something for supper, and before he returned he had killed three bears.

The first children born in Jefferson were John Waite a son of Jonathan Wiate, and Archy Burkett, nephew of Judge Joseph Moore now of Scioto county. Among the early settlers were Jonathan Waite, who settled a farm now owned by Peter Wikoff, John Newman, David Newman, Jesse Edwards, John Prather and John Beekman.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

BY G. H. PUSTENNEY.

In July 1817, a remarkable freshet occurred in Scioto Brush Creek, that did an immense amount of damage. It seems to have had its origin on Churn Creek, the waters of which, it is said rose twenty feet. The corn was about eighteen inches to two feet high. The bottom lands, as well as the loose plowed fields, were litterally swept away, leaving nothing but a naked hard pan.

AN INCIDENT,

Occurred that is almost marvelous. A man named Swim, was living near the creek, on the farm now owned by S. B. Wamsley, who, when he saw the water rising, sent his two little sons to pen the sheep, fearing they would be surrounded by water. While the boys were fastening the sheep in, Swim discovered the waters had broken over the bank above, and were coming in a stream too large to be crossed, between the children and the house. He called to his boys, to let the sheep out, and climb on the pen, which they did, pulling a favorite dog up with them. Soon the father saw with inexpressible horror and dismay, the building, with his children on it, floating away with the irresistible force of the waters. It was in the dusk of the evening, and the approaching darkness soon shut from the father's sight, his children, who were floating on their frail bark over the angry waters, with the probability that he would never see them again, but,

> "God, who moves in a mysterious way,
> His wonders to perform,
> He plants his footsteps in the sea
> And rides upon the storm,"

had ordered it otherwise. They were borne upon the current over a smooth meadow, and in a short bend in the creek, were drifted in among some large sycamore trees that stood a little S. W. of where Wamsleyville is now situated. Here their house stuck fast, and was soon wedged in by some sixty cords of rails, that had been swept off the farms along Churn Creek above. Here, through all the gloomy, lonely night, with the doleful howling of the wolves in the forests around them, sat these two children, with their faithful dog beside them, watching and wishing for the morning to appear. The father, who had spent a sleepless night of agony, in fruitless efforts to find what fate had befallen his little boys, was met at the early dawn of the morning by the faithful dog, which by every sign he could make for his master to follow, led the way back to the place where he had spent the night. On his way he met the children returning weary, cold and hungry.

CHURN CREEK—ORIGIN OF ITS NAME.

This creek rises in the southern interior part of Jefferson, running in a northwesterly direction, empties into Blue Creek about half a mile above its junction with Brush Creek. In 1807, a party of surveyors working along this stream, became thirsty, clubbed together, raised three dollars, and employed a man named Armstrong, who lived near by, to go to Graham's Station, across the river in Ky., and buy them three gallons of whisky. This Armstrong, on account of the plentiful game in that neighborhood, had located himself on the farm now belonging to John Young, Esq. He was ready for anything that might turn up, and willingly took the money, and with his gun on his shoulder, was soon on his road to Graham's Station. On his way he killed a deer, which he skinned, and carried the hide and hind quarters with him to the Station. Upon purchasing the whisky, he discovered he had taken nothing with him to carry it back. He could procure no jug or vessel for the purpose, but, "where there is a will there is a way," so he exchanged his deer skin and hams for a cedar churn, in which he put his liquor, and in that manner worked his way back to the surveying party, who were rejoiced to see him return, and with the thought of the "jolly good time" they would have. The first thing they did upon the arrival of Armstrong and his churn of whisky, was to name the stream upon which they were surveying, "Churn Creek," a name it retains to the present day. The next thing they did was to proceed to a spring near by and take a good drink. One of the party took a draught of water from a tin cup, which he then handed to another, while the third man knelt down, to drink from the spring in that way. Just as he was rising up, he was bitten in the forehead by a rattle snake that lay coiled up in the weeds on the bank above. The rest of the party decided, as he was bitten above the heart, he would die within an hour. With death so near at hand, the bitten man thought he had better spend that hour in prayer—so he retired a short distance and knelt down in prayer. After the rest of the party had all drank round, one of them went to the man who was thus earnestly engaged in devotional exercises, and insisted on his taking another drink, as he thought it would assist him to die easier. The man of prayer did as he was advised. He thought if two drinks would make him die easier, more would be still better, so he kept on till he got on a bender, and didn't die at all. Thus it was first discovered that whisky would cure the bite of a snake.

The township contains one village, eight stores, four water mills, (three of them for grinding) six steam mills, (three of them flouring mills) two planing mills, two bucking machines, eight cooper shops, four post offices, to-wit: Blue Creek, Cedar Mills, Wamsley and Lynx; ten churches, as follows: one German Presbyterian, two Methodist Episcopal, two Methodist Protestant, two Christian Union; thirteen sub-district school houses, three fractional districts.

VILLAGES.

There is but one village in this township. It was laid out January 15, 1874, in nineteen in-lots and one out-lot, by William Wamsley, and called after the proprietor.

Wamsleyville—This little village is situated on the southern banks of Scioto Brush Creek, about one mile west of the Scioto county line. It looks bright and new, and contains three stores, one millinery shop, one shoe shop, one wagon maker, two blacksmith shops, one drug store, one physician, one Odd Fellows Hall, one town hall, one Christian church, and post office.

POST OFFICES.

Cedar Mills—This office was established August 5, 1868, with J. V. Cluxton as Postmaster, who still retains it.

It received the name from the "Cedar Mills," at that place, while the mills received their name from the creek on which they are located, the creek taking its name from the number of cedar trees that line its banks.

Blue Creek—This office was established in 1844, and so named from the creek of that name, near where it is located. Isaac N. Williams was its first postmaster.

Wamsley—This office, so called in honor of the Wamsley family, who are leading citizens of this community, was established January 18, 1869, with William Wamsley as its first Postmaster. Since that time the following persons have held the office: Dr. G. D. McCormick, George Wamsley, William Finley Wamsley, present incumbent.

Lynx—This office, located on what is known as Green Briar Mountain, was established May 14, 1879, with E. L. Ellis as first Postmaster.

There was some difficulty in finding a name for it, when thinking of the wild animals that have inhabited the wilds of the hills, the name of Lynx occurred to mind, was proposed to the Department at Washington, and adopted.

CEDAR MILLS.

Though this is not a village, it has been a noted business place from the earliest years to the present time. It was the location of the old Brush creek Furnace, that was built there in 1811, by Paul & McNichol, of Pittsburgh, who were afterward succeeded by Summers & Stewart.

This furnace was carried on until 1839–40, when it ceased operations, and has now disappeared.

Although it was situated on Cedar Run, about two miles above where it empties into Brush creek, yet it was always called "Brush creek furnace"—why, is not known.

During the existence of the furnace, the company always kept a store there, which ceased when it stopped.

The furnace company, at an early day, owned a mill that was located at the Cedar Run falls, about one and a fourth miles above the furnace. This was a log building and was run till it was worn out, when they built a new one near the furnace, but about the time it was completed, it burnt down, and the machinery of the old mill at the falls, was brought and put in the shed of the blast house, where it was used to grind corn until 1842. In that year William K. Stewart and John Fisher commenced building the present mill, which commenced operations in 1844.

In 1849, Dugald Thompson bought the interest of Mr. Fisher, and in 1866 became sole proprietor by the purchase of Mr. Stewart's interest, since which time he has run it alone.

There is a store in the place, commenced by J. V. Cluxton, in 1868, and which he has since carried on. There is a blacksmith shop, a doctor, a post office and five or six houses.

REMINISCENCES.

The first school house was built just above Newton Moore's, and John Ellrod taught the first school.

Ruhama Moore, a sister of Hosea Moore, married Jas. Kendall, of this township. They afterwards removed to Winchester township, where they lived and died. This lady was the mother of 24 children, 18 of whom are yet living, several of them in Winchester township, this county.

The first mill on Ohio Brush creek was built by Thomas Lewis and George Sample, just below the Satterfield bridge, in 1807 or '08. It has long since disappeared.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

BY WILLIAM LEWIS.

My father, Philip Lewis, came to Jefferson township in 1797, and settled on Blue Creek, near where it empties into Scioto Brush creek.

He built the saw and grist mill the same year. James and Joseph Williams were here when father came. They had come the year before. They were squatters, followed hunting, and lived in shanties about fourteen feet square, and without floors. Old man Foster was also a squatter, who had settled where Wash. McGinn, now lives. Jesse Edwards, who killed the big bear, came the same year that father did. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived where David Collings now does. He died at the age of one hundred and ten years. That bear was killed on an ash tree, above our place, right across the run, on the left hand; as you go up, just opposite the house where Clark Compton lived up the run. It weighed something over three hundred and eighty pounds. Mr. Edwards divided it with my father. There was nothing to subsist on in those days but wild meat. Salt was brought here and sold by measure at $4 per bushel, and paid for in bear bacon, at what they called an eleven penny bit per pound.

These Williams' peddled salt which they bought at the Scioto Salt Licks, for $2 a bushel, then carried it on horses to the three islands, (Manchester) and sold it for $4 a bushel, taking their pay in bear bacon.

The mill father built was washed away by high waters June 16, 1814; he rebuilt it the next year. Father died in 1835, aged eighty-six years. The mill was burnt in 1849, and John Brooks commenced rebuilding the same year, but did not get it completed till the next year.

After father's death John Brooks became the owner. This was about 1837. It was burnt down in 1849, but Mr. Brooks rebuilt it, putting up a good frame building. He run the mill until he died, in 1873. John Rupert soon afterwards became the owner, and continues the milling business to the present time—1880.

CHURCHES.

Moores' Chapel.—This is believed to be the first Methodist meeting house ever built in Ohio, or west of the Allegheny mountains.

A settlement was made near Manker's mills, about 1797-98. In 1799 Joseph Moore, who was a Methodist Minister, settled on the farm that is now owned by Oliver Jones and Weller Caraway. When he came, he found Mr. Waite, James and Joseph Williams, two brothers already here. There came about the same time that Mr. Moore did, Peter Wikoff, John Newman, David Newman, Jesse Edwards, John Prather, John Beekman and a few others. The first Methodist society was organized at Moore's house, in 1799. Mr. Moore probably preached the first sermon in this settlement.

On August 6, 1800, the neighbors met and resolved to build a meeting house, which was done the same fall. It stood on Breedlove's Run, one-fourth of a mile from Scioto Brush Creek, at the present grave yard. The society was mostly made up of the families just mentioned. The house was made of hewed logs—not large, but sufficient for the congregations that assembled. The house having been used as long as it was fit for such a purpose, the congregation dissolved, and organized another church. An effort is making to reorganize and build a new house.

Mount Unger Baptist Church.—This church is situated in the southeasterly portion of the township, not far from the Scioto county line.

The first Baptist preaching in the neighborhood, was by the Rev. William Eller. In the spring of 1872, Rev. G. W. Thompson, missionary from the Strait Creek Association commenced preaching in the neighborhood, and on July 27th of that year, a church was constituted with 31 members, and received by the recognition council, with the Rev. G. W. Thompson as pastor, Joel B. Compton, deacon; John N. Compton, clerk; Samuel Unger, S. S. Brown, and Samuel Redman, trustees. Mr. Thompson served as pastor two years, in which time the church had increased to 65 members. He was succeeded by Rev. G. A. McMannis, for one year. After the expiration of that time, the church was without a pastor until November, 1878, when Rev. S. G. Lindsey was employed by the Association to preach for the congregation.

When Mr. Lindsey came, he found the church in a very disorganized condition. In May, 1879, it was reorganized with six members. Since Elder Lindsey has had charge of it, thirty-five members have been added.

S. Unger, C. Irvine and A. Carter, are the present trustees.

White Oak Chapel, M. E. Church.—This church is located in the Northwestern portion of the township, in District No. 1. It was organized about 1815.

The first name on the list of members was Joseph Freeman, who had been a member of Moore's Chapel. Mr. Freeman opened his house for regular preaching and in 1844, donated a lot of land on which to build a meeting house, but before it was completed, he died and was the first person buried in the cemetery there, that now contains sixty-three graves.

The church was completed and dedicated in 1865, by Rev. Alexander Maharry.

This building is made entirely of white oak logs. In 1878 it was weather boarded, re-roofed, ceiled inside and painted, and is now a comfortable house.

Christian Union.—This church, situated within a few rods of White Oak Chapel, was organized in 1865. They have a very good frame meeting house.

M. E. Church, Wamsleyville.—This church is situated near the village of Wamsleyville. It is an old church. When Moore's Chapel, near Manker's Mills, was dissolved, that portion of the members living in the Wamsleyville neighborhood united together and organized this society. At what date this occurred is not known, but, it is probable, it was some where from 1815 to 1820.

They built a log meeting house which was used until about 1859, when they built a new frame church, which is their present place of worship.

Christian Union Church, Wamsleyville.—The asperities growing out of the war, caused divisions in churches, as well as in families and communities. This church had its origin in those antagonistic principles. A considerable number of the members of the old Methodist church withdrew and organized a separate church, with the above name. Some six or eight years ago they built a neat frame meeting house. The church appears to be in a prosperous condition. It is to be hoped, however, that the causes that produced these estrangements, being removed, the wounded feelings of the brethren will be healed and the old church again united, with renewed efforts for the advancement of a common cause.

German Lutheran Church.—This church is located in the eastern part of the township, near the Hamilton school house. No history or statistics furnished.

Liberty Chapel, Methodist Protestant.—This organization dates back to about 1830. Our efforts to obtain information in regard to its history, were unsuccessful—nothing reliable could be gathered. It is situated on Green Briar Mountain near Lynx post office.

Hill's Chapel.—This was a log meeting house built a few years ago about a mile and a half east of Liberty Chapel, and a church organized, that never prospered. A new organization, sometimes known as United Baptists, has recently came into existence, in the neighborhood, that now occupies the house.

Christian Church, Manker's Mills.—This church costing $1138, was built in 1871, by S. D. Newman, at his own expense. It is a good frame building 40x50.

Andrew J. Wood was the first preacher.

M. P. Church.—This is a new organization. A neat frame house was built in 1879, about a mile south of the Hamilton school house.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Jacob Pile.—Henry Pile, father of Jacob Pile, was born in Somerset Co., Pa., and married Miss Rebecca Sample, emigrated from there to Adams county in 1800; settled on Soldier Run where he remained two years, then moved to Killinstown. He served in the war of 1812 and on its conclusion moved to what is now Winchester township, where he died. When Mr. Pile came to Monroe township, James Carson, was living where Mrs. Black now resides. He moved into the house with Mr. Carson until he could build a cabin. which was soon done. This house is still standing, after a lapse of eighty years. Mr. Pile reared a family of ten children, of whom but two now survive, Jacob Pile, the subject of this sketch, and a daughter. Jacob Pile is Postmaster at Blue creek, where he is engaged in the merchandizing.

The Bear Hunt.—In the early settlement of the country, bears, wolves, and wild game of all kinds were plenty. The settlers supplied a considerable portion of their provision by hunting, and many ways were resorted to to obtain it. Bears were sometimes caught in traps, sometimes followed with dogs that would check them in their flight, until their pursuers could come up and shoot them. On one occasion, Mr. Pile with his dogs followed a bear from Ohio Brush creek, to Scioto Brush creek, where it was treed on an ash tree. Mr. Pile came up and shot it As it was late in the day he went to the house of Philip Lewis an early settler, with whom he stayed all night. The next day, he took his bear home, not forgetting to divide with his friend Lewis.

The last bear killed in Jefferson township, was shot by William Williams, near the mouth of Blue creek, in the fall of 1830.

Jesse Wamsley.—The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Isaac Wamsley, was born in Germany and came to America sometime previous to the Revolutionary war. At the same time he embarked, a brother took passage on another vessel for this country. This last ship was lost at sea, and nothing was ever heard of it, or its crew. The vessel that Isaac Wamsley came in landed at New York, and Mr. Wamsley settled near that city and worked at the sail making trade. After the war was over, he removed to Horsebend, N. J., and engaged in farming where he remained about twelve years, then removed down the Ohio and settled opposite the mouth of Brush creek on the Kentucky side of the river. In 1795 or '96 he settled on Ohio Brush creek in Adams county, near the old Brush creek forge where he lived and died. The farm he settled is now the property of Wesley Satterfield. Sometime after Mr. Wamsley's arrival in this country, he married Leah Stout. They reared a family of five children, four sons and a daughter. One of the sons, named William, married Sarah Wikoff, of Kentucky, and settled about a mile east of where the village of Wamsleyville has been since located. Here he remained until 1817, when he came to Jefferson township and settled the farm now owned by his grandson, J. P. Wamsley. He reared a family of eight children—all sons, who grew to manhood, married and raised families. They all became members of the M. E. church, two of them ministers of that denomination. But two of this family now survive, Jesse and Christopher. The latter lives in Meigs township. Jesse Wamsley has lived in Jefferson township all his life. At the age of fourteen, he united with the M. E. church at Wamsleyville, was licensed to exhort at sixteen, and at the age of twenty-one, was licensed by the Presiding Elder, James Quinn, to preach, and was regularly ordained at Chillicothe, in 1836, by Bishop Soule. He traveled in the ministry about three years, the first year as junior preacher with Rev. Cherington; next year he had charge of the circuit. He continued as a local preacher until the war, when a division occurred in the church, which resulted in the organization of the "Christian Union" church, with which branch he united. He married Mary McCormick. They have reared a family of two children—both sons, James Pincher and William Finley Wamsley.

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CHAPTER XII.

Wayne Township.

Wayne lies in the western tier of townships, with Liberty on the south, Winchester on the north and Brown county on the west. It was one of the original townships, formed by the Commissioners, when they re-arranged the several townships of the county at their session held December 2d, 1806. The elections were ordered to be held at the house of Nathaniel Patton. It then embraced within its limits, a part of what is now Oliver township and the whole of Scott and Winchester. It was named in honor of General Wayne.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settler here was probably Samuel Wright, who came from Kentucky in 1799, and located on Cherry Fork, half a mile west of North Liberty; part of his farm is still owned by his descendants.

In 1800, two families by the name of McNeil—John and Joseph—located a mile and a quarter south-east of the same village. Their farms are now owned by John McGoveney and John Whitney. About 1802, Francis McClellan came and settled near the McNeils, and in 1804, Thomas Wasson located about a mile north-east of the village, on the farm now owned by his son, T. C. Wasson, Esq. James Smith came in 1802 or '03, and settled the place now owned by Nathan Plummer, one and half miles east of North Liberty. Robert Foster in 1802, settled the farm now owned by his son, Alexander Foster, two miles south-east of town. James Young located where Youngsville now stands, in 1802. Among other early settlers, were William and James Finley, John McIntire and James Caskey.

VILLAGES.

There are three villages in Wayne township: North Liberty, Eckmansville and Youngsville.

NORTH LIBERTY,

Which is the largest, was laid out by William McVey, March 28th, 1848. Mr. McVey was a radical abolitionist, a member of the "Liberty Party," and loved the name liberty so well, that he called his new town "North Liberty." This village stands on the north bank of Cherry Fork. The original survey was fifteen lots, numbered from 1 to 15, commencing at the creek and running north along the east side of the Winchester and West Union pike.

The first addition, was made October 2d, 1850, by Mr. McVey, who laid off three more lots, extending the original plat northward. These lots were numbered 16, 17 and 18. A second addition of nine lots numbering 19 to 27, was made February 2d, 1853. Several parties united to make this addition, contributing the lots respectively attached to their names to-wit: A. D. Kirkpatrick, lots 19 and 20; A. M. Gabby, 21 and 25; John Kenny, 22; Robert Patterson's heirs, 23; Rev. James Arbuthnot, 24; Mrs. Fry, 26, and Robert Quick, 27.

These lots commenced on the west side of the road opposite lot No. 2 of the original plat, and were numbered northward.

The third addition was made by Thos. B. Reighley, August 24th, 1857, who laid off ten more lots on the north of the second addition, numbered 28 to 37.

A fourth addition was laid out by William McVey, August 19th, 1872, of thirteen lots, which were located on both sides of the Youngsville road— four on the north and nine on the south side of that road—numbered 38 to 45, and from 50 to 55.

This village lies on the Winchester and West Union pike, about eight miles north-west of the latter place. It contains two dry goods stores, one grocery store, two drug stores, one hotel, two wagon shops, two blacksmith shops, one millinery store, three physicians, three churches; one U. P., one Methodist Episcopal, one Baptist, (colored).

EARLY BUSINESS IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP.—MILL.

The first mill in Wayne township was built by Samuel Wright in 1799, on Cherry Fork, near the village of North Liberty, where the present steam mill of Stewart McCormick stands. It was what they called a tub mill, which means a small affair. Mr. Wright afterwards sold it to Robert Thomas, who rebuilt, enlarged it, and attached a horse power to grind in dry weather, but subsequently put in a steam engine for that purpose. It passed through the hands of many parties, until 1877, Stewart McCormick became the proprietor, who did a successful business until his decease, December 11th, 1879. His death was caused by his clothing becoming entangled in arranging some of the belting while it was in operation. He was badly mangled and died the same evening.

FIRST STORE.

Col. Wm. McVey started the first store,probably, in the township. He commenced business at his residence on the north side of where the village of North Liberty now stands, fitting up a room in his dwelling for the purpose and opened out his store in 1835. The elections were held at his house at that time, which, being before any town was laid out, made it the most public place in the township. Here he carried on the mercantile trade until 1845, when he removed his store to the south side of the creek, and occupied a house that now belongs to C. Helmey. After the removal, his son William took charge of the business and continued it until 1855, when he closed out and quit the trade. The son seems not to have been as successful as his father.

In the spring of 1848, A. D. Kirkpatrick commenced the mercantile trade in a house on the south side of the creek. In 1849 he removed to the north side, within the village, and continued business until the fall of 1855, when he sold out to J. N. Brown. This building has since been removed, and a new one built near where it stood, now occupied by the Kleinknecht Bro's.

THE FIRST CEMETERY.

The first cemetery used, was probably the one that now be-belongs to the U. P. church, on the south side of Cherry Fork, and the first interment made in it was a son of Wm. Davidson, killed by lightning in 1802. The second burial is believed to be Jas. Brown, who died in 1801.

FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first school house ever built in Wayne township was a log cabin, on the farm of Mr. Baldridge, and Wm. Patton was perhaps the first teacher.

There are at present nine sub-districts in the township, with a good frame house in each of them, kept well painted and in good repair, where schools are kept seven months each year.

The enumeration of the youth of school age in 1879, was: white males, 186; white females, 168; colored males, 12; colored females, 9. Total, 375. The colored children are taught by a colored teacher.

There is also an Academy or High School in the village, but no one can be found that can tell its history. As nearly as can be gathered it was organized as a joint stock company, a building erected in 1857 and competent teachers employed, who conducted the schools for some years, but from some cause the investment proved unprofitable to the company, and it was sold about 1868, to Prof. Smith, who has since that time successfully conducted the institution, either in person or by others under his management.

EARLY SETTLERS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ECKMANSVILLE.

Robert Morrison came to Wayne township late in the year 1803, and temporarily stopped near where North Liberty now stands. He, however, soon bought a tract of land near where Eckmansville now is. This land is now owned by his son, William Morrison. William and James McKittrick came about 1804. Their property is now owned by Thomas Allison. Daniel [illegible] settled in 1804 also. His son, Silas Marlatt, now owns [illegible] homestead, one mile north of Eckmansville. In 1806, Wm. John and Daniel John, settled. Samuel Alexander now owns the farm of the former and James Johns' heirs own the latter property. John and James Ross also settled about the same time. Their property if now owned by R. M. Alexander. John Thompson and James Wright came a few years later.

ECKMANSVILLE.

In 1824, Wm. Eckman settled where this village now stands. He was a blacksmith, built a shop and worked at his trade. In 1833, James Cross started a store in a house that is now owned by Robert Fulton's heirs. Amos Gulick bought out Foster in 1835 and continued the business in the same rooms until 1838, when he was succeeded by Mr. Eckman, who carried on the mercantile trade until 1854, when he sold to Daniel Bayless, who occupied the house now used by Mrs. Matthews as a hotel.

On July 9th, 1850, Mr. Eckman laid out the village which bears his name. It is located on the Ripley pike, about two miles south-west of North Liberty. The town lies north-east and south-west, and was surveyed into 42 lots. John Morrison and perhaps one or two others, were joined with Mr. Eckman as proprietors.

Andrew Johnson, in 1835, started a store in the Fulton building, which he carried on about two years, and then closed out.

A building now owned by John L. Gibbony was for many years—1840 to 1865—occupied as a store. It was successively used by James Walker, Wm. Stewart, Robert Manning and Samuel Fitch. Since 1865 it has not been occupied as a store.

John Morrison commenced the mercantile business in the fall of 1837, and has continued it at the same stand ever since. In 1865, he associated his son, A. B. Morrison, with him in business, since which it is known under the name of John Morrison & Son. This is now one of the oldest mercantile establishments in the country, having been carried on by the same proprietor for forty-three years.

YOUNGSVILLE.

This village was never surveyed or regularly laid out, but the proprietor, David Young, sold lots of all sizes to suit the purchaser, until it has grown to be something of a village. There are now two dry goods stores, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, one shoe maker shop, one doctor, one hotel, and contains a population of 125.

There is a meeting house here that belongs to no religious organization, but is free to all religious denominations. It was built by non-professing christians, who desired to have some place where their children could receive moral instruction.

All denominations preach in it, but none control it.

The first store in the place was started in 1819, by David Young. It was a small affair. James Young next started in the mercantile business in 1845. He was succeeded by W. and J. F. Young with a good establishment. This firm continued business until 1864, when they closed out.

Several other establishments have done business in this place.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

Wayne is probably the best agricultural township in the county. Its surface is not as hilly and broken as most other portions of the county. The soil is mostly of a reasonable fertility, with well improved and neatly cultivated farms, that give it a pleasant appearance.

The principal stream of water is the Cherry Fork, that meanders through the township from west to east, passing the village of North Liberty.

FIRST CHURCH AT NORTH LIBERTY.

The Associate Reformed church, of Cherry Fork, near North Liberty, was the first religious organization formed in Wayne township. It was first constituted on Eagle creek in 1803, but as a considerable portion of the members lived near Cherry Fork a congregation was formed there in 1805, and the Eagle creek church soon ceased to exist. Their first place of worship was a hewed log house, "chinked" with stone and "daubed" with lime and sand-mortar. It was thirty feet square and had neither fire-place or stove. Each family furnished the slabs for its own seats. This building was used until 1833, when a new brick edifice 50x50, took its place. This new house had a four sided roof, twelve feet ceiling and cost $1,200. The third and present house was built in 1854. It is of brick and is 48x70, with twenty-two feet ceiling. Its total cost was $3,600.

The first pastor was Rev. David Risk, who preached a few years. In 1809, Rev. William Baldridge took charge. They promised Mr. Baldridge a salary of $165, for one-half his time; one-half of this sum was to be paid in "merchantable produce." A committee, of which Mr. Morrison was Chairman, appointed "to transact the congregational business, rated the price of produce paid into Mr. Baldridge," as follows:

Beef and Pork per cwt................................	$2 50
Wheat per bu	58
Rye per bu..	42
Whisky per gal....................................	50
Oats per bu...	25
Corn per bu..	25
Seven hundred linen per yd.	50
Clean swingled flax per ℔... .	12½
Sugar per ℔...... ...	12½

Such facts as the above show how our forefathers lived in the early years of our country. Yet no doubt they lived as happily, perhaps more so, than their descendants do.

Mr. Baldridge preached for this church until his death, in December, 1830. After the death of Mr. Baldridge, there was a vacancy of about a year, when Rev. Robert Stewart took the pastoral charge of the church and served it until his decease in 1852. Another vacancy of a year ensued, when Rev. David MacDill took charge in June, 1853. Mr. MacDill remained with the congregation until 1876, when he removed west. After another vacancy of a year, Rev. Jno. S. Martin, the present pastor, was called to take charge.

This was called the Associate Reform church until 1858, when a union was effected with the "Associated church," since which time it is known as the United Presbyterian church. It now (1880) numbers 265 members.

POST OFFICES.

There are three post offices in the township; Cherry Fork at North Liberty, Eckmansville and Youngsville.

The history of these post offices is so vague and indefinite that it is useless for our work.

CHURCHES.

There are four churches: U. P. church of Cherry Fork; one M. E. church, and one Presbyterian church at Eckmansville; one M. E. church at North Liberty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

John Coleman and Robert Coleman.—The ancestors of these brothers were natives of New Jersey. Their grandfather, Christopher Coleman, removed from New Jersey to Washington county, Pa., with his family about 1793. Christopher Coleman's oldest child, named William, and who is the father of the subjects of this sketch, was born in New Jersey, and came with his parents when about two years old, to Washington county, Pa., where he grew to manhood. He there married Jane Boyce. In April, 1831, he removed to Carroll county, O., where he settled and lived until 1846, when he removed to Adams county, where he resided until his decease in 1854. His wife died in 1858. These parents raised a family of six children. five sons and one daughter, named Susan, Joseph, John, William, David and Robert, who all grew to years of maturity, and all married but one. Two of this family of children, John and Robert, the subjects of our sketch, now own and occupy the old homestead, about four miles east of North Liberty, on the Grace's Run pike. This farm contains nearly 260 acres. They have cleared it out and put it in a high state of cultivation and adorned it with beautiful buildings, as will be seen by reference to the view in this volume. Robert, the younger brother, was born May 31, 1825. He married Elizabeth E. Taylor, November 9, 1853. They are the parents of five children, named Mary, William, James T., Jennie B., Alma C. William is deceased. Mary married F. P. McCreight, and lives in Oliver township. The others remain at home. Mrs Coleman died November 12, 1871. John Coleman was born in Washington county, Pa., November 7, 1816. He never married. These brothers bought and improved their farm, have always lived pleasantly together, and are now enjoying the comforts and fruits of an industrious life.

T. C. Wasson.—The subject of this sketch is of Irish descent. His grandfather, John Wasson, was a native of Ireland, and married in that country. At an early day, he emigrated from there with his wife to America, and settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he raised a numerous family. Among his children, was a son named Thomas, who married Rebecca Cowan. This Thomas Wasson and wife removed from Virginia to Ohio in 1804, and settled first one and a half miles east of Winchester, which was then a part of Wayne township, where he lived a year or two. He then removed to Cherry Fork and settled near North Liberty, on the farm now owned by his son, T. C. Wasson, Esq. He and his wife both united with the U. P. church at Cherry Fork, soon after its organization in 1805, of which they remained honored and consistent members through life. Mr. Wasson cleared up his farm and lived on it, until his decease, December 3, 1851, aged 73 years, 2 months and 24 days; his wife died August 5, 1838, aged 60 years, 9 months and 2 days. They lie in Cherry Fork graveyard. They reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, who all grew to years of maturity and married. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Wasson entered into a second marriage with Elkiah Spencer. By this marriage he raised a son named William F., who was born August 29, 1845. This son enlisted in the war of the rebellion in Co. H., Capt. D. Urie, 173d Regt., O. V. I., Col. J. R. Hurd. He died of disease at Johnsonville, Tennessee, August 29, 1865. Mr. Wasson's surviving children by his first wife, were named Samuel C., John F. T. C., Ellen Q., Rebecca and Polly

Wasson, all of whom grew to years of maturity and married. Samuel C., the oldest, married Jane Young, of Adams county. They both fell victims to the cholera in 1849, Mr. Wasson dying on the 11th and Mrs. Wasson on the 13th of August. Ellen Q., married Matthew Campbell, who has since deceased. She now lives a widow in Promise City, Wayne county, Iowa. John F. married Sarah McComas. They live in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Rebecca married James M. Campbell, who died, and she now lives a widow in Tipton county, Indiana. Polly married Joshua Matthews. They live in Missouri. T. C. Wasson, the third son, whose name stands at the head of this article, and a sketch of whose home adorns the pages of this volume, was born on the old homestead, that he now owns, May 20, 1812. Here he grew up to manhood. He married Miss Martha P. Campbell, February 9, 1832. They are the parents of eight children; one died in infancy; two, Margaret Ann and Rebecca M., died in early years. The other five, named T. S. Wasson, Matilda Jane, James P., Martha M., and S. Y. Wasson, grew to years of maturity and married. T. S. Wasson, the oldest, was born February 22, 1833; was married to Miss E. J. Askren, October 19, 1853. He is engaged in farming in Wayne township, and is a ruling elder in the U. P. church at Cherry Fork. Matilda Jane, born March 17, 1836, married B. F. Pittenger, September 10, 1857. They live near Minneapolis, Ottawa county, Kansas. Martha M., was born February 8, 1840; married J. S. Glasgow, October 18, 1860; lives in North Liberty. S. Y. Wasson was born November 5, 1841. He graduated at Oxford College. He followed the mercantile business in Gallipolis ten years, and represented Gallia county in the Legislature two terms. He married Miss Jennie Henderson, of Butler county, Ohio, September 3, 1867. He is now engaged in farming in that county. James P. was born December 18, 1837; married Martha McIntire, September 8, 1859. He is now engaged in farming in Douglas county, Kansas. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Co. G, Capt. Urie, 129th Regt., O. V. I., Col. John commanding; served mostly in Kentucky and Tennessee; was in the fight of Cumberland Gap, and several smaller engagements, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his time. These children were all baptized in the U. P. church at Cherry Fork, of which they became members. Two of them, Matilda Jane and Samuel Y., having removed outside the bounds of any U. P. church, have united with Presbyterian churches in their neighborhoods. T. C. Wasson and his first wife, both united with the U. P. church at Cherry Fork, soon after their marriage, she remaining a member until her decease, and Mr. Wasson still continuing. Mr. Wasson married for a second wife, Mrs. Eliza J. McNeil. This lady was born in 1818, and was, in her infancy, baptized in the U. P. church at Tranquillity. She was married to Jesse McNeil, Oct. 20, 1836. Soon after their marriage, they united with the U. P. church at Cherry Fork, of which they lived honored and consistent members. Mr. McNeil was born Oct. 24, 1814, and died Sept. 4, 1852. By this marriage Mrs. McNeil became the mother of eight children, four of whom died in infancy. The four survivors who grew to years of maturity, were Mary Ann, John W., James G., and Jesse McNeil. Mary Ann was born December 3, 1837, and died February 1, 1856; never married. John W. was born June 10, 1841. Enlisted in the service of his country, July 4, 1861, in Co. I., 4th Regt., Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many of the hard fought battles of the war; was at the battle of Springfield, Missouri; at Pea Ridge, Arkansas; was through the whole siege of Vicksburg; was at the battles of Chattanooga; at Mission Ridge, etc; was finally captured in March, 1864, while with a scouting party, somewhere in Georgia, and carried to Andersonville where he died June 16, 1864. James G. was born January 16 1847; enlisted in the 46th Regt., Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Co. H., in May, 1864, and died of disease, brought on by taking cold after an attack of measles, at Memphis, Tenn., September 4, 1864. Jesse was born February 14, 1853; married Jennie May in March, 1873. He resides in Wayne county, Iowa; engaged in farming; has two children, both boys. In the fall of 1856, after her husband's death, Mrs. McNeil's parents, with her brothers and sisters, emigrating to Iowa, she accompanied them. Upon their arrival there, they located in Wayne county, Mrs. McNeil settling in Promise City, while her parents located in the country adjoining the town. Here she united with the U. P. church, by letter from Cherry Fork. Here she lived, taking a lively interest in church affairs, and working actively in the Sabbath Schools, until 1872, when she became the wife of Mr. Wasson, with whom she returned to the neighborhood in which her earlier years were passed, again uniting with her old Cherry Fork church. Now in the afternoon of life, Mr. Wasson and his lady, in their pleasant home amid the scenes of their early years, blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, are enjoying the fruits of their well spent labors, with the respect of all who know them.

Samuel McNeil.—John McNeil, father of Samuel McNeil, came to Adams county in 1801, and settled in Wayne township, on a farm now belonging to Mr. McGovney. He was born in 1771 and died in 1841. He reared a family of ten children, only two of whom are now living, Samuel and Martha. Of these children, two, James and Sarah, were born in Kentucky; the others, John, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Samuel, Jessie, Martha and Nancy were born in Adams county. Samuel, who is the subject of this sketch, and one of the two surviving children, followed teaching for about seven years, but is now engaged in farming. Martha, the other surviving child, is married, but still retains the same name, having married a man named McNeil.

CHAPTER XIII.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township was taken from the north end of Sprigg, and organized as a new township, December 6, 1817, so named from the popular attachment to the principles, the definition of the word implies. The election was ordered to be held at the house of David Robe, on the first Monday of the succeeding April.

SOIL.

This is one of the most fertile townships in the county, with well cultivated farms and an industrious, thrifty people. There has never been an assignment made by any of its citizens.

STREAMS.

There are but two streams of water worthy of even the name of creeks. These are Eagle Creek, and Hill's Fork, which is only a tributary of the first named stream.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Settlers located here in considerable numbers at a very early day. Governor Thomas Kirker, was, in all probability, the first settler. He came some time from 1794 to 1796. His well known old homestead, still remains in the family.

After him others soon followed. Among these early families, were James, Joseph and Zachariah Wade, Needham Perry, who became a prominent citizen, was a Judge, etc., Alexander Maharra, Rev. Thomas Odell, Richard Askren, David Robe, John Mahaffey, George Dillinger, Bezeleel Gordon, Col. John Lodwick, Daniel Marlatt, James McGovney, Conrad Fester, Lewis Coryell.

These parties all came about 1800, some a year or two before, and some perhaps a year or two later.

VILLAGES.

Fairview.—This is a very small village, located near the center of the township, and is the only town in Liberty. It was laid out by William Mahaffey March 15, 1844, on a plat of nine lots. It contains one store, two blacksmith's shop, one shoe shop, one German M. E. church, one African M. E. church.

The elections are held in this place, and the only post office in the township, is kept here. It is known as Hill's Fork, because of the creek of that name that passes near it.

THE FIRST STORE

Was started by Benjamin Whiteman, in 1837, before there was any village. Henry Copple succeeded him in 1840, since then William and David Robe, Mr. McIntire, Robert Patton, Samuel Fitch, A. J. Mannon, William Marshall, Jacob Kleinecht, David Robe, Jr., William Ellis, John Bishinger, the present proprietor, have successfully carried on this store, which is the only one in the place.

POST MASTERS.

The following are the Postmasters: 1st, Robert Patton, 2d, William R. Marshall, 3d, James Rea, 4th, Wilson Ellis, and 5th, John Bishinger, present incumbent.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS, REMINISCENSES, ETC.

The first horse mill was built by William McIntire, on the property now owned by A. H. Mahaffey's widow, and the first water mill was put up by Isaac Foster, at the mouth of Kite's Fork.

FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first school house was built in 1803, on land now belonging to John Kleinecht. Mrs. Dodson, an English woman, taught the first school in it.

Though there were plenty of Indians, yet here, when the first settlers came, they committed no acts of violence. They, were, however, a source of annoyance, from their theiving propensities, stealing anything they could lay their hands on. It required "eternal vigilance," on the part the of whites to keep property from their clutches. Horses were kept in a part of the house, or a room adjoining it. William Crawford, who was one of the early settlers, had a room made at one end of his house, to keep a valuable horse that he owned.

CHURCHES.

The first church, in Liberty township was, probably, the log house that stood near the cemetery, on the old Governor Kirker homestead. It was built about 1800, by the denomination called "Christians,"—in early years known as "New Lights,"—but their building has long since disappeared, and their organization ceased to exist.

There are at the present time five church organizations existing in the township, as follows:

1. Methodist Episcopal church, at Brier Ridge. This is, perhaps, the second church built. A log meeting house was put up, probably, not far from 1804; being a good structure, it lasted till perhaps, 1840, or thereabout, when it was replaced by a brick house, which was succeeded by a frame building, erected some years ago.
2. Christian Union Church, near the last mentioned one, but a few years later.
3. German M. E. Church at Fairview, built 1853 or '54.
4. African M. E. Church, Fairview, plank house, built 1870.
5. Liberty Chapel, M. E., new frame house 30x40, cost $800, built 1879.

THE KIRKER FAMILY.

Thomas Kirker.—Thomas Kirker, whose name is so prominently identified with the early settling of Adams county, and which occupies so honorable a place in the history of his adopted State, was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1760. At the age of nineteen years, he came to this country with his parents who settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. After a few years his father died, leaving a wife and five or six children. The history of the family for the next few years is lost. The next we learn is, that Thomas Kirker, in 1790, married Sarah Smith, who was born in 1771. This marriage occurred in Pennsylvania, twenty miles from Pittsburg. A few years after this event, he removed to Kentucky, where he remained a few years, then moved to Manchester in 1792 or 1793. In 1794, he came to Liberty township, and settled on the place, now so well known as the "Kirker farm," where he lived to the time of his decease.

It is believed that Gov. Kirker was the first permanent settler in what is now Liberty Township. Though he was not possessed of brilliant talents, he had a judgment so sound and a mind so clear, with a virtue and integrity so incorruptible and unselfish, that he received an esteem, commanded a respect and exerted an influence, that few could do. The many honorable and responsible positions with which his fellow-citizens entrusted him, fully attest the truth of this remark. He left to a numerous family the precious inheritance of a pure and spotless character, a family that seems to have inherited the good qualities of their ancestors.

Gov. Kirker devoted his best energies in opening up the material resources of the new and undeveloped country in which he had cast his lot, as well as in shaping the institutions and policy of the new commonwealth, that was so soon ushered into being, under the benign influence, of which the wilderness has blossomed as the rose, and the land been covered with the beautiful farms and happy homes of a happy and prosperous people.

When steps were taken to call a convention to form a constitution for the new State, Thomas Kirker was selected as one of the delegates to that body, from Adams County, and discharged the important duties of the trust committed to his care, with fidelity and honor.

He was elected a Representative to the first General Assembly, that met under the new constitution. This body met at Chillicothe, the first Monday in December, 1803. He was elected to represent his district as Senator in the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth General Assemblies of Ohio. He was called to fill the honorable position of presiding officer over this distinguished body, consecutively, from 1806, to 1814, with the exceptions of 1809 and 1810. His district for the greater portion of this time was composed of the counties of Adams and Scioto.

In 1816, he was elected from Adams to represent his county in the House of Representatives. His ability was recognized by that body by being at once elected its Speaker. He was afterwards elected Senator in the twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third General Assemblies, from 1821 to 1824.

By virtue of his office as Speaker of the Senate he filled the office of Governor of the State from March 4, 1807, to December 8, 1808, for the term for which Return J. Meigs had been elected but declared ineligible—for want of residence in the State the requisite length of time.

In 1824 he was chosen a Presidential elector and aided in casting the vote of Ohio for Henry Clay.

It is believed that no man in the State has served it more faithfully, more honorably, or for a greater length of time, than did Governor Kirker.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of West Union, from the time of its organization until his death, serving as an elder in it for more than twenty years. All his sons, save one, have also served as elders in the same church.

He reared a family of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters.

The following is the family record:

William—born Jan. 24, 1791; married Esther Williamson.
John—born April 18, 1793, an invalid.
James—born Feb. 9, 1795; married Elizabeth Ellison.
Elizabeth—born Jan. 20, 1797; married Joseph Campbell.

Sarah—born Dec. 21, 1798; married Robert Pogue.

Mary—born Dec. 16, 1800; married Ralph Vorhes.

Thomas—born Aug. 20, 1803; married Jane Stevenson.

Margaret—born Jan. 8, 1806; married Dr. Alfred Beasley.

Nancy—born Dec. 15, 1808; married Rev. J. P. Vandyke.

Jane—born Dec. 15, 1811; married Daniel B. Evans.

George S.—born Feb. 7, 1813; married Mary M. Cunningham.

Rebecca—born December 5, 1814; married Dr. D. M. McConahaughy.

Martha—born Dec. 18, 1816; married Franklin Beasley.

Of these thirteen children but six survive. Elizabeth, (Mrs. Campbell) who lives in Ripley. Mary, (Mrs. Thompson.) Nancy, (Mrs. Vandyke) who live at Pleasant Ridge. Hamilton County, Ohio. Jane, (Mrs. Evans.) Ripley. Rebecca, (Mrs. M. McConahaughy) Manchester. Martha. (Mrs. Beasley,) St. Louis, Mo.

Gov. Kirker died February 19, 1837. His wife died August 20th, 1824. They sleep in the Kirker grave yard.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. H. Kincaid.—The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were Virginians. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Kincaid, was born, December 13, 1744, served in the continental army during the Revolutionary struggle, fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and in many other battles of the war. The maternal grandfather, John Hannah, also, served in the Revolutionary war, and swam the Brandywine. Thomas Kincaid, after the Revolution, married, and removed to Maysville, Kentucky, where he lived awhile, then moved to Liberty township, and died in Winchester. While he lived in Kentucky, his son John, who is the father of the subject of our sketch, then a young man, came over to Manchester and took up his quarters in the stockade, which was then just built. This was probably early in 1791. Here, he seems to have remained until 1800, for we find that he married Miss Sally Hanna, the Rev. John Dunlevy, a Presbyterian minister, being the officiating clergyman on the occasion. Mr. Kincaid, with his young wife, immediately moved to Liberty township, which was then almost an unbroken wilderness. They settled near where the Kirker grave yard has since been made, but presently bought the farm where his son, J. H. Kincaid, now lives. This farm they cleared up, and here they reared a family and lived through life. Mrs. Kincaid died October 22d, 1824. The decease of Mr. Kincaid occurred April 3, 1834. They both lie buried in the Kirker grave yard. John Kincaid being one of the first settlers in the township, became early identified with its interests. He soon became a useful and influential citizen, and did much to develop the resources of the country. He was selected to fill the office of Justice of the Peace, being one of the first in the county, who held that position. This office he held many years. He served in the war of 1812, as the Colonel of a regiment. In 1827, he was elected to the office of Associate Judge of the county, which he filled to the time of his death. At the time of his decease he was the nominee for Congress, for his district. After the decease of Mr. Kincaid, his son.

J. H. Kincaid—Became the owner of the old homestead of his parents. On this farm he was born, October 14, 1813, where he grew up to manhood. He worked and helped his parents clear it up, receiving such an education as the schools of the country at that day could give. He was married August 7, 1834, to Barbara Lawrence. They reared a family of nine children—five sons and four daughters, besides three that died in early years. Of the nine surviving children, three of them are married. One of the sons, J. W. Kincaid, served in the army throughout the rebellion. He was in the 91st Regt. O. V. I., which participated in many of the hard fought battles of the war. In 1865, Mr. Kincaid suffered a sad domestic affliction, by the death of his wife, which occurred January 10th, of that year. He married for a second wife, Miss Jane McNeilan, December 23, 1867. This lady was the daughter of Rev. William McNeilan. She was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, October 23, 1838, and came over with her parents, who emigrated to America in 1842. They settled about three miles north of West Union, where her father died December 23, 1876. Her mother still survives, and lives in West Union. After a long and useful life, Mr. Kincaid and his amiable wife, are passing their remaining days in peaceful quiet on his beautiful farm, where he was born, surrounded by every comfort that can be desired.

James McClanahan.—Was born, September 25, 1814; received his education in the common schools of the country; afterwards taught school more or less of the time, for fifteen years. He was engaged for a while in the mercantile business, but finally bought the George Dillinger farm, one of the earliest settled places in the township. Mr. McClanahan has been in business all his life, and has been eminently successful. He has always been identified with the public interests of his township, having filled most of the various township offices, serving three terms as Justice of the Peace. He married April 11, 1813, Sophia, daughter of John Batchidee, a prominent citizen of the county. This lady proved to be a model wife, to whose aid and good counsels, Mr. McClanahan attributes much of his success in life. Their union has been a happy one indeed. They have reared a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. Four are married, two live in Adams county, one in Brown county, Ohio, and one in Minnesota. Mrs. McClanahan was born January 12, 1815, being only a few months younger than her husband. They live on a beautiful farm, surrounded with every comfort of life.

John McClanahan.—The McClanahan family is of Irish origin. The grandfather of James and John McClanahan, whose name was also John, was married twice. By his first marriage, he had five children: Andrew, Robert, John, Sydney and Elizabeth. Andrew, the oldest, never came to this country. His second wife was Elizabeth Thompson. They were the parents of four children: William, Martha, Rebecca and Margaret. This grandfather, John McClanahan, bought 100 acres of land of Gen. Massie, about two miles west of West Union. He deeded, Sept. 28,1814, fifty acres of this land to his son William, by his second marriage. William married Nancy Paul, January 15, 1809, and settled on his fifty acres, which he cleared up, and on which he lived until his decease in June, 1858. He lies in the Cherry Fork cemetery. These were the parents of five children, named Eliza, Samuel, James, John and Nancy Jane. Of these children, three are dead, Eliza, Samuel and Nancy Jane; the latter died in early years. John McClanahan, the youngest son, who is the subject of this sketch, was born October 20, 1820. He married Esther Bess, November 20, 1842, who died in 1874. By this marriage he raised four children, two sons and two daughters. For a second wife he married Nancy May, November, 1874. In 1843, he united with the U. P. church, at West Union, of which he has been an exemplary and consistent member. Mrs. McClanahan is also a a member of the same church. Mr. McClanahan now owns, and lives on the old homestead of his father. His house occupies the site of the one in which he was born, and where he has lived all his live. He has a pleasant home, where he and his estimable lady are enjoying the comforts of an industrious, well-spent life, with the respect of the whole community.

William and Thomas McGovney.—The McGovney family of Adams county, is of Irish origin, but in our researches we are unable to trace it farther back than to the grandfather of William and Thomas McGovney, whose names stand at the head of this article. The first information we can get of this grandfather, whose name was James McGovney, is when he was a young man in Ireland, and about to embark for America, in 1772. This young man, before leaving his native land, his early home and friends, which he was to see no more, was not unmindful of the needed preparation for his welfare in that distant country in which he was soon to make his habitation, a lonely stranger. Among the last things he did before starting, was to go to the church, in which he had always worshipped, and obtain its recommendation, and which gave him the following certificate:

"That James McGovney, a single man, has lived from his infancy in the bounds of this congregation, and, as far as we know, always behaved himself in a sober, inoffensive manner, and may be admitted to the fellowship of any christian society, where his lot may fall, is certified in the session of Lisburn, the 21st day of May, 1772." Jas. Bryson, Dis. Minister.

This Lisburn is a town situated on the Lagan river, Ireland, 6½ miles S. S. W. of Belfast, from the harbor of which the ship sailed. The next thing did in preparing for the embarkation, his father, or some other relative, went to the captain of the ship, and paid a balance due on his passage money, as shown by the following receipt:

"Received from Mr. Thomas McGovney, Two Pounds, Two Shillings, and Three Pence, Sterling, which with One Guinea paid Earnest, is in full for the passage of James McGovney on board the ship Philadelphia, James Malcom, Master, from hence to Newcastle or Philadelphia, and they are each to have six pounds of bread, six pounds of beef, fourteen quarts of water, and a pound of molasses every week during the voyage, provided there be not the appearance of a longer passage than twelve weeks, and in that case, to be brought to such an allowance as a committee, to be chosen out of the passengers, shall think prudent."

For Thomas Greg,
Francis Barron."

This receipt, which is a printed blank filled out, is given verbatim. Unfortunately the descendants of this man have failed to preserve anything like a regular record of the early events in his life, whereby a very interesting and useful narrative is somewhat marred. We are unable to learn when or where he landed upon our shores, or what he did for some years afterwards. We can only gather, that somewhere east of the mountains, in Pennsylvania, that he married a lady named Nancy Crockett; that he afterwards moved to Augusta county, Virginia, where he stayed a short time, and then removed to Washington, Ky., where he stayed until the spring of 1795. It is probable that Mr. McGovern married about 1780; that he moved to Virginia in 1783. From Kentucky he came to Adams county in the spring of 1795, and purchased 1,000 acres of land in Liberty township, where he lived and died. The part of this land on which he settled, after became the property of Alf. Riffle. A portion yet remains in the hands of descendants. He reared a family of nine children, named Jane, Thomas, Betsy, Peggy, James, Polly, John, William and Robert. Jane married Thomas Foster; moved to Kanawha Licks, where she died. Thomas married Jane Graham; lived and died in Liberty township, on the farm now owned by his son, Thomas McGovney. Betsy married Aaron Robuck; they lived and died in Liberty township. Peggy married John Vance; they settled three miles north-west of West Union, where they died of cholera. James married Elizabeth Douglass; now lives in Greene township. Polly married Adam McGovern; settled in Liberty township, and soon died. John married Nancy Graham; settled near Chicago, Ill., where they both died. William never married; lived in West Union, where he died in 1833, with cholera. Robert married Sally Mason, daughter of Thomas Mason. Thomas, the second child, who married Jane Graham, reared a family of nine children, named James, William, John, Louisa, Elizabeth, Morello, Crockett, Thomas and Jane. (Two of these children, to-wit: William and Thomas are the names that head this article.) James married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Holmes, and lives three miles north-west of West Union; is farming. John married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Holmes; removed in 1869 to Missouri, where he is farming. Louisa married Thomas Perry, son of Judge Perry; settled in Liberty township, where she died in 1842. Elizabeth married Needham Perry, a son of Judge Perry. Her husband died some years ago, and she was married a second time, to Joel Weeks. They live in Liberty township, and farm. Morello married James Holmes, son of Thos. Holmes; lives three miles north of West Union, who farms. Crockett married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Holmes. He runs a planing mill in Manchester. Jane married Alexander Davidson, who died in the army in 1834. The widow lives in North Liberty.

William McGovney, the second, in the above family, was born September 24, 1813. He married Isabella, daughter of Judge McClanahan, May 8, 1839. They have reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, to-wit: Mary Elizabeth, born, 1840, married C. C. Ellis; lives in Huntington county, Ind.; farming. Samuel T., born 1843, married Miss Wright; lives in Indiana, druggist. Louisa A., born 1845, married W. F. McDaniel; they removed to Vernon county, Missouri. Elenora, born 1847, married George M. Fulton, who lives near North Liberty. Mr. Fulton is engaged in farming. Isabella, born 1849, married William Gardner, who lives in Huntington county, Ind., engaged in farming. John M., born 1854, married Belle McKay; he lives on the old homestead engaged in farming. Newton, born in 1857, never married. Mr. McGovney lives on the East Fork of Eagle creek, Liberty township. He owns a farm that was first settled about 1800, by Conrad Fester, also adjoining it, a farm settled by Judge Needham Perry, about the same time. He now owns over 450 acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation.

Thomas McGovney, who is the eighth in the family, lives on the West Union and Decatur pike, four miles west of the former place. He owns 250 acres of the original purchase made by his grandfather, James McGovney. This property was also the homestead of his father, Thomas McGovney. It is a pretty place, pleasantly situated, and highly cultivated. Mr. McGovney owns 330 acres, in all. He married Sarah McNeil, daughter of John McNeil. They are the parents of four children, three daughters and one son. These children are: Cora A., born November 17, 1856, died April 6, 1857. Mary Jane, born February 8, 1858, married F. M. Morrison, March 1, 1876, died April 5, 1879, leaving a son, named Roy Elmo, who was born January 8, 1879. Margaret Isabel, born December 22, 1860, died January 27, 1868. They all repose in the Kirker graveyard. John Clinton, born July 20, 1863, living with his parents. Of Mrs. McGovney's ancestors, we can only reach back to her great grandfather, but when, or where, he was born, whom he married or even what his christian name was we know not. All that we can learn about him, is, that he lived in Kentucky, at an early day, had a wife, and two sons, named Joseph and John. It was in the early settling of that State, that Mr. McNeil lived there. Late in the fall, one season, he, and some neighbors, went a distance into the forests to hunt and kill their winter's meat. He took with him his son, Joseph, then seven or eight years old, to ride the pack horse and take care of him, while the party were hunting. One night as they were lying by their camp fire, they were attacked by Indians and the whole party killed—except the boy, who was unhurt. The Indians, when they had seized him were fiercely attacked by a large dog, by which their grasp upon him was released and he sprang into the darkness of the woods, and eluded his captors, and made toward his home, as well as he could. With only his pants and shirt and a pair of socks on, accompanied by his faithful dog the little fellow made his way, through the cold and snow toward home, which he reached after being out three days and nights, almost perished with cold and hunger. On his road, he had to wade a stream that was up to his neck. When night came on, he would seek a place beside a log or rock that would be some protection, where, with the warmth imparted by his dog, who slept with him, he was saved from perishing with the cold. When he reached home, his feet were so badly frozen, they never regained their natural condition. These two brothers lived in Kentucky, till they grew to manhood and married. They came together and settled in Wayne township, Adams county, in the spring of 1800, and each raised a family of ten children. The older of these brothers, Joseph McNeil, was the grandfather of Mrs. McGovney and one of his sons named John McNeil is her father. This John McNeil reared a family of four children—all daughters, named, Sarah A. (now Mrs. McGovney), Mary Adaline, Nancy Jane, Susan Margaret. This family, including Mrs. McGovney's family, are all members of the U. P. church at Cherry Fork. Joseph McNeil, and his oldest son, James, were both in the war of 1812. The son who went into the army at 18, was celebrated for his fleetness of foot. While the troops were lying at Sandusky, he had a foot race with an Indian that created some interest at the time. Six thousand men were present to witness it, Gov. Meigs being also on hand to see it. The spectators formed two lines, between which the parties ran. McNeil was the winner and was presented with a cane, as a memento of the contest. This cane, he, in after life, constantly carried with him. Thirty-eight years after the event, he was at Ripley, O., when a steamboat arrived, and a passenger recognized McNeil with his staff, as the young man, who ran the race with an Indian at Sandusky in 1814. In July, 1863, a bummer who appeared to be hovering around Hobson's men, who were in pursuit of Morgan, for plunder, met McNeil, who was riding a very good horse, and demanded it for the use of the army, enforcing his claim, by presenting a pistol at the old man. McNeil immediately drew his cane for fight. The bummer withdrew his pistol, let go the rein, and the rider went on with his horse.

CHAPTER XIV.

Oliver Township.

This township was organized, March 8, 1853, with a territory of twenty-nine and one-fourth square miles. It was formed by detaching portions of Wayne, Meigs and Tiffin townships, the larger portion from Wayne. Its lines are very irregular.

It was named in honor of John Oliver, a prominent and influential citizen and a county commissioner at the time.

The first election was ordered held at the house of William B. Brown, in Unity, on the first Monday in April, 1853.

The surface is mostly high and rolling, with a soil of reasonable fertility. The principal stream of water is the Chery Fork of Brush creek.

It is divided into seven sub-districts with well managed schools in each.

There are three villages, Harshaville, Unity and Dunkinsville, with a post office at each.

FIRST SETTLERS.

John Clark, was probably the first settler in Oliver township. He came in the fall of 1806, and settled, west of, and adjoining the village of Harshaville, on Cherry Fork. This property is now owned by his son, John Clark. The next year, 1807, Robert Finley settled the adjoining farm, now owned by N. C. Patton. Gen. Saml. Wright came in 1808, and settled where the village now stands.

VILLAGES—HARSHAVILLE.

Though this place was never regularly laid out as a town, yet the enterprise and good judgment of W. B. Harsha, the proprictor of the excellent mills of this place, that bear his name, have attracted to it, a class of people whose intelligence and cultivated tastes, have built up quite a little village. The general enterprise of the citizens, and their bright tasty houses make it one of the prettiest little towns in the country, which is attested by the many views of their residences and business houses that adorn our work.

BUSINESS OF HARSHAVILLE.

This village contains one dry goods store, and the mills—more particularly described on another page; one blacksmith shop, two harness shops, one shoe shop.

STORES.

In 1849, Mr. G. A. Patton opened a store in the village, which has done a successful business since. This store is first-class in every department, and is the only establishment of the kind ever kept in the place.

UNITY.

This little village is situated on the pike leading from Grace Run on the North Liberty and Tranquillity pike, to Dunkinsville, some four miles from the latter place. It was never laid off as a town but has grown up by lots being sold from time to time, by George Clark, to suit purchasers as they wanted to buy. The first lot was sold in the spring of 1846 to the U. P. church, for a meeting house and cemetery. This church was called Unity hence, by common consent that name has been applied to the village which has grown up by it.

The second lot was sold to Thomas and Samuel McClanahan, who started the first store, in 1848. This store was on the lot now occupied by W. B. Brown as a residence.

In February, 1851, the store was sold by Jacob Poole, who in July of that year, removed to Ripley, taking with him his dry goods, selling the groceries to W. B. Brown, who filled in a general assortment of goods and continued the business untii 1874, when he sold out to his sons, J. W. and H. H. Brown, who have since continued it.

The village contains one dry goods store, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one steam saw and grist mill.

STEAM MILLS—UNITY.

This mill is a good substantial building put up in 1850, by McClanahan & Fisher, as a saw mill. They afterwards put in a pair of burrs for grinding corn. In 1853, they sold it to Frederick and Conrad Plummer. They continued it until 1855, when they sold to Isaac and Cyrus Black. These parties run it until 1862, when it was burned. They rebuilt and in 1864 sold to Brown & Blake. In 1870, Mr. Brown became sole proprietor and has since continued the business alone.

McCLANAHAN'S MILL.

This mill, located on Treber's Run, some two miles west of Dunkinsville, was built some ten or twelve years ago, by J. B. McClanahan who is still the proprietor. It is well constructed and does a fair business.

DUNKINSVILLE.

This place is situated on the pike between West Union and Jacksonville, about six miles N. E. of the former place. It is a village of little enterprise. It was laid out with 18 lots, December 14, 1841. It contains one small dry goods store, one blacksmith shop, two cooper shops, fourteen houses and seventy inhabitants.

POST OFFICES.—DUNKINSVILLE.

This is the oldest office in the township. It takes its name from the village.

WHEAT RIDGE.

This office was established at Unity January, 1851, with the above name, from Wheat Ridge, a tract of country known by that name on account of its excellent and heavy crops of wheat, Unity being situated on this ridge. William B. Brown was appointed first post master, which position he held until December, 1863, when he was succeeded by Cyrus Black, who died in May, 1864. June 30, 1864, G. A. Patton was appointed to succeed Mr. Black, deceased. Mr. Patton, who lived in Harshaville, two miles distant, removed the office to that place, and "Unity was left out in the cold." September 30, 1865, the name of the office was changed from Wheat Ridge to Harshaville and the office restored at Unity with the old name of "Wheat Ridge," and William B. Brown again postmaster, who is the present incumbent.

HARSHAVILLE.

This office was, as stated above, established here June 30, 1864, with G. A. Patton as postmaster, who has held the position ever since.

UNITY CHURCH, UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

At a meeting of the Presbytery, held April 18, 1846, a petition was presented by Samuel Clark and thirty others, asking to be set off as a separate congregation, giving as a reason, their distance from a place of worship. Their petition was granted and Rev. John Graham was appointed to preach in the neighborhood of the petitioners, and preside at the election of elders.

Previous to the meeting of the Presbytery, the initiary steps were taken for the organization of the congregation and Messrs. Samuel Clark, Hugh McSurely and George Clark, were elected ruling elders.

At the meeting of the Presbytery, held August 1, 1846, Mr. Graham asked the appointment of elders to assist him in the examination and ordination of the elders elected, whereupon Matthew McCreight and William Finley were appointed.

Before the next meeting of the Presbytery held October 7, 1846, the organization was complete.

The meeting had up to this time, been held at the house of George Clark. The first meeting after the organization was held July 27, 1846. At this meeting George Clark was chosen Treasurer, and James B. McClelland, Clerk. A contract was also made with George Clark and J. B. McClelland, to build a house of worship for $225. The original plan of the house was afterwards changed, making an additional cost of $95.13. This was for only the shell of the building, the plastering and seating was another expense. Everything was completed and the house ready for use and the first services held in it in October, 1847. The services on this occasion were conducted by Rev. A. Atan. At the same time he, assisted by Rev. Robert Stewart, pastor of Cherry Fork congregation, held the first communion. The house on this occasion was crowded to its utmost capacity.

A call was made for A. W. McClanahan, a licentiate at that time under the care of the A. R. Presbytery, of Chillicothe. He accepted it September 26, 1848, and was ordained and installed April 28, 1849, pastor of the united charge of Unity and Decatur.

At the time of the installation of the first pastor, forty (40) members had been received into the communion of the church and fifteen infants had been baptized.

After a pastorate of over two years, he offered his resignation of the Unity part of his charge and the relation was dissolved September 10, 1851.

During Mr. McClanahan's pastorate, thirty-six (36) persons were received into the communion of the church, and thirteen (13) infants baptized. Also the following ruling elders were elected, ordained and installed, namely: Messrs. Nathaniel Kirkpatrick and John Platter.

Mr. McClanahan, deceased a few years after he severed his connection with the congregation.

During the interval between the resignation of Mr. McClanahan and the installation of another pastor, fourteen persons were received into the church, two adults and nineteen infants baptized.

In a little over a year, February 25, 1853, the Presbytery granted the request of the congregation for the moderation of a call, which was made out for Rev. James Arbuthnot which was accepted April 9, 1853. He was installed October 10th same year.

April 15, 1868, a petition was presented to the Presbytery, by commissioners from the congregation of Unity and West Union, asking to be made one pastoral charge and that the time of Rev. James Arbuthnot be equally divided between both congregations. After a pastorate of over twelve years, the last three in connection with West Union, Mr. Arbuthnot, on account of the infirmities of age, tendered his resignation May 8, 1866.

During Mr. Arbuthnot's pastorate ninety-two persons were received into the church, six adults and eighty-three infants baptized and two ruling elders, namely, Archibald Leach and Jonathan McCreight, were elected, ordained and installed. The church building was also repaired. Several members of the church sustained serious losses by Morgan's raid, aggregating seven or eight thousand dollars.

It was during this pastorate that the union between the Associate and Associate Reformed churches was consumated forming what is now known as the United Presbyterian church. By this union, this congregation was enlarged by members of the Associate church residing in its bounds. It was also during this pastorate that a Sabbath School was organized in this congregation. This took place at a meeting held March 27, 1857, by choosing Cyrus Black Superintendent and W. B. Brown, Assistant Superintendent, G. A. Patton, Libarian and J. W. McClung and A. R. Leach a committee to procure books for a library.

During the interval between this and the installation of the next pastor, forty-three persons were added to the church, eight adults and twenty-two infants baptized, and the following elders were elected, ordained and installed, namely: Messrs. N. C. Patton, W. B. Brown and W. B. Harsha.

The Presbytery at a meeting held September 12, 1866, granted the request of the congregation for the moderation of a call, which was made out for Rev. J. Stewart, and was by him accepted September 10, 1867, and he was installed June 22. 1868.

After serving nearly three years Mr. Stewart tendered his resignation, which was accepted, January 10, 1871.

During this pastorate fifty-four were received into the church, thirteen adults and thirty-four infants were baptizsd. The Sabbath school reached 200 members. During the short vacancy five infants were baptized.

At a called meeting of the Presbytery held September 2, 1871, the moderation of a call was granted and on the same day made out for Rev. J. P. Finney and was by him accepted September 27th, same month, and on the 19th of October he was installed.

LICK FORK, BAPTIST CHURCH.

Previous to 1840, there had been occasional preaching, in the neighborhood of this church, by Baptist ministers, who were passing through the vicinity. In the winter of 1840, a church was organized under the preaching of Elders Spohn and Griswold, with a membership of thirteen. Rev. David Spohn was chosen pastor and remained two years, in which time the membership had increased to fifty. Rev. William Algood was the next pastor. After him the church was left without a pastor from October, 1844, until June, 1846, when Rev. H. S. Kelly, took charge and remained nearly three years, at the expiration of which time the pulpit was again vacant until October, 1849, when Rev. William Calahan was called to the charge.

During this year, a council of the church was called to consider the propriety of ordaining Bro. F. Fear to the work of the ministry. The council decided not to ordain him on account of his unwillingness to devote his whole time to the work.

June 19, 1849, Elder Calahan tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and the church again left without a pastor. It was supplied alternately by Elders Spohn, Fear and Gabriel until September, 1854, when another council met and assisted by Elder Spohn ordained F. Fear to the work of the ministry.

After Mr. Fear's ordination, he was called to the pastorate of the church in which capacity he served more than three years. After the expiration of Elder Fear's labors, Elder Wallace accepted the pastoral charges. During his brief pastorate 35 members were added to the church. In May, 1861, Elder Wallace was succeeded by Elder A. B. White who continued to labor with them until June, 1863, when he resigned and Elder Trichler was called and labored with them until 1864. Elder Storer next took charge. He remained only six months, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. F. Fear who supplied the desk until October, 1867, when a council was called to confer with the churches of West Union and Winchester relative to employing a pastor which resulted in calling Elder W. Haw.

HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

After its organization and after years of waiting the congregation built themselves a comfortable log meeting house on the ground now occupied by the present building.

In 1856, they decided to sell the old house and apply the proceeds to the erection of a new one. The same year it was begun and a new frame house 34x44, built.

LIST OF PASTORS.

The following is believed to be a correct list of pastors since the organization of the church:

Pastors.	Services.		Members.	
	Commenc't	Close.	Received.	Dismissed.
1. Rev. David Spohn..	Jan., 1840	Apr., 1842	40	..
2. " Wm. Algood..	April, 1842	Oct., 1844	11	10
3. " D. Vance......	Oct., 1844	Dec., 1845	..	..
4. " H. S. Kelly...	April, 1846	June, 1849	4	20
5. " W. Calahan...	Oct., 1849	June, 1852	4	14
6. " F. Fear–supply	June, 1852	Sept, 1854	2	1
7. " F. Fear–pastor	Sept., 1854	June, 1858	8	11
8. " S. Wallace....	Aug., 1858	Apr., 1861	36	1
9. " A. B. White...	May, 1861	June, 1863	6	8
10. " D. Trichler...	Sept., 1863	Dec., 1864	6	15
11. " W. Haw.....	Jan., 1868	....	38	15
12. " G. W. Thomp'n	Nov., 1873	Mar., 1874	32	.
13. " Joseph Smith..	June, 1874	Aug., 1879	17	..
14. " S. G. Lindsey..	Oct., 1879	Mar., 1880	25	..

CHURCHES.

This township has four churches within its limits; the U. P. church at Unity, the Regular Baptist church and U. B. church, on Wheat Ridge, and the Methodist Episcopal church at Dunkinsville.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—WHEAT RIDGE.

No history furnished by this church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—DUNKINSNILLE.

No history furnished.

CHAPTER XV.

McClung and Clark Families.

OLIVER TOWNSHIP.

Jane McClung—Now in her 86th year, was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Clark, and was born in Rockbridge county, in the State of Virginia, on the 13th day of September, 1794. Samuel Clark, her father, came to this country in the year 1806, and settled three miles north of West Union, on the farm now owned by David Strake, then a vast forest. His eldest son, John, married Betsey Gaul. Before leaving the State of Virginia, he, with his young wife and two children, settled on Cherry Fork, one mile above where Harshaville now stands. He sunk a tan-yard and worked at the business of tanning and dressing leather in connection with that of clearing up and opening out a farm. His family consisted of seven sons and six daughters. Of his sons, all are living except one, who was killed by being caught in a thresher. His daughters are all dead but two. His son John lives on, and owns the old farm. Samuel, the next eldest son, married Nancy Brown, December 20, 1821 (an aunt of W. B. Brown, the Treasurer elect of this county,) and settled in the woods, one mile South of where Unity now stands, on the old county road leading from West Union to the mouth of Cherry Fork. He was also a tanner, and went into that business in connection with that of clearing out his farm. He built upon his land a rude log cabin, and lived in the same for a number of years. Afterwards he built a double hewed log house, one and a half stories in height. It was at the raising of one of these houses that a young man by the name of Joseph Brown was killed by the falling of a heavy log, which struck him on the head, causing his death in a few days afterwards. Mr. Clark continued the business of tanning for many years, doing a large amount of work for all the western and northern parts of the county, and was familiarly called "Uncle Sammy Clark, the tanner." He was a strict adherent to the "Calvanistic doctrines," and was one of the ruling elders of the U. P. Congregation at Unity, from the time of organizing until his death, which occurred March 22, 1869. He was a man greatly beloved and respected for his many christian virtues. His wife only survived a few years, and they now sleep side by side in the cemetery at Unity. Their children all survive them, and are living within the bonds of the Unity Congregation. James, the second son, married Jane Young. Their history is comprised in a few words. To know them, was to love them. They were not possessed of an excess of the world's goods, but were possessed of loving hearts, and raised a small family, consisting of three daughters and one son, all of whom are dead, except one daughter. Andrew, the fifth and last son, never married, and died at the age of fifty-three years. His grave was the second in the cemetery at Unity. He was a model of virtue and honesty. Edward, the fourth son, married Sallie Baker, and settled on Milligan's branch of Cherry Fork, now Newton Tolle's farm. About 1837, he sold out and moved to Logan county, Ohio. After a year's stay there, he returned to Adams county, and settled in the woods, on the road leading from West Union to Hillsboro, near Hemphill's mills, five and a half miles north of the former place. He was Justice of the Peace for many years in the township of Wayne, and was possessed of superior intellectual endowment—was one of the ablest debaters of the time in which he lived, and was a leader of the Democratic party, understanding its principles perhaps better than most of men of his day. He cleared out his farm and worked at the carpenter trade, and raised a large family, consisting of five sons and four daughters. W. R., the oldest son, edited the "Adams County Democrat," at West Union, for several years, with great credit to himself and the satisfaction of the party. He retired from the editorial chair on account of failing health, and soon after fell a victim to that "fell destroyer," consumption. Edward died June, 1862. His widow is still living at the old home, with an unmarried son and daughter. Mary, the oldest daughter, married Archibald Caruthers, a widower with two children. They reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, all deceased but two, Hugh and Erwin, the first of whom lives in Illinois, the latter in Oregon. Frances, the second daughter, married James Clark, and lived for many years on Gift Ridge, near where now stands Quinn Chapel, in Monroe township. At this place Mrs. Clark died, October, 1849. Mr. Clark moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, about one year after the death of his wife, and if living, is still in said county and State. There were eight children born to this couple, three sons and five daughters. Of these, there are yet living one son and four daughters. Sarah, the third daughter, was married to Robert Clark, and settled near the Old Bridge road, leading from West Union to Manchester, on what is now known as "Ellison's Ridge." Their family consisted of five sons and three daughters. There is now but two surviving members of this family, a son and a daughter. Both reside on the old farm. We now come to the history of Jane, the youngest daughter, and only surviving member of the family of Samuel and Sarah Clark. She was joined in marriage to John McClung, by Rev. Wm. Baldridge, January 4, 1827, and moved with her husband to his farm, then in the woods, in Liberty township, on the head waters of Eagle Creek, better known as Hill's Fork. There they opened out their little farm, suffering many hardships and privations, such as are common to the early settlers. Her husband and herself were among the original members of the Associate Reformed congregation at Cherry Fork, and continued to worship with the congregation for about twenty years, when they sold their farm and moved to the farm on which the widow now lives, (better known as "Caruther's farm.") This farm is four miles north of West Union, and in Oliver township. They united with the U. P. Congregation at Unity, shortly after its organization. Her husband died February 8th, 1873, in his 88th year, and had been a member of the church for seventy years. Their family consisted of two sons and three daughters. All are now living except Samuel, the eldest son, who died June 29, 1869. Both of her sons enlisted in Co. E. of the 70th Ohio Regiment, Colonel J. R. Cockerill, on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and served for three years. Her two youngest daughters live with her on the old farm. The old lady's devotion to her government is only equaled by her devotion to her Lord and Master, which subject she loves to talk on above all others.

HER EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

She says that the first water mill in the county that she can recollect, was Hemphill's, on West Fork of Brusk Creek, above the mouth of George's Creek. And the next one was built by Andrew Ellison, on Lick Fork of Brush Creek, opposite to which the old Stone House stands, on the West Union and Jacksonville road. This mill was built about the year 1808. The Stone House was built in the year 1805, by Andrew Ellison, who was a full cousin to her father, Samuel Clark. She says the scaffolding was still up when their folks arrived in this country in 1805, and that Mr. Ellison had received an injury from a fall from the scaffold, about the time the house was being completed, of which he never afterwards fully recovered. Andrew Ellison was the father of John Ellison and Andrew Ellison. John was elected to the Legislature, and served as member with no little distinction. He was also Sheriff of the county for a term of years, and officiated at the hanging of David Becket, which she thinks took place in November, 1803. John was the father of A. B. Ellison, now of Manchester, and of the late John Ellison, of the firm of Ellison & Co., bankers of Manchester. Of the third son, William, she cannot tell anything about. Andrew, the brother of John, she never knew much of his history, he left the county when young, and went into business and became wealthy. The oldest daughter of Andrew Ellison was named Sarah. She died when quite young. Isabel, or Ibby, another daughter, was married to the Rev. Dyer Burgess, and lived near West Union. Mary married Thomas Huston, and lived in West Union on a farm now occupied by R. W. McNeal. Both of the daughters died childless. His daughter, Margaret, married Adam McCormick. They also lived at West Union, and both of them fell victims of that death dealing scourge, cholera, during its visit to that place in 1848. These parents never had but one child, Joseph, by name, and well remembered by the citizens of the county as a "brilliant man and fine lawyer." She says of the daughters of John and sisters of A. B. Ellison, that Mary was married to William Ellison, late of Manchester, but now dead. The present Auditor, R. H. Ellison, is one of their children. William Ellison was a man highly respected by all who knew him for his many christian virtues. Mary, his widow, still lives at their old home in Manchester, and is respected and loved by all, and especially the poor and needy. The first white child born in this county was John Clark, cousin to our informant, born at Manchester, March 17th, 1791. He was the son of John Clark and Margaret, formerly Margaret Ellison, sister to Andrew Ellison, who built the Old Stone House on Lick Fork. John Clark and his wife, Margaret, settled on the old Ridge Road, leading from Manchester to West Union, on the farm owned and occupied by widow Nixon. They settled there about the year 1793, and raised a family of thirteen children, all of whom are now dead except one, James, well known to many of the old citizens of the county, now a resident of Hamilton county, Indiana, and in his 86th year. His youngest daughter is the wife of John Clark, near Harshaville. She is the only member of the family living in this county. Samuel Clark, and his wife Sarah, parents of Jane McClung, were born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Lamma, and her grandmother's name was Wilson. Her brother, John Clark, was born in Ireland, and crossed the "briny deep" when a child with his parents.

W. B. Brown.—The ancestors of Mr. Brown, were of German origin. His father, whose name was James, was the fourth generation of a family, that each succeeding generation had but one son, and that son's name was each time "James." Mr. Brown's grandfather was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he married Jane Reed. They moved to Manchester, Adams county, previous to 1800, where they remained a year or two, then came to Cherry Fork, and settled on the farm now owned by J. W. Baldridge, Jr., about two miles below North Liberty. Here they both lived and died. Mr. Brown died in 1804, and is the second person buried in the Cherry Fork cemetery, as elsewhere stated. Mrs. Brown died March 13th, 1824, and is buried there also. James Brown, of this family of children, is the father of W. B. Brown, and was born 1802. He grew up on the old homestead, and was married to Maria Baker. He became the owner of the old homestead, where he lived until his decease, March 22, 1832. He reared a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. William B., born March 24, 1824, James R., born May 17, 1826, Jacob N., born October 19, 1828. Mary J., born March 4, 1831. William B. Brown, the subject of our sketch, who is the eldest of these children, married Ellen Ralstin, April 12, 1848, settled about a mile from Unity, and engaged in the tanning business. He followed this business until the fall of 1850, when he removed to Unity, and in 1851, engaged in the mercantile business which he carried on until 1874. He was succeeded by his sons, James W. and Henry H. Brown. Since that time Mr. Brown has devoted his attention to the saw and flouring mills, which he had owned for some years before. He has had a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. James W., Henry H., Louis R., N. M., Mary M., and Carey H., besides Hermes C., who died at 18 months. Henry H. married Ruth McIntire, Louis R. married Ella Smith, N. M. married Belle Humes. Henry H. and James W. are engaged in the mercantile business in Unity. Louis R. is farming in Iowa. Mary M. and Carey H. are not married, and reside with their parents. Mr. Brown has acted a prominent part in the public affairs of the township and county in which he lives. He was the most influential person in procuring the location of the Grace's Run and Dunkinsville pike, took a leading part in securing the organization of Oliver township. He was elected township Treasurer, consecutively, for twenty-six years, and was last fall (1879) elected county Treasurer. Though liberal towards others in religious or political matters, his religious opinions are expressed in the creed of the U. P. church; while in politics, he has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party.

Martha Harsha.—Mrs. Harsha was born at Chambersburg, Cumberland county, Pa., March 22, 1810. She was the daughter of William Buchanan. Her parents removed to Washington county, Pa., in 1812, where she married Paul Harsha, May 22d, 1831. In 1844, she came with her husband to Adams county, who settled near where Harshaville now stands. Mr. Harsha, who appears to have been an energetic business man, bought up large quantities of land in the neighborhood, including the land on which the village that bears his name, is located, and with it the mill, then owned by Samuel Wright. This mill Mr. Harsha afterwards rebuilt and carried on successfully to the time of his death. When Mr. Harsha first settled here the country was comparatively new, but by his enterprise, he soon made a great improvement in its appearance, by developing and bringing out its resources. These parents reared a family of six children. William B., Jane. D. H., James W., N. P., and Elizabeth H. Harsha. But four of them now survive. William B. has become the proprietor of the Harsha mills; D. H. is the proprietor of the Campbell mills, in Scott township; James W. died at the age of nineteen; N. P. died during the rebellion, at Memphis, Tenn.; Elizabeth H. married C. S. Patton. Paul Harsha was born April 1, 1800, died April 1, 1876, aged 76 years. His widow occupies the old homestead.

N. C. Patton.—This gentleman's ancesters were natives of Rockbridge county, Virginia. His father, John Patton, was born there, June 9, 1787, where he married Phebe Taylor, who was born February 2, 1794. They came from that place in 1814, and first stopped near North Liberty, where they stayed a short time, then bought land on Cherry Fork, about two miles above Harshaville, to which they moved, and cleared up a farm on which they lived and died. They reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, named Martha, James T., John E., Lurissa, Margaret A., Nathaniel C., Elizabeth Ann, Nancy, Phebe, Caroline, and William Henry Patton, and an adopted child named Phebe G. Finley. Of these children, three died in early years, two after arriving at the years of maturity, as, also, the adopted child, Phebe G. Finley. The survivors are John E., Lurrissa (Mrs. Casky), Nathaniel C., Elizabeth Ann (Mrs. Morrison), and William H. Patton. Nathaniel C. Patton, who is the subject of this sketch, was the sixth child. He was born in Adams county, February 26, 1826, where he grew up to manhood. He married March 17, 1847, Mary Ann Thompson, daughter of Daniel Thompson. She was born February 28, 1824, near Eckmansville. They are the parents of six children, Marion M., John M., Mary A., Anabel, Lizzie, and Emma Z. Two of these are dead. Mary A., who died at four years, and John M., who died in his country's service. Marion M. is married and lives on Cherry Fork; the others remain at home. John M. Patton enlisted in Co. D., Capt. Laird, 191 Regt. O. V. I. He died at Harper's Ferry, April 23, 1865, from cold taken in a case of measles. His remains are interred in Cherry Fork cemetery, near North Liberty. Mr. Patton now owns a farm of 260 acres. Soon after his marriage, he moved on to this land, then almost a wilderness, but by persevering industry, he has improved it, brought it into a high state of cultivation, and so adorned it by beautiful buildings, that it is now one of the prettiest farms in the county.

Geo. A. Patton, Harshaville.—John Patton, father of Geo. A. Patton, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1798. His parents removed in 1800, to Ohio, and settled in Liberty township, near the old Governor Kirker homestead. They afterwards removed and settled on what is now known as the Ramsey Duffey farm, two and a half miles north of North Liberty. Here John grew up to years of maturity, and about 1820, married Miss Jane McCague. After his marriage, John S. Patton settled about a mile and a half south of Harshaville, on a farm now owned by the Harshas. From this place he removed to the McCague farm, two miles north of Bentonville. In 1828, he bought land two miles south of Eckmanville, and moved to it, where his wife died, March 31, 1835. He married for his second wife, Sarah Morrison, of that vicinity. Mr. Patton lived on this farm until 1859, when he sold it and moved to Warren county, Illinois, and settled two miles north of Monmouth, where he died July 12, 1863, and where Mrs. Patton also died, March, 1877. There were born to Mr. Patton by his first marriage, four children, two sons and two daughters, named George A., Mary J., Nathaniel Thomas, and Martha, who all grew to years of maturity and married. But two of them now survive; George A. and Nathaniel Thomas. By his second marriage, he raised five children, three sons and two daughters. Robert S., Carey S., Eliza, John H. and Sarah. Sarah died at the age of 12 years. The rest are all living and married.

George A. Patton, who is the subject of this sketch, is the oldest son of John Patton, by his first marriage. George A. Patton was born near Bentonville, Adams county, September 20, 1826. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-three years old, when he bought a lot in Harshaville, on which he erected a small building, in which he opened a store, November 13, 1849. In the summer of 1850, he erected the dwelling house in which he now resides, and November 13th, of the same year, he married Miss Jane McIntire, daughter of General William McIntire. On July 15, 1863, Morgan and his men, as they moved through Ohio, on their ever memorable raid, passed through the village of Harshaville, and pillaged Mr. Patton's store of goods to the amount of about $2,000. In 1867, the building in which he had sold goods so many years was removed and its place supplied with a more capacious establishment, one more suitable to the requirements of his enlarged business. These parents have had born unto them eight children, three sons and five daughters, named Mary Catharine, Sarah Albertine, William McIntire, Martha Belle, John Carey, Espie Jane, Andrew Elvas, Adelina George. Three of them are dead. Sarah Albertine, William McIntire, and John Carey. Three of them are married. Sarah Albertine married John P. Casky, a farmer on Cherry Fork, where she died. Mary Catharine married William McVey, who lives in Cincinnati. Martha Belle married Oscar B. Kirkpatrick, a farmer near Harshaville. Mr. Patton has been engaged in the mercantile business for thirty years, and from a small beginning, has by strict integrity and honest dealing, accumulated a handsome property, and secured the confidence and respect of all who know him.

HARSHA MILLS.

The first mill in Oliver township was built at this point. In 1817, General Samuel Wright, one of the early pioneers, put up a log building for a mill, which he run until 1824, when he built a frame. He, in 1819, started a carding machine, which he carried on until 1833, when it was discontinued. The mill he continued to run until 1846, when he sold it to Paul Harsha. There was, down to this time, but one pair of burrs, but Mr. Harsha, being a man of enterprise, the next year, 1847, put in two additional pair of burrs. In 1858, he removed the old frame building, and put in the present substantial one. Mr. Harsha died in 1876, and his son, W. B. Harsha, became the proprietor of the mills, which are still carried on with their accustomed energy.

MURDER OF WILLIAM H. SENTER AND HIS WIFE.

In 1855, there lived about a mile and a half southeast of Unity, a man named William H. Senter, and his wife, Nancy Senter. They were some forty-five or fifty years of age, honest, quiet, inoffensive, simple hearted people. They owned a farm of one hundred acres, of rather thin, poor land. They were without children, and in this retired place, were peacefully living in their humble log cabin, when a young man named Alexander Milligan made his appearance in the neighborhood, sometime in the fall of that year. Milligan seemed to be rather looking for a piece of land, became acquainted with Senter, and after a while contrated for his farm, agreeing to pay him $1,000, the first of December. He then made his home with Senter, and perhaps worked some in repairing the farm. About the latter part of November or first of December, Senter and his wife were missing from the neighborhood. Milligan stated he had paid them their money, had bought their personal property and they had left, and he did not know where they had gone to. Suspicion was presently aroused, Milligan was arrested and a pretty thorough search instituted, when the mangled bodies of Senter and his wife were found buried in the spring run, near the milk house, with a lot of logs piled over the place. An examination showed that their heads had been crushed with an axe, and their bodies then dragged with their night clothes only on, to the place of concealment. Their hair was matted with burrs, showing that they had been dragged through a burr patch between the house and spring. Milligan was indicted, and at the November term of Court, 1856, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. After serving a few years he became insane and died. Who Milligan was, or where his ancestors lived, was never known. The court that tried this case were: Judge, S. F. Norris. Attorneys for the State, J. W. McFerren, Prosecutor; assisted by J. McCormick and T. J. Mullen. Counsel for prisoner, J. M. Wells, Thomas McCauslen, J. H. Thompson and J. R. Cockerill. The jury were, George W. McGian, Jefferson tp.; Daniel Kenyon, Greene; Starling C. Robinson, Greene; Michael Roush, Sprigg; Simeon Dunn, Jefferson; James Abbott, Greene; Samuel H. Phillips, Sprigg; James M. Vandergrift, Sprigg; John Scott, Jefferson; John Plummer, Sprigg; James M. Middleswart, Monroe; Joseph McKee, Greene.

REMINISCENCES.

In the earlier days of the settlements here wild beasts and game of all kinds fairly swarmed through the forests. It was a perfect paradise for hunters and daring spirits who delighted in wild, dangerous adventures. Wolves and bears were often caught in traps. Gen. Samuel Wright, one of the pioneers, was a man of stout frame, and a great hunter. He, one morning, found a wolf caught in a trap. This animal, for some reason, he desired to take home alive. In cogitating upon some way to do it, he approached too near to it, and was attacked, by it. With a tremendous blow of his powerful fist, he knocked the beast down. Where there is a will, however, there is a way. The general, by getting poles over the wolf's neck, pinioned him down, and with cords, tied his legs and mouth. Mr. Wright was on horseback, and the next thing was to get the wolf on the horse. To do this, he found a tree blown out by the roots, that had not fallen quite flat, but remained at something of an angle. To this tree he pulled his wolf, and placed it far enough up the log to be on a level with his horse's back, then he mounted his horse, road him up beside the log, pulled the wolf on before him and carried it home alive. This occurred on the farm now owned by Mr. Harsha. It was carried about one and a half miles. Mr. Wright on another occasion, attacked an old bear with two cubs, and single handed, with an axe killed them all.

J. H. B. Criswell.—James Criswell, father of J. H. B. Criswell, was born in Hartford county, Maryland, April 16th, 1791. In the year 1818, he, with his two brothers and one sister, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Adams county, one and a half miles N. E. of Unity, in what is now Oliver township, on the property now owned by W. C. Dunn and George Freeland. On the 11th of March, 1819, he married Isabella Edgar, daughter of James Edgar, of York county, Pennsylvania. He raised a family of five children, four of whom grew to years of maturity, and are yet living. Mary, William, J. H. B. and Eliza E. Mary married David Clark; William and Eliza E. are yet single. J. H. B. Criswell, the fourth child, was born in Oliver (then Wayne) township, in 1826, where he grew to years of manhood, after which he went to Pennsylvania, where he remained some fifteen years, when he returned to Ohio, in 1866, and purchased the farm on which he now lives. On the 9th of June, 1868, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. McCourtney, of York county, Pa., and settled down on the farm on which he now resides. This farm, which lies on the Grace's Run and Dunkinsville pike, about one and a half miles east of Unity, has been put in a good state of cultivation by Mr. Criswell, who has improved and beautified it by good buildings, where he now lives, surrounded by the comforts of life. Mr. Criswell was the first to introduce Sulphur Phosphate of lime into Adams county, as a fertilizer, in 1867 on corn. In 1872 he first tried the experiment on wheat, by using two hundred and fifty barrels to the acre, on eight acres, in a field of fifteen, which was attended with satisfactory results. He continued his experiments some time before many others would venture to try it, but now the use of these fertilizers has become general all over the county, no less than five hundred tons being shipped to Winchester alone in 1879.

CHAPTER XVI.

Greene Township.

This was known by the name of Iron Ridge township in the days of the territorial government. It was reorganized by the Commissioners, December 3, 1806, and named in honor of Gen. Greene, of revolutionary fame. It is in the south-eastern part of the county. Beginning at the mouth of Brush creek, it runs up that stream to the mouth of Beasley's Fork, thence on a direct line to the head of Black's run, thence on the highlands of Ohio and Scioto Brush creek to the east line of Adams county, thence south along said county line to the Ohio river, thence down said river to the place of beginning. It has twelve miles of river front.

It contain 495 square miles, and 31,730 acres of land. The elections were ordered to be held at the house of Obadiah Stout.

SURFACE.

A large portion of this township is high, hilly and rough land. The highest point of land along the Ohio river within the State, is said to be within this township. It also contains quarries of the best building stone in the State, or perhaps in the United States.

This is the Waverly sand stone, and is quarried and shipped in large quantities to various parts of the United States. The Burnet House and Grand Hotel, of Cincinnati, as well as many of the best houses in that city, are made of this stone. The Custom Houses of St. Louis and Chicago are built of it. It is shipped to New York and Boston.

The road leading from Rome to Buenavista passes along the base of hills that lie a little distance back from the river, and rise seven or eight hundred feet above it at low water mark.

These hills are for a good part of this distance, faced with perpendicular walls of rock, several hundred feet in height. The action of the elements and frost have from time to time, detached many fragments of these rocks, some of them of huge proportions, which have been precipitated to the valleys below. The resistless impetus given to these blocks by their rapid descent, has propelled them across the road and into the adjoining fields, some of which are thickly covered with them.

CREEKS.

The principal stream of water is Stout's run, named from Obadiah Stout, the first settler upon its banks. This run, which is not of any considerable size, is fed by numerous small tributaries that have their sources in the many springs that issue from the gorges of the mountainous hills that rear their tops in the adjacent country.

SOIL.

The narrow valleys along the little streams, as well as the hillsides facing the north, north-east and east, are rich and productive. The timber: poplar, basswood, chestnut, sugar, oak, hickory and spice brush, while those facing the south and southwest, contain a great deal of ornamental rock-work, and are covered with pine, cedar, laurel, black gum and sourwood shrubbery, with huckleberry bushes and winter green as an undergrowth.

PRODUCTIONS.

The river bottom up towards Rockville, acquires a considerable width, as well as the narrow valleys along the creeks, yield good heavy crops of corn and wheat, while the richer hillsides produce excellent tobacco, potatoes and fruits. The cultivation of tobbaco is receiving considerable attention of late.

The inhabitants derive considerable revenue from the sale of staves for cooperage, tan-bark and hoop-poles. which they gather from the forests that still cover many of the more barren hills, and which they haul to Rome and ship or sell there.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first white settler in Greene township, was Obadiah Stout, who was a native of New Jersey, and served through the Revolutionary war. After the war was over, he moved to Redstone, Pa., and from that place to Blue Lick, Ky.; from there he moved to Manchester Island, and thence to Graham Station, at which place he had two children tomahawked and scalped by the Indians. In the year 1796 or '97 he moved to this township and settled on Puntney's Fork of Stout's run, on a mound near where the Rome and West Union road crosses the run. This is the farm now owned by Noah Tracey. Tradition has it that there was a small Indian cornfield just north of this mound, which was the inducement to settle at that particular point.

Mr. Stout had ten children, seven sons and three daughters; Thomas S., Charity Hubbard, Rachel Pettitt, Josiah S.. Isaac S., Sarah Cole, Jesse S., Obadiah and John; the last two were the ones killed by the Indians at Graham's Station.

In 1798. Obadiah Stout, grandson of Obadiah, and son of William Stout, was born—the first white child in the township.

Shortly after Mr. Stout settled, other families came and located in the neighborhood, among whom were the Colvins, the Pettitts, Montgomerys, Samuels, John Russell, Geo. H. Puntney and his father-in-law, William Hamilton, who taught the first school.

George Hollingsworth Puntney was a son of Joseph Puntney, whose father was a French Hugenot, who was compelled to leave his native home in France on account of his religious principles. He left Rochelle, France, two weeks before the elder Marion (father of Francis Marion of Revolutionary fame), emigrated also to the same place on account of his religious principles. The ship that carried the Puntney family, landed them on a barren, mountainous island in the West Indies, called Eustatia. They soon became dissatisfied with it, and the first opportunity, embarked for Ghent in Holland; from there they soon went to Oxford, England, where Joseph Puntney married Mary Hollingsworth. From there they emigrated to America, and settled at Little Gun Powder Falls in Maryland. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, George H. Puntney was fourteen years old. His father died in the second year of the war, and his property was sold by the administrator for $22.000, which was paid in continental money that soon became worthless. The family then moved to Braddock's old battle-field in Pennsylvania, and George H. Puntney became a scout.[*] He afterwards became a trader with the Delaware Indians, and subsequently connected with a surveying party in the Greene river country, Kentucky. He passed Cincinnati twice before there was a stick of timber cut on the site of that city. He presently married and settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky. He moved to Greene township in March 1800, and settled on what is now known as the Puntney farm. On this farm, James Puntney was born, September 1, 1800. Geo. H. Puntney died in 1853, at the age of 94.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

At the first settling of Green township, it was the hunter's paradise. It abounded in bear, deer, turkeys, and all the game common to a new and hilly country. William Stout, while hunting coons one night near where Rome stands, killed a mother bear and two cubs, with his dogs and an ax. One of the Colvins killed a wolf with an ax-handle, that he was using as a staff or cane.

Deer were plenty in the hills of Stout's run, Long Lick and Twin creek down to 1853, or as late as 1857. They are now all gone.

At the time William Hamilton taught in the township, which was in 1804, there were four distilleries, one school house and no church. There are now five churches, thirteen school houses and but one distillery.

VILLAGES.

There are two villages, Rome and Commercialtown.

ROME.

Which is the principal town, was laid out by William Stout, Sr., March 26, 1835, with thirty lots. It is situated on the banks of the Ohio river, and is a shipping point for a considerable scope of country back from the river, embracing most of Greene and Jefferson, with a portion of Meigs townships. It is the great shipping place for the staves, tan-bark and hoop-poles which those regions supply. Twelve coopers ship their ware from here.

Rome contains three dry goods stores, two millinery establishments, one confectionery store, two shoe shops, one harness shop, one tin shop, one blacksmith shop, one steam saw-mill, two cooper shops, two carpenter shops, a boat yard, where barges are built; a wharf boat, a telegraph office, a union school with three departments, two churches: one Methodist Episcopal, one Presbyterian, and a population of about 400.

ROCKVILLE.

This village is situated about six miles above Rome, on the Ohio river, near the stone quarries, hence the name. It was laid out January 14, 1830, with a plat of twenty-six lots; S. B. McCall, proprietor.

John Loughery, an enterprising citizen, who lived adjoining or within the village, not liking the class of citizens that had settled in it, bought out one by one the lot owners, petitioned the court for and obtained an order to vacate the place. The several houses yet remaining are occupied by tenants, but there is no business carried on any more in the place. The occupants of the houses are mostly laborers, who work in the quarries.

Mr. McCall, bound not to be thwarted in his desire for a town, soon after laid off another village, almost adjoining Rockville. This town he called

COMMERCIALTOWN.

It was laid out January 13, 1832, in eighteen lots. It never flourished or did much business. At present there is one small grocery store, one marble shop, and a small steam mill for grinding corn. A post office was kept here for awhile, but it was removed to the neighboring village of Beunavista, in Scioto county.

VILLAGES, ETC.

Greene township contains two villages, four mills, thirteen sub-school districts and two independent districts, five churches and two post offices.

THE MILLS

Are Pennywitt's flouring and saw-mill, at Wagoner's Ripple.

Puntney and Smith's Mills. grist and saw-mill, on Stout's run, two and a half miles north of Rome.

Moore's grist mill, two miles above Rome.

Patterson's grist mill, at Commercialtown.

Tracy's saw-mill, near Rome.

PENNYWITT'S MILLS.—WAGONER'S RIPPLE.

This is a steam flouring and saw-mill. It was built on Ohio Brush creek, in 1858, by Mark and David Pennywitt. In 1864. David Pennywitt became sole proprietor, and in 1865, removed it from Brush creek, about one-fourth of a mile up Wagoner's run, and attached a saw-mill to it.

POST OFFICES.

STOUT'S.—ROME.—This office was established before Rome was laid out. It was called Stout's in honor of Mr. Stout, who was an old citizen and the first Postmaster. The following is a list of the Postmasters who have held the office: 1, William Stout; 2, John Newman; 3, George Pettit; 4, Lyman Taft; 5, John H. Baird; 6, Geo. M. Lafferty.

WAGONER'S RIPPLE.—This office was establed about 1847, and has had the following Postmasters: 1, Jesse Wikoff; 2, Benjamin Naylor; 3, David Pennywitt; 4, John Beach; 5, Luther Collier; 6, John Beach; 7, W. W. Ellison, present incumbent.

CHURCHES.—SANDY SPRINGS.

There are at this place three churches: one Presbyterian, one Baptist, one M. E. church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This is the oldest of these churches. It was organized September 2, 1826, with three ruling elders, David Mitchell, Robert Russell and Moses Bailey: Rev. Robert Dobyns acting as Moderator of the new session.

The first member admitted to the church was Mrs. Sarah Hiner.

Many of the original settlers in this neighborhood were from Western Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish stock, and of the Presbyterian faith.

Occasional preaching had been held at private houses, from the beginning of the settlement. A log meeting house was soon built, which was replaced by a brick one in 1833. This house was burned down on Sabbath morning, of April 4, 1869. The present beautiful brick house was erected on the same plat, and was dedicated May 28, 1871.

The ruling elders first mentioned, were aided and followed by others, chosen from time to time. Among those who served the church longest and died within its folds, were Thomas Russell. James A. Baird, Robert Baird, James Loughery and John Loughery.

The present and only acting elder is James H. Dobson.

The present board of trustees are J. C. Loughery, James Hiner and James McKinley.

The church has been served by various ministers, for a larger or shorter period of time, some being only for a few Sabbaths; supplies furnished by Presbytery, as John Rankin, Dyer Burgess, David Vandyke, Eleazor Brainerd and E. Buckingham, the latter for one year.

The Rev. Joseph Chester, now of Cincinnati, ordained and installed, June 24, 1840, was the first settled pastor. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. M. H. Wilder, and the charge to pastor and people, given by the Rev. John Rankin, of Ripley, O. This pastorate of near ten years was the most promising and prosperous in the history of the church.

September 7, 1852, Rev. J. E. Vance was installed pastor; R. P. Pratt preaching the sermon, and Messrs. Ordway, Kelsey, Chester and Hicks taking part in the services. His pastorate continued till September, 1857. Rev. James Wilson preached for the church four months during 1858.

In May, 1859, Rev. E. P. Adams was employed as the regular minister for the Sandy Springs and Rome churches, and continued in the work until May 1, 1873, a period of fourteen years.

These churches received the services of Rev. S. P. Dillon and Rev. W. C. West, licentiates, during portions of 1873-74.

In 1875, Rev. G. W. Nichols became acting pastor, and served about two years.

April, 1876, Rev. E. P. Adams again became stated supply, which service he still continues, March, 1880.

ROCKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—SANDY SPRINGS.

Baptist meetings were held in the neighborhood of Sandy Springs previous to 1840.

Hezekiah Johnson and Hiram Pennywitt were the pioneer or missionary preachers, who first preached the Baptist doctrine in the vicinity. Their meetings were mostly held in the private houses of those who believed their faith—very frequently at the house of Recompense S. Murphy; sometimes they were held in the Presbyterian church.

Early in 1840, the Rev. —— Griswold held a protracted meeting here, which continued two or three weeks. At this meeting, a young lady, named Charlotte McCall, professed the christian faith, as laid down by the Baptists, and was baptized in the Ohio river. This was the beginning point of this church. There were a few members of other distant Baptist churches that lived in the immediate vicinity, who united together and organized the Rockville Baptist church, which was readily recognized by the proper council. The names of the original members of this church were Recompense S. Murphy, Rachel Murphy, Gabriel Pullam, William Harris, Zenas Hayward, Hugh Kelly, Jemima Kelly, members of other churches, and Miss Charlotte McCall, who had just been baptized. After the organization, the meetings were held at the house of Recompense S. Murphy, until the building of a meeting house.

In 1844, measures were taken to build a house. A lot of 64 square rods of land was deeded by Abner Ewing to Recompense S. Murphy, Zenas Hayward and John Murphy, as trustees for the church, and a comfortable frame building was put up the same year.

The first regular pastor was the Rev. J. K. Bronson.

Rev. Jacob Lemon, Rev. H. Burnett, Rev. H. Johnson were among its early ministers.

Present membership, 66.

HAMLINE CHAPEL, M. E. CHURCH.

About 1820, a class of eight or ten members was formed at the house of George Truitt, about 1¼ miles westwardly from where the meeting house now stands, and regular preaching established.

Among these early preachers were the Revs. Walker, Pilcher, Beasley, and John Meek.

These meetings were held at Mr. Truitt's some ten or fifteen years, until a school house was built, when the congregation met at it. Finally, in 1847, the present meeting house was built. It is a comfortable frame building 35x45, costing $700. The membership at present is about 20.

CHURCHES.—ROME.

There are two churches at this place, one Presbyterian, one M. E. church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized November 23, 1844, with 42 members, dismissed from Sandy Springs for that purpose.

The session consisted of Rev. Joseph Chester, Moderator, and Thomas Russell, J. C. V. Baird and Bennett J. Stout, ruling elders. Willis Robinson, William Russell, W. D. Blair are its present session. It has also, as Deacons, George H. Puntney, J. Tracy and J. H. Dobson, and a board of trustees.

Its ministers since its organization, have always been the same as those of Sandy Springs.

The house of worship was erected about the time of the organization of the church.

The frame first built, was blown down by a storm, and lay a ruin for months, but friends from the other church came to its rescue: it was re-erected and finished, and has been in use ever since.

Both these churches have been greatly weakened by the emigration of their members to the West, especially to Illinois and Kansas, as well as to the towns and cities in Southern Ohio. Hence the combined membership is not as great as it was in 1844, and their financial ability is probably still weaker.

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CHAPTER XVII.

Biographical Sketches.

Henry Oursler.—Henry Oursler's great grandfather, Edward Oursler, was an Englishman, while his great grand-father on his mother's side was Irish, and named Patrick McKinley. His grand-father's name was Charles Oursler, and his grand-mother's maiden name was Martha McKinley. They reared a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters. One of the sons, named Archibald, was the father of Henry Oursler. Archibald Oursler was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, and was taken, when quite young, by his parents to Pennsylvania, where they settled for a short time. They then removed to a a small village, called Buffalo, in Putnam county, W. Va. Indians were plenty there then. They next moved to Limestone, Kentucky, and settled near Washington in that State. Indians were still plenty there. About 1794 or '95, Mr. Charles Oursler removed to Ohio, where he soon after died. As before stated, he raised a family of nine children. Their names were Joseph, Archibald (father of Henry Oursler), Charles, Ruth, Martha, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine and Margaret. Ruth married a Mr. Jacobs, who afterwards died. She married for a second husband a Mr. Hayman. Martha married Caleb Hurd. Elizabeth married John Lynn. Mary married Samuel Neal, and Catherine married John Jones. Charles removed to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1834, where he died. Joseph died on a trading boat, on his way down the river. Archibald was born May 11, 1781, and married Rachel Riggs, April, 1806. She died March 2, 1809. He married for a second wife, Malinda True, February 6, 1812. This lady was born May 8, 1788. Mr. Oursler reared a family of nine children. By his first marriage he had two sons, John and Charles. John was born April 6, 1807; married Elizabeth Parish. He died October 28, 1863. Charles was born March 21, 1809; married Mahala Howland, by whom he had one son. His wife died and the son was killed at Georgetown, Brown county, O., July 4, 1858, by the premature discharge of a cannon. Charles Oursler's second wife was Margaret Jones, by whom he has two sons and a daughter; all remain with him. He now resides near Harnersville, Brown county, O. Archibald Oursler, by his second marriage, reared a family of seven children, whose names are Jane T., Thomas, Joseph, Mary, Martha Ann and Nancy Elizabeth Oursler. Jane T. was born November 25, 1812; married Leonard Brooks, who has since deceased. She is now a widow, and lives in Jefferson township. Thomas, born September 1, 1814, married Mary Jane Neal, who is now deceased. He is now a widower; resides in Greene township. Joseph, born May 1, 1817, married Harriet Westbrook. He died September 28, 1879. His widow lives in Jefferson township. Mary, born February 22, 1822. She never married, and now lives with her brother Thomas. Martha Ann, born April 6, 1824; married Noah Tracy. They reside ¾ of a mile north of Rome. Nancy Elizabeth, born September 23, 1828. She never married; died September 5, 1876. Henry Oursler, the subject of this sketch, was born August 11, 1820. He married Elizabeth Puntney, November 7, 1850. They are the parents of five children, whose names are Anna Belle, Effie Jane, James Archibald, Martha Malinda, Charles Joseph. Anna Bell was born January 21, 1852; married Hosea Moore Wikoff, June 16, 1875. They reside in Cincinnati. Effie Jane was born December 14, 1857. James Archibald was born August 13, 1861. Martha Malinda was born March 22, 1867. Charles Joseph was born August 13, 1869. These four children live with their parents. Henry Oursler is a leading and influential citizen, well and favorably known throughout the county. He has almost continuously been the recipient of some position in his township or county, since he arrived at the years of man's estate. Besides the many township offices he has held, he has filled the office of Recorder of the county two terms, serving from 1849 to 1855. He was elected County Auditor in 1858, serving one term, and was next elected Probate bate Judge in 1863, served two years and resigned. Mr. Oursler was appointed deputy surveyor of the Virginia Military District in 1850. In 1855, he was admitted to the bar as a practitioner of law, which, however, he never followed as a profession.

John K. Stout.—The grand-father of the subject of this sketch, Obadiah Stout, was a native of New Jersey, where he married a German lady. From there he moved to Redstone, Pa., where he lived some years; then went to Blue Licks, Ky., and carried on salt works and kept a ferry. About 1796 or '97 he came to Adams county, and settled at the confluence of two streams, about ¾ of a mile back from Rome, near where the West Union road crosses it. This farm is now the property of Noah Tracey. The creek on which Mr. Stout settled is called Stout's run, and the two branches that unite and form this run at the point where he settled, are called the east and west forks of Stout's run. Here Obadiah Stout, who was probaby the first settler in Greene township, cleared out a farm and reared a family, which consisted of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, named Obadiah, Robert B., Susannah, William, John K., Josiah, Decia, Elisha C., Uriah Jackson, Bennet. Uriah died when seventeen months old. The other nine grew to years of maturity, and all married but Elisha. They are now all deceased but John K. John K. Stout was born July 27, 1808. He married Miss Frances Drennan, April 25, 1832, who died April 27, 1842. He married for a second wife, Elizabeth Taylor Alice Waite, October 3, 1843. This lady died June 6, 1851. He married for his third wife, Caroline Daikon, June 8, 1853, who died March 26,1873. Mr. Stout, by his first marriage, raised three sons, David D., W. B. H., and Elisha. David lives in Kentucky, owns stock in two steamboats, and is Captain of one of them. W. H. B. Stout, the second son, lives in Lincoln, Nebraska; is a builder and contractor, who by his enterprise, has accumulated a large property. By his second marriage, Mr. Stout raised three children, one son and two daughters. They were named Elizabeth, Mary and Alonzo M. Elizabeth married the Rev. Jonathan Stewart, and lives in Rome. The other two remain at home and are unmarried. There were two children by his third marriage, both sons; they were named Homer D. and Henry W. Homer is married, lives in Aberdeen, Brown county, O.; engaged in telegraphing. Henry W. remains with his father on the farm. Mr. Stout started in life while a young man, with a small store in 1829, on Stout's run, where George Dobson now lives; after keeping here a year, he removed to where Rome now stands. At the end of a year he took into partnership with him his brother William. Two years afterwards, William bought the interest of his brother in the store, and carried it on alone until his decease twenty years afterward. After selling his interest in the store to his brother William, Mr. Stout bought a farm above Rome, but not liking it, he swapped it for his present farm near, but below the village. He afterwards removed to Manchester where he sold goods for a year; then returned to his farm again, where he has since lived. By his industry and perseverance, Mr. Stout has accumulated a fine property. Besides giving each of his children a fair set out in life, he still owns one hundred acres of splendid land on the Ohio river bottom, adjoining the village of Rome on the west. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, adorned with excellent buildings, where he now resides, surrounded with every comfort that man could desire, quietly enjoying the fruits of his laborious and well spent life, with the respect of all who know him.

Wash. Cross.—This gentleman is of Irish descent. His grand-father, Richard Cross, was born in Pennsylvania, where he married. At an early day he came to Adams county, and settled about a mile south-east of Winchester. He reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. One of these sons, named Richard, married Elizabeth Smith; they reared a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. These children were named Wash, Rebecca Ann, Joseph C. and James S. All are married and have families. Wash, the oldest, and who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Winchester, Adams county, on the 12th day of April, 1828. He came to Rome in the spring of 1856, where he has since carried on the blacksmithing and wagon making business. He does nothing but first class work, and his wagons are sold in distant parts of the country, as well as at home. In religion, Wash. Cross is a free thinker; in politics, a Republican. He has always been a strong advocate of the equal rights of man without regard to race, color or sex.

Daniel Kenyon.—The maternal grand-father of the subject of this sketch, Aaron Stratton, was a native of New Jersey, where he grew to manhood and married. About 1800, he removed to Lewis county, Ky., and settled near Clarksburg. Mr. Stratton, who was a man of enterprise, engaged in the manufacture of salt, which he followed for a number of years, by which he made a considerable fortune and owned many slaves. He bought Steele's Survey, a body of some 700 acres of land, on the Ohio side of the river, in Irish Bottom. He reared a family of ten children, one son and nine daughters. He made it a rule, upon the marriage of a child, to present it among other things, with a colored man and woman. His second daughter, Sarah, married Jonathan Kenyon, a native of Vermont. This daughter did not believe much in slavery, and at her marriage preferred something else than slaves. Mr. Stratton gave her instead, 130 acres of this Irish Bottom land. She and her husband settled on this land, cleared it up, and lived and died there. Mr. Kenyon, who was a regular lawyer, proved to be a very useful man to the neighborhood. He was able to properly draw all their instruments of writings, &c., and did not encourage litigations in law. He reared a family of seven children, all sons, named Aaron, Samuel, Thompson, Daniel, James, William and Benjamin. These sons all grew up to manhood, married and raised families. James and Benjamin went to California, where they are engaged in farming. Aaron moved to Marion county, where he died. William lives near Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio. Samuel and Thompson both removed to Andrew county, Missouri, where they died. Daniel, the fourth son, became the owner of the old homestead, to which he has added 100 acres more in the Carrington Survey adjoining. He married Miss Rebecca Zormes, in 1832. They reared a family of seven children named Martha Jane, Artemissa, Cynthiana, Mary, James R., William F. and Samuel T. Kenyon. Mary is deceased; the others survive. Martha Jane married Rev. Daniel Cherrington, a Methodist minister, who died. She married for a second husband, George Tittle, and removed to Portsmouth. Artemissa married Dr. W. A. Frazell and lives in Buenavista, Scioto county, O. Cynthania married W. P. Truitt, and lives near Little Rock, Arkansas. James R. is in Kansas, farming near Reno Station. Samuel T. is in Greenup county, Ky., teaching. William F. is married; lives on the old homestead, a part of which he has purchased. Daniel Kenyon, subject of our sketch, was born October 14, 1811. He has been a member of the M. E. church at Sandy Springs, thirty-five years. His wife and all his children are members of the same church in their various localities. Mr. Kenyon is now in the latter part of his life, quietly living on his beautiful farm on the banks of the Ohio, enjoying the comforts acquired by the labors of an industrious and well spent life.

James McKinley.—The ancestors of this gentleman, both paternal and maternal, were Irish. His paternal grand-father, James McKinley, was born in the North of Ireland, where he grew to years of manhood. Here he married Miss Letitia McIntyre, a native of the same neighborhood. His maternal grandparents, William Sinclair and Letitia Wilson, were both born in the North of Ireland. Mr. McKinley's paternal grand-father, James McKinley, immigrated to America in 1803 or '4, and landed in New York, where he remained a year or two, then removed to Weegee, Belmont county, Ohio, where he resided until his decease. He reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: John, William, James, Robert, Sarah Ann, Letitia and Mary. Of the children but two survive—William and Sarah Ann. The oldest of these children, John McKinley, was the father of James McKinley, the subject of this sketch. He was born in the city of New York in 1805, and was brought by his parents to Belmont county, when they removed there from New York. Here John McKinley spent his early years and grew to manhood. In 1830, he married Margaret Sinclair, of that county, who was a native of Ireland. He remained there after his marriage until 1814, when with his family, he took passage on the steamer "Lodi," at Lockwood's Landing, Belmont county, Ohio. This was one of the early steamers on the river, side-wheel and single engine. Their journey was without incident, and on the 4th day of April they landed on the banks of the Ohio, near their new home on Irish Bottom. Mr. McKinley's wife died in 1817. He married for a second wife, Letitia Sinclair. He died January 19, 1831; his last wife still survives. The other children, Letitia, James, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Margaret, Emma; (the last named one by his second wife,) all grew to years of maturity and married. Letitia married James Hiner, of Vanceburg, Ky. She died there in 1855. Elizabeth became the second wife of James Hiner, and now lives in Vanceburg. They also own the old homestead of John McKinley, in Irish Bottom. Sarah Ann married James Brown, who lived near Rome until his decease, where his widow still resides. Margaret married John Crawford. They live in West Union and carry on the Crawford House. Emma, daughter by his second wife, married Joseph Clements, of Newport, Ky., where she lives. James McKinley, the only living son of John McKinley, was born April 9, 1837. He married Miss Salome S. Hayward, February 24, 1859. This lady, who was born October 15, 1839, was the daughter of Zenas and Sarah Hayward. They have reared a family of three children, one son and two daughters, named John, Sallie and Elizabeth Lillian. He owns a beautiful farm of 137 acres on the banks of the Ohio river, in Irish Bottom. This farm is of extra quality of soil, neatly cultivated and tastefully adorned, where he is surrounded with all the comforts that man can desire. On Mr. McKinley's farm is situated the remarkable Sandy Springs, elsewhere mentioned.

Elliott H. Collins.—This gentleman's paternal grand-parents were of English descent. His grand-father, John Collins, was born in Maryland, in October, 1754. He married Sallie Henthorn. They reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, named Henry, John, James, Mary, Ruth, Nancy and Sally. About 1800, Mr. Collins settled in Washington county, Ohio, where he lived until his decease, in 1842. His son Henry, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1779. He married Frances Ewart, who was born in county Armagh, Ireland. They reared a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, named Elliott H., Elizabeth Ewart, Sardyne Stone, Frances Ewart, John Henthorn and Jeremiah Williams. Elliott H., the oldest son, was born in Grandview township, Washington county, Ohio, April 23, 1812. He married Elizabeth Rinard, March 19, 1835. They reared a family of four children, one son and three daughters, Cleopatra Minerva, Elizabeth Rebecca, Roxanna Samantha and Lycurgus Benton Allen. His wife died October 6, 1854, and Mr. Collins made a second marriage, March 28, 1853, with Nancy McKay. This lady was the daughter of Reuben and Jane McKay—formerly Jane Williamson. Mr. McKay was of Scotch descent, and his wife J. Williamson, was of Irish origin. This daughter, Nancy McKay, was born in Tyler county, West Virginia, January 15. 1824. She came with her parents to Meigs county, Ohio. where she lived until her marriage. Of Mr. Collins' children, Cleopatra Minerva, married William Wikoff, of McLean county, Illinois, where he is engaged in farming. Elizabeth Rebecca, died August 24, 1868, aged 27 years. Roxanna Samantha married Joseph Noggle, who lives in Morris county, Kansas, and follows teaching. Lycurgus Benton Allen lives in McLean county, Illinois, and is farming. Mr. Elliott H. Collins came to Adams county in 1848. He soon prominently identified himself with its business interests, taking a leading part in every measure tending to develop its resources and promote the general prosperity. He has performed the duties of Justice of the Peace almost thirty years, his tenth term being nearly completed. He filled that office twelve years in Washington county, Ohio; nine years in Monroe township, Adams county, and has nearly completed nine years in Greene township. In this period of time, he has married not less than 500 couples; never received a fee or reward of any amount, for these interesting ceremonies. He has always taken a lively interest in political affairs, has always been firm and unwavering in his support of the Democratic party, frequently attending nominating conventions as a delegate from his county. He cast his first vote for General Jackson in 1832, traveling twenty miles to reach the polls. He has never missed an election since or scratched a ticket in his life, and is a member of the Christian Union church, at Beasley's Fork. Mr. Collins owns a splendid farm of choice land, on the Ohio river, in what is known as Irish Bottom. where he is surrounded with an abundance of this world's goods. He is a kind, genial, whole-souled gentleman.

David Harris.—This gentleman's maternal grand-parents, James Morrison and Sarah Morrison, were both natives of Ireland. They emigrated to America, and first settled in London county, Virginia, where they remained two years. They then removed to Adams county and settled in the Irish Bottom. They came down the Ohio in a boat, which they anchored to the shore, and lived in till they built a cabin on their land. Mr. Morrison bought 273 acres in the Carrington Survey, on which he and his wife lived and died. He raised a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. One of these daughters, named Jane, married William Harris. They were the parents of David Harris, the subject of this sketch. William Harris was a native of Maryland, and came in early years with his parents to Kentucky. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and located in West Union. While working there he married Jane Morrison, in 1814. A few years later they left West Union, and moved to Mr. Morrison's, to run the farm and take care of the old folks. After Mr. Morrison's death, William Harris became the owner of a portion of the farm. Mr. Harris raised a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, James M., David and Sarah. James is long since deceased. David and Sarah still survive. David married Miss Eveline Collier, November 14. 1852. The same year he bought of Mr. Murphy, fifty acres of the old homestead of his grand-father Morrison. On this fifty acres his residence is located, though he is the owner of a considerable quantity of land besides. Mrs. Harris was born in 1830. She was the daughter of John Collier, a son of Daniel Collier, who was one of the earliest settlers on Brush creek. whose family history is prominently identified with the early settlement of the county. Mrs. Harris' mother was the daughter of Thomas Burkett, a name whose history is also identified with the early settlements. These parents have had born unto them ten children. two of them, the second and tenth, died in infancy; two others. Jennie and James M., died in youth. The surviving children are Edward R., Moses B., Annie. Oneida, Estella, Mollie. They all remain with their parents and are unmarried. Mr. Harris has a farm of several hundred acres. most of it choice land, in the Irish Bottom, beautifully located on the Ohio river, where he now resides. James Morrison, the grand-father of David Harris. raised twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, named Robert. James, William, David, John, Archibald, Richardson. Thomas. Moses. Elizabeth. Sarah and Jane, the last of whom was the mother of Mr. Harris.

George Gilpin.—The parents of George Gilpin. Thomas and Nancy Gilpin. were both natives of Ireland. Mrs. Gilpin's maiden name was Mullen. A few years after their marriage, in 1811, they emigrated to America, landed in New York, and settled somewhere in Pennsylvania. where they remained two or three years, then removed to Adams county. and located near the Brush Creek Furnace. Mr. Gilpin worked at the furnace until his decease in 1832, a victim of the cholera. Mrs. Gilpin died February 17, 1870. These parents reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Sarah, Eliza, Martha. Rachel, George. John, Henry, William and Thomas. Four of these children, Sarah. Eliza. Rachel and Thomas, are dead. One of the survivors, George Gilpin, who is the subject of this sketch, was born December 19, 1819. He married Miss Marth A. Edmister, March 15, 1853. Mrs Gilpin was the daughter of John Edmister, of Jefferson township, where she was born, December 19, 1835. These parents have had born unto them eleven children; four of them are deceased, to-wit: Geo. W., who died at 18, and Martha Susan, Gilbert Thomas, Clarence Victor, who died in early years. These all lie in the Sandy Springs Cemetery. The surviving children are Eliza A., John M., Thomas, William R., Henry G., Walter L., Elmer W.; all yet remain at home under the parental roof. Mr. Gilpin is a man of indomitable energy and industry. He made the overland journey to California in 1849, in search of gold. It was a long tedious trip, attended with inexpressible hardships and no little suffering, but nevertheless, there were connected with it many interesting events and incidents, encountered in the wild romantic scenery through which he passed. Mr. Gilpin, unaided, has by industry, accumulated a fine property. The farm on which he now resides, contains 320 acres, most of it in the Carrington Survey, in the Irish Bottom. It is excellent land, well cultivated, with his pleasant residence overlooking the beautiful Ohio, which flows just in front of it. Besides this farm, Mr. G. owns some 250 acres more. He has set an example before future generations, of what industry and perseverance may accomplish without aid, in the humblest beginnings in life.

John Loughery.—John Loughery, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to the neighborhood of Rockville, in 1831. He was an enterprising man, and soon opened up the stone quarries, that have since obtained so much celebrity. From these quarries he supplied the stone to build the Deer Creek Locks, near Cincinnati. After they were built, he furnished stone for some of the best houses in Cincinnati. The Post Office in that city, and the Catholic Cathedral on Plum street, are constructed of these stone. He built two boats adapted to the work of carrying the immense blocks of rock down the river. In 1834, he put up a saw-mill, and some two years after, he added a flouring mill, with two pair of burrs, the whole. costing $10,000. In December, 1855, the whole of these buildings was consumed by fire, and never rebuilt. In 1833 or '34, Mr. Loughery built the steamboat "Princeton," which he sold after some two years. He next built the "Columbus," which he run on the river. Among his papers was found a receipt of $29.57, for the services on the boat, of a slave named Lot, who belonged to James Brooks. Upon the death of Mr. Loughery, his son, John Loughery, whose name stands at the head of this article, succeeded to the ownership of these immense quarries, selling annually several hundred thousand dollars worth of stone, shipping them to all parts of the United States.

Mrs. Pauline McMasters.—This lady is the daughter of Charles Lewis, of Scott county, Ky. Her parents were both natives of that State. Their family consisted of eight children, three sons and five daughters, Mrs. McMasters was born August 24, 1834; received her education at the Shelbyville Female College, and was married at the old Kentucky homestead, April 7, 1855, to Gilbert McMasters, whence she removed, with her husband, to Cincinnati, where they resided until the fall of 1856, when they removed to Adams county, and settled on the old McMasters homestead in Irish Bottom.

Gilbert McMasters.—Gilbert McMasters, the husband of Mrs. McMasters, was of Scotch descent. His father, John McMasters, was born in Pennsylvania, where he was married. From thence he removed to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1824, where he remained some years, then removed to Adams county, in 1835, and bought the farm on which Mrs. McMasters resides. This place is a part of the Steele Survey, and was first bought from him by Aaron Stratton; afterwards sold it to R. S. Murphy, who built his cabin and settled on it in 1805. but afterwards sold it to John Loughery, who next sold it to John McMasters, who lived on it most of his lifetime. Gilbert McMasters, was the seventh in a family of twelve children. He early engaged in the business of steam-boating on the Ohio, and was, for many years, a a Pilot on the steam boats that plied the Ohio and other western rivers. At the commencement of the rebellion, he was early and actively engaged in the service of the government, as a Pilot for the boats and transports conveying men and munitions of war. He performed ceaseless, laborious services in the Pittsburg Landing Campaign, in 1862. A few days after the battle, while engaged in fatiguing duties, he had an attack of sun-stroke, from which he presently seemed to recover, but a few months later, at Columbus, Kentucky, while laboring to secure boats from the burning flames of a fire that had broken out among them, he was overcome by inhaling the heated air and smoke, and again prostrated. From this attack, he never recovered, but gradually sank, until he at length became a hopeless, helpless invalid. In 1872, his eyesight failed him, his mind gave way, and for eight years, this once bright, active, enterprising business man, lay a complete wreck, perfectly blind, helpless and imbecile, until Sunday morning, March 21, 1880. death relieved him from his earthly troubles and sufferings. The old homestead, which Mrs. McMasters now occupies, is a beautiful farm of nearly three hundred acres, lying near Sandy Springs, on the road from Rome to Buena Vista. It is pleasantly located, highly cultivated, neatly and tastefully improved and kept up by the good taste and judgment of Mrs. McMasters, upon whom has developed the duties of the general directions for its management, during her husband's long infirmities. Mr. McMasters in his earlier years took great interest in raising good stock. He delighted in training horses, and was the owner of the famous pacer, "Tecumseh." The portrait of this horse, Mrs. McMasters still possesses.

SANDY SPRINGS.

This is not a village. but receives its name from a vast deposit of sand, and two or three excellent springs that issue from near its base. This immense deposit of clear sand, extends perhaps, two miles from near the foot of the hills back of Irish Bottom southeasterly to the Ohio. It is a long ridge of irregular form, varying in width from a half to three-fourths of a mile, and in some places the pure sand is, perhaps, forty to fifty feet in depth. This immense bank of sand was, doubtless, drifted into its present position by the waters of the Ohio, ages ago.

These springs, after flowing a short distance, disappear. By digging anywhere in this great belt of sand, water is found at a short depth, while in sinking a well any place outside, water is not found at a less depth than forty or fifty feet.

There are in the vicinity of these springs, three churches, one Baptist, one Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, and the Union School building of the Independent District, that has been established in the Irish Bottom.

The quaint beauty and quietness of the place, made us anxious to gather its early history minutely, especially of the churches, which were early organized here, and in which the pioneers worshiped, but could collect but a few fragmentary items, which are given under the head of churches—Sandy Springs, given elsewhere.

History informs us that some fifty years ago—1830, there was a post office near here called "Sandy Springs," with Simeon Smith, postmaster, but the people here have no remembrance or record of it.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY QUESTION.

The community of Sandy Springs, were among the first in the country to espouse the anti-slavery cause. "The Sandy Springs Anti-slavery Society" was organized Oct. 3, 1836. A Constitution and by-laws were adopted. and received the signatures of thirty-three members, including both males and females.

The following names are subscribed to the constitution and by-laws of this society:

John Cox, Sen.,
John C. V. Baird,
Mary McMaster,
Mariah Baird,
Mary Ann Baird,
Mary Cox,
Jacob N. Murphy,
Ann Smith.
Maggie Baird, Jr.,
Francis Russell,
John Russell,
Thomas Robertson,
Morris E. Baird.
James Jarvis,
Martha Harris,
Clarrissa A. Dunn,
John H. Baird.
Zenas Haywood,
Susan A. Baird,
Malinda Baird,
Sinia Baird.
Abner Ewing, Sen.,
Robert Baird.
Maggie Baird, Sen.,
Anna Russell,
Ruth Russell,
Wm. Russell,
Joseph Lester,
James P. Smith,
Rachael Murphy,
Emily S. Adams,
Amandavill Baird,
Thomas Russell.

IRISH BOTTOM.

The road from Rome to Buena Vista passes along the base of a continuous line of gigantic hills, which rear their tops hundreds of feet above the bottom below, while their sides are lined with perpendicular walls of rock, which are capped with huge blocks that have been detached by the frost and other forces of the elements of nature. Many of these immense fragments seem almost to be balanced upon a pivot, which the least disturbance would overset and hurl upon the traveler below, should he happen to be within their line of descent. These hills crowd pretty close upon the river, leaving but narrow bottoms, until one reaches Sulphur Run, about three miles above Rome, where they begin to recede, and the bottoms widen until you approach Sandy Springs, where they again begin to approach the river and soon shut out the valley.

This bottom embraces an area of about 1700 acres of as fertile land as can be found anywhere. It embraces the surveys of John Steele, Mayo Carrington and David McDermed. The eastern portion was settled by Duncan McCall, Abner Ewing, Recompense S. Murphy, and William Murphy, who all came about 1805. They were from New Jersey, and this part of the valley was called the "Jersey Bottom." Then came Jonathan Kenyon, who was a Yankee, and after him came William Smith. Next came William Heath, (whom William Early brought out in 1811 or 1812,) Archibald Morrison, John Morrison, John Quincy Adams. These came in 1805, and settled on the lower part of the bottom. They were Irish—or of Irish descent—and their portion of the valley was called Irish Bottom, a name that has since been applied to the whole bottom. This is a well-improved, highly cultivated and prosperous community—is organized into an Independent School District with a good school house, and has within its limits the three churches of Sandy Springs, elsewhere mentioned.

MURDER OF JAMES H. RICE.

In 1869, there lived on the Ohio river, some two or three miles above Rome, a man named James H. Rice, and his wife. This lady, who was a widow when she married Rice, had a son, a young man some nineteen years of age, named Frank Hardy. This son lived with his mother and stepfather after their marriage. On the afternoon of February 23d, 1869, Fránk and his father were engaged in repairing the stalls in the stable, and while thus engaged, the boy took an axe, and by blows on the head with it, killed Mr. Rice. He then dug a hole near the river bank, and hauled the dead man to it on a sled, burried him and started down the river, got on a boat near, or at Manchester, and got as far as Cairo, Illinois, where he was arrested, brought back, indicted, tried at the September term of the Common Pleas Court, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung, on the second Friday in February, 1870, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and two o'clock P. M. on that day. His counsel carried his case to the Supreme Court, which suspended the execution. The rulings of the court below being sustained, it remained for the Supreme Court to fix the day for the execution, which was ordered to take place May 6, 1870, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on said day. Thus the matter remained until the 27th of April, when Governor Hayes commuted his punishment to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. These papers were received by the Sheriff on April 30, and on the third day of May, Hardy was delivered to the officers of the Ohio Penitentiary, and safely enclosed in its walls. While serving out his sentence he was in the fall of 1879, pardoned by Gov. Bishop, and set free again. He soon settled in Kentucky, where he now resides.

MURDER OF LUTHER COLLIER.

Sometime previous to July, 1872, an ill feeling had existed between Luther Collier and James W. Harper, growing out of the circumstance of the former having made an unsuccessful effort to collect some debt or claim from the latter, by process of law. There was a bitter feeling between the parties in consequence thereof. They accidently met at a public sale, at the house of Wash Brown, one and a half miles below Rome, on the 23d of July, 1872. A personal combat ensued, and while the parties were down, Harper drew a knife with which he stabbed Collier in the back, penetrating his lungs, from which wounds he died on the 13th day of the succeeding August. Harper was arrested, indicted, tried at the May term of Court, 1874, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. In the latter part of November, 1879, he was pardoned by Gov. Bishop.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF MANCHESTER.

The State of Virginia, during the progress of the Revolutionary war, in order to engage the active services of her citizens, and give ample compensation to those hardy officers and soldiers, who were devoting their lives and fortunes to their country, by several acts of her legislature, granted them liberal bounties, in new, unappropriated lands, for their services. To satisfy these bounties, a large tract of land was reserved in the Kentucky territory, which then belonged to Virginia.

Shortly after the close of the war, in order to avoid the confusion heretofore attendant on the careless locations of lands, and also to do ample justice to those interested, an act of the legislature was passed, authorizing certain deputations of officers therein named, or a certain number of them, from both the continental and State lines, to appoint Superintendents on behalf of their respective lines, and also nominate two principal surveyors, and to contract with them for their fees, who were authorized to select their own deputies, with the consent of the Superintendents. By a further provision of this act, the holders of warrants were required to place them in the hands of surveyors of the respective lines by a specified day, and then the priority of the location of their warrants should be decided by lots.

The surveyors, after these preliminary arrangements, were authorized to proceed to survey all the good lands in that tract of country lying between Green and Cumberland rivers, as set apart by law for the officers and soldiers, and then proceed to survey on the northwest side of the Ohio river, between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, until the deficiency of lands to satisfy all military bounties should be fully and amply made up.

Pursuant to this act of the legislature, the deputation of the officers of the continental line, consisting of Major General Charles Scott, Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, Col. William Heth, Lieutenant Col. Benjamin Temple, and Capt. Mayo Carrington, elected Col. Richard C. Anderson to the office of Principal Surveyor of the bounties of lands to be entered for the officers and soldiers of that line. A contract dated Dec. 17. 1783, was also entered into between Col. Anderson and the deputations of officers, regulating the fees of the surveyor, and other matters connected with the business.

In the spring or summer of 1784, Col. Anderson moved to Kentucky, and purchased a farm near Louisville, where he finally established his residence, and gave to it the appropriate name of "Soldiers' Retreat." On the 20th of July, of the same year, he opened his office for the purpose of having entries and surveys made of the lands in the Kentucky reservation. Previous to this, however, on the 1st day of March, 1784, Virginia, by her delegates has ceded to the United States, her territory northwest of the Ohio, as a common fund for the benefit of all the States, reserving, however, the country lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers to be appropriated for the purpose of satisfying the continental line warrants, in case the land reserved in Kenetucy should not be sufficient for that purpose. The deficiency of good land in Kentucky was soon discovered, and the attention of the holders of land warrants and the land speculators was turned towards the reservation northwest of the Ohio.

This portion of our State, known and called as before stated, by the name of the Virginia Military District, was supposed from its position and situation to possess many advantages, and the holders of warrants and land speculators, were anxious to locate their warrants on the Ohio side of the river.

In the winter and spring of 1787, Major John O'Bannon and Authur Fox, two enterprising surveyors of Kentucky, passed over into this district to obtain a knowledge of the country, so soon as the office should be opened for that purpose. They explored with their companies the whole extent of country along the Ohio, and passed some distance up the Scioto and Miami rivers, and some of their tributary streams.

On the 1st day of August, 1787, Col. Anderson opened the office for receiving the entries of lands in the district, at which time entries of the bottoms of the Ohio were made, and also a large portion of the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. About that time, or shortly before, several expeditions from Kentucky made excursions into the district, for the purpose of destroying the Indian towns. Simon Kenton, a name celebrated among backwoodsmen, was along in almost all of these expeditions, and returning home attempted some entries of lands, in which he was not successful, on account of his want of sufficient skill in making them.

So soon as it was known to Congress, that entries had been made in the district northwest of Ohio, by virtue of the continental warrants, an act was passed in July, 1783, by which it was resolved, that Congress would consider all locations and surveys made on account of the troops, between the Scioto and Litttle Miami, as invalid, until the deficiency on the southeastern side of the Ohio should be ascertained and stated to Congress; and the Executive of Virginia was requested to inform Congress of the deficiency, if any, and the amount of it. This act, together with the danger apprehended from Indians, obstructed further entries and surveys in the district until an act of Congress, passed in August, 1790, repealed the act of July 1788, which removed all difficulties as to the entries and surveys, previously or subsequently made. This act also regulated the mode of obtaining patents, and which was also further amended by the act of 1794, and further subsequent acts.

A difficulty about the early locations of lands northwest of the Ohio in this district, arose from the ignorance of those engaged, as to the extent of jurisdiction acquired over these lands by the United States, from Virginia, by her cession in March, 1783. This is shown from the fact that the Governor of Virginia issued patents on a number of surveys in the district. These patents were of course void, and were subsequently cancelled, and patents issued by the President under the seal of United States.

For some time, during the prohibition made by the act of Congress of the lands of this district, Massie was engaged in writing in Col. Anderson's office, in order to acquire a complete knowledge of the business of locating and surveying. His character for dispatch in business and enterprise gained him the friendship and confidence of Col. Anderson, who had control of the warrants placed in his hands by his brother officers and soldiers. A very large amount of these, so soon as the act of Congress of August, 1790, removed all further obstructions, he placed in the hands of Massie, to enter and survey on such terms as he could obtain from the holders of them. As the risk of making entries was great, and as it was desirable to obtain the best land, the owners of warrants in most cases, made liberal contracts with the surveyors. One-fourth, one-third, and sometimes as much as one-half, acquired by the entry of good land, were given by the proprietors to the surveyors. If the owners preferred paying money, the usual terms were ten pounds, Virginia currency, for each thousand acres entered and surveyed, exclusive of chainmen's expenses. These terms will not appear extravagant, when we consider that at that time the danger encountered was great, the exposure during the winter was severe, and the price of first rate land in the west was low and any quantity in the market.

The location of land warrants in this district prior to 1790, were made by stealth. Every creek which was explored, every line that was run, was at the risk of life from the savage Indians whose courage and perseverance were only equalled by the perseverance of the whites to push forward their settlements. It was a contest for dominion; and the bravery, the stratagem, and the boldness displayed by the Indians in executing their plans, could only be equalled by their fearless onsets in attacks and their masterly retreats when defeated.

The Indians at this time had among them a number of master spirits, and it is greatly to be regretted that the history of their exploits is lost forever. The patient resolution and fortitude with which they contended against superior discipline and numbers, the wiles and strategems displayed by them during their long and bloody wars, proved that they possessed intellectual qualities of the first order. Their fortitude in enduring pain, fatigue, and starvation, was unequalled, except by such of the whites as were long disciplined in the Indian school.

Besides exposure to the Indians, while surveying, the surveyors in the district had other difficulties to encounter. By passing the Ohio, they placed that river between them and their place of retreat, in case they were defeated and pursued. The season of the year, too, chosen by them for surveying was the depth of winter, as they were then more secure from interruption; as the Indians were at that time of the year in their winter quarters, and when hunting were found in small bodies.

With such as these hardy, robust, daring men in the situation of the district as described, Massie, in the fall of 1790, determined to make a settlement in it, that he might be in the midst of his surveying operations and secure his party from danger and exposure. In order to effect this, he gave general notice in Kentucky of his intention, and offerred each of the first twenty-five families that would join him, as a donation, one in-lot and one out-lot, and one hundred acres of land, provided they would settle in a town he intended to lay off at his settlement. His proffered terms were soon closed in with, and upwards of thirty families joined him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom of the Ohio river opposite the three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here he fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, called Manchester. This name is supposed to have been chosen in remembrance of Manchester, England, the old home of his ancestors.

This little confederacy, with Massie at the helm, went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was enclosed with strong pickets, firmly fixed in the ground, with block houses at each angle for defense.

Thus was the first settlement in Adams county, and the third settlement effected in the bounds of the State of Ohio. Although this settlement was made in the hottest Indian war, it suffered less from the depredations from Indians, than any one previously made on the Ohio river. This was no doubt owing to the watchful care and precautions of the brave spirits who guarded the place.

As soon as the station was completed for defense, the whole population went to work and cleared the lower of the three Islands and planted it in corn. [There are but two Islands now, one having been washed away by the waters.] This Island contained 100 acres, was very rich, and produced heavy crops. The woods with a little industry, supplied a variety of game; deer, elk, buffalo, bears and turkeys, were abundant, while the river furnished a variety of fish. The wants of the inhabitants, under these circumstances, were few and easily gratified. Luxuries were entirely unknown, except old Monongahela whisky. This article was in great demand in those days, and when obtained, freely used. Coffee and tea were rare articles, not much prized or sought after, and only used to celebrate the birth of a new comer. The inhabitants of the station were generally playful as kittens, and as happy in their way as their hearts could wish. The men spent most of their time in hunting and fishing, and almost every evening the boys and girls footed it merrily to the tune of the fiddle. Thus was their time spent in that happy state of indolence and ease, which none but the hunter or herdsman's state can enjoy. They had no civil officers to settle their disputes, nor priests to direct their morals; yet among them crimes were of rare occurrence; should and one who chanced to be amongst them, prove troublesome, or disturb the harmony of the community, his expulsion forthwith would be the consequence; and woe to him if he again attempted to intrude himself upon them. That there "are riches above wealth," was evidenced in the lives of the citizens of the frontier stations. There were no rival grades or castes in these small communities, to create envy; in their socity all were equal. Their minds were buoyant with hope; and when danger was not apparent, they were the happiest, and of course the richest people on earth.

The names of the frontier men among themselves, were affectionate and familiar. They addressed each other by their christian names only, which custom still appears to them the most friendly and courteous mode of intercourse. When one looks back on what the world was then, it seems as if money-making and selfishness had now frozen up the avenues of the heart. That frank, friendly intercourse, which was the delight and honor of this land, is gone forever, and the cold, calculating spirit of accumulation, or the worthless emulation of show and splendor, has succeeded.

The exact date when Massie laid off his town into lots is not known, but as his contract with those who joined his colony, was executed December 1, 1790, and their removal made; the stockade built and cabins erected therein, by the middle of March, 1791, it is probable the lots were laid out by that time. The court records however give the date as April 28, 1892. The original town was laid off with 108 in-lots and 53 out-lots. It included that part of the present Manchester above Pike street. The stockade included some three acres and was the only part occupied for some years. The land on which it stood now belongs to Harvey McMahan.

This part of the town, in which all the historic interest of the early settlement centers, was almost wholly consumed by the disastrous fire of April 5, 1860.

MANCHESTER.

This town was laid out by Nathaniel Massie in 1791, called after Manchester, England, the home of his ancestors.

These in-lots contain a little over one-fourth of an acre, and the out-lots four acres.

West Manchester,—Which is more properly, only an addition to the original town, was laid out by John Donaldson, Stephen W. Compton and G. W. Donaldson, as proprietors, September 16, 1839. It contains 48 lots, extending west from Pike street, fronting on the river and extending back to Main street.

Another addition, called the first addition to West Manchester, was made by John Donaldson, May 9, 1849. It contains 23 lots, lies west of Pike and north of Main street—opposite, and north of the eastern portion of West Manchester.

Yate's Addition.—Was made May 16, 1848, contained 16 lots, lies immediately east of Pike street—north of the Western portion of the old town. John Yates, proprietor. It was made from out-lot No. 6, in Massie's original plat.

Real Estate Improvement Company's Addition.—This company bought up as many of the original four acre out-lots, that Gen. Massie laid out, as it could, then cut them up into small lots, and by its trustees, Matthew McColm, John Brookover, A. B. Ellison, D. W. Stableton, and William Stevenson, as proprietors, laid out an addition, known by the above name.

There were several of these out-lots, that they were unable to buy, which leave vacant squares promiscuously scattered through this part of the town.

This addition was made November 22d, 1855, and contains 452 lots, 196—643.

Hill's Addition.—This addition was laid out at the west end of West Manchester. It fronts the Ohio river and contains 4 lots, surveyed and platted June 2d, 1856.

Manchester therefore contains 651 lots, as follows:

Massie's original plat	108
West Manchester, by John Donaldson, Stephen W. Compton, G. W. Donaldson, Sept. 16, 1839, numbered 108—156	48
Yate's Addition, May 16, 1843, 157—172—16	16
John Donaldson's Addition to West Manchester, May 9, 1849, numbered 173—195	23
Real Estate Improvement Company's Addition, Nov. 22, 1855, numbered 196—647	452
Hill's Addition, June 2d, 1858, numbered 648—651	4
Total number of lots	651

EARLY HOUSES.

The first settlers, as before stated, located within the stockade, and their houses were only a few rude cabins. Fear of the Indians prevented them improving the lands adjoining on the outside of the fort. The late Andrew Ellison, who was captured in 1793, while working on his out-lot adjoining the stockade, attests the danger. They therefore cleared off the lower of the three Islands, which from its isolated position—rendered it a place of greater security. Even with its advantages of situation, guards were kept to watch the approach of any enemy that might attempt to cross over to the Island. Fortunately the unsurpassed fertility of the soil produced sufficient abundance to supply the little garrison with all the necessaries of life. But few additions were made to the population or business of Manchester, or settlements made in the country, back from the river, until the crushing defeat of the Indians by Gen. Wayne, in 1794. After the treaty of Greenville, which relieved the settlements from apprehension of further trouble from them, settlements began to be made in the interior portions of the county. Manchester did not improve very rapidly for some years.

EARLY BUSINESS OF MANCHESTER.

The names of the early business men or the dates of their establishments have not been preserved. The old landmarks have mostly disappeared, as well as the early buildings and houses which were destroyed by the great fire of 1860, so that only a few fragmentary remains of its early history can now be collected.

It appears however, that the

FIRST STORE,

In the place was kept by Andrew Boyd. The property on which it stood is now owned by Isaac Laporte. It is believed this store was started previous to 1802.

THE SECOND STORE.

Was started by Peter Cooley, at an early date. It was kept in a hewed log building that was weather-boarded. This house was situated near the old stockade on the land now owned by Hammond Tolle.

This Mr. Cooley appears to have been long and favorably known as a business man and closely identified with the interests of the town. The store was carried on until his death in 1843.

THE FIRST TAVERN

Was kept by a Mr. McGate, but when he started, or how long he continued it, cannot now be ascertained. It was perhaps as early as 1804 or 5. Other similar institutions no doubt followed, for taverns were more numerous in early years than any other class of business houses.

FIRST MILLS.

On account of danger from the Indians, the early settlers, for a few years did not venture out far enough from the stockade, to avail themselves of the facilities of the streams for building mills.

The first machinery of the kind was a hand mill put up within the stockade. With this primitive mill was ground most of the breadstuff used by the inhabitants at first. The burrs used in it still remain in the village, and are now utilized in making the pavement for the sidewalk at the upper end of Second street.

How little do these descendents appreciate the labors of our faithful and patient forefathers, who have borne the burden and heat of the day of trial; who have removed every obstacle from our path, and left every laudable object of ambition within our reach, that they thus desecrate these mementoes of their early but useful labors?

Manchester being the third place settled in Ohio makes its early history a subject of peculiar interest, not only to the citizens of Adams county, but of the whole nation. It is interesting, in reading the history of nations, cities or communities, to be able to begin at the starting point, with the name of the first settler, the time when he made it, the exact spot where he located, the kind of a cabin or hut in which he first dwelt, then in like manner to trace the business houses and their general history down. Many of our larger cities, are to-day, able to do this, and it is to be regretted that Manchester, around which centers so much of historic interest to the student of history, as well as to the citizen and general reader, is unable to do the same. At least the writer, after all his researches, has not been able to establish these points with that definite certainty he so much desired. He finds but few written records to guide him with their unerring certainty, while the traditions that are preserved, are dim, and more or less contradictory. His conclusions are drawn, many times, inferentially, as given to the reader, who is left to judge of their correctness.

THE FIRST HOUSE.

The manner in which the first settlement was made, by a colony, the inference that naturally arises, under the circumstances and the situation in which they were placed, is that their efforts were united, as a single individual, or family, that worked for the common good of all—with no separate individual interest in the matter.

There is little doubt, as their first primary object was protection against outside dangers, particularly the savages that prowled through all the forests round, that their houses were the most primitive kind of cabins, constructed hastily, as they must have been. Then these cabins were, for still better protection, as hurridly enclosed by a stockade of pickets. Under the pressue of the hurry, not knowing at what moment the Indians might pounce upon them, there was no thought of first, or second or last house, or note or memory of it left.

Once enclosed with this stockade, the inmates must still have had to exercise the greatest vigialnce against the sudden attacks of the savages who lurked in the adjacent forest ready by day or night to pick up any of the inmates that might venture a few rods outside its barricades as was experienced by the capture of Ellison, who, in the spring of 1793, was taken almost under the very walls of the fort, as he ventured outside in the early morning.

As the savages maintained their unabated hostility until they were defeated by Gen. Wayne, in 1794, it is most likely there were no houses built outside the fort until after that event.

There is a tradition that Cornelius Washburne built the first house in Manchester.

James McGovney says his father came to Manchester in 1795, and there were then four or five houses in the town, occupied by the following families or men:

John Ellison, Andrew Boyd, John McGate, Gen. Massie, Israel Donaldson, Isaac, Joseph and George Edgington, Seth Foster and John Kite.

(Quere—Were these houses outside of the stockade?)

Duncan McArthur in a letter in 1796 or '97 speaking of the rapidity with which the town was then growing up, says: "We now have forty buildings, many of them of hewed logs, some of them with shingle roofs."

FIRST BRICK HOUSE.

The first brick house in Manchester—in fact the first one in Adams county, and the third one in Ohio, was built by John Ellison, in 1807. It stood near the river, somewhere above the St. Charles Hotel, and was the subject of general conversation as well as the admiration of her citizens—perhaps the envy of some whose means did not permit them to make so aristocratic a display. Mr. Ellison himself, who was an Irishman, was so delighted with his beautiful house, that he "paddled" his canoe over the river and climbed one of the highest hills on the Kentucky side, to see how it looked at a distance from such a commanding position. He was perfectly enchanted with its appearance. He returned home, and eagerly accosting his wife as he met her, he exclaimed, "Mary! it looks more like heaven than earth!"

But alas, Mr. Ellison and his beloved Mary, are both now sleeping their last long sleep, in narrow houses of clay, their bones mouldering into dust, while their beautiful house of brick, that once caused their hearts to throb with such emotions of delight and happiness, has fallen beneath the destroying flames, and it too, has returned to its elemental dust—an impressive lesson upon the transitory and fleeting happiness, of all the joys that earth affords.

FIRST MILL.

The first mill—perhaps in the county, was built by General Massie, on Island creek, two miles from town, and was what is called a "Tub Mill." A year or so afterward another one was built, about two hundred yards above the first one. This was a pretty good mill, and ground both wheat and corn, and was considered quite an institution. It is said that when grinding was to be done, the men would arm and go in a company, and while the grinding was being done, part of them would stand out as pickets or guards, to watch the approach of Indians. There was a saw mill in connection with this mill, but both have long since disappeared.

FIRST CARDING MILL.

About 1808, Israel Donaldson, started the first carding mill ever built in the county. It was first started on Front street, S. E. corner of Washington street, in a building owned and occupied by John Fisher, a grain and produce dealer, as a warehouse. Mr. Donaldson afterwards built a new house, on the corner east of Washington street, on the opposite side, to which he moved his carding machinery. The lower story was for an oil mill, the upper one was used for carding. The oil mill was only run a few years; the carding ceased in 1832 or '33.

It was this building in which the great fire of 1860 originated.

Manchester was incorporated in 1850, by the following act of the legislature, to-wit:

AN ACT

To Incorporate the town of Manchester, in the county of Adams.

Sec. 1. *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That so much of the township of Sprigg, in the county of Adams, as is included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of John Donaldson's land, on the Ohio river; thence with his line northwardly about one hundred poles, to Isaac's creek; thence up said creek to the northwest corner of the original survey and plat of the town of Manchester; thence with the north line of said town plat eastwardly, to the west line of Thomas W. Means' land; thence with said Means' line southwardly, to the Ohio river; thence down the river with the southerly boundary of the State of Ohio, to the beginning, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a town corporate, by the name of Manchester, and by that name shall be a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, and as such shall have all the privileges and be subject to all the limitations, provisions and restrictions of the "Act for the regulation of incorporated towns," passed February 16, 1839, and the acts amendatory thereto.

Sec. 2. That the town council of said town, in addition to the powers and privileges granted and conferred by the "act for the regulation of incorporated towns" as aforesaid, shall have power and authority to make, keep in repair and regulate all public landings, grades and wharves, and wharf-boats belonging to said town; and to fix and regulate the price of landing and wharfage thereto; to require by ordinance the owner or owners of any lot, or parts of lots, to pave the side walks, or to alter amend and keep the same in repair in front of their respective lot or lots, or parts of lots, upon any street within said town, and of such width and in conformity with such grade as the said council shall direct.

Sec. 3. That said town shall be a road district, and the labor required by law, to be performed by the inhabitants thereof upon the public roads, and also any tax which may be levied or assessed by, or under the authority of the laws of this State, within the corporate limits of said town, shall be performed and expended upon the streets, alleys and highways within the said town, in such manner and under such regulations as the town council shall direct.

Abraham Perry was the first Mayor, and Jos. Shriver, first Marshal. At that time there were probably not more than a half-dozen business houses within the corporation. Manchester now has a population of 1486, with three churches, six school departments, one bank, one printing office, one telegraph office, three dry goods houses, three clothing houses, eight grocery stores, two drug stores, one boot and shoe house, two boot and shoe manufacturers, four millinery stores, two merchant tailors, four physicians, four lawyers, one stove and tin store, one sewing machine establishment, two furniture stores, two undertakers, two saddlers, three photographic galleries, two warehouses, three jew elers, one planing mill, one saw mill, two flouring mills, one furniture factory, two potteries, two marble works, four cooper shops, one chair factory, two hotels, one bakery, two confectionaries, two livery stables, four blacksmith shops, one broom factory two wagon shops, three barber shops, one wharf boat, one ferryboat, and lastly, but not least, three saloons.

Manchester is the principal business place in Adams county. It is the main shipping point, to which the farmers take their stock and produce to sell, which gives life and spirit to the business of the place.

The Manchester grain dealers make an annual purchase of one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. The yearly shipment of tobacco from that point exceeds five hundred thousand pounds. A leading dry goods house sells $80,000 worth a year. Last year the stock dealers shipped twelve thousand hogs. One of the druggists sold to the amount of $12,000, while the grocery sales amounted to $70,000, and a saddler sold $15,000. The sales of stoves and tinware are $15,000, and boots and shoes $13,000 annually.

POST OFFICE.

It is believed that Manchester was the first Post Office in the county. It was established April 14, 1801.

The following is a complete list of the Postmasters, with the dates of their several appointments:

1801,	April 14,	Israel Donaldson,	appointed
1813,	Sept. 27,	John Ellison, Jr.,	"
1815,	June 13,	John Fisher.	"
1822,	March 29,	Joseph McClain,	"
1826,	April 10,	John Fisher,	"
1827,	Oct. 13,	Joseph McClain,	"
1829,	Oct. 20,	David Ellison.	"
1831,	Sept. 22,	William Ellison,	"
1833,	Dec. 14,	Josiah Stout,	"
1838,	Dec. 20,	Henry Coppel,	"
1841,	July 10,	Andrew Livingston,	"
1846,	Nov. 4,	John C. Scott,	"
1847,	Nov. 4,	Cyrus Ellison,	"
1853,	Jan. 27,	Richard B. Case,	"
1853,	Sept. 1,	William Stableton,	"
1854,	Feb. 7,	James McColm,	"
1854,	Oct. 27,	Alexander M. Lang,	"
1855,	Mar. 23,	David Dunbar,	"
1866,	Sept. 27,	William L. Vance,	"
1867,	Mar. 28,	Mrs. Martha A. Phillips,	"

Mrs. Phillips is the present incumbent.

BANKS—MANCHESTER.

The first bank in Manchester. was started in 1857, by John Ellison, as a private institution, which he conducted until the establishment of the present National Bank, in June, 1872.

While Mr. Ellison carried on his private bank, he had associated with him in the institution, R. H. Ellison and Peter Shiras.

The capital stock of the present National Bank, is $50.000, in shares of $100 each. J. P. Ellison, Cashier; W. A. Blair, President; L. Pierce, Vice President.

Since writing the above, this bank has resolved to close business and wind up its affairs.

History of the Leading Business Houses.

DRY GOODS STORES.

W. L. VANCE.

This is perhaps the largest dry goods store in Adams county. The proprietor commenced selling goods in 1859, in a small way. His sales have increased until they amount to $80,000 a year. He deals exclusively in dry goods.

H. M. PALMER.

This house deals in drygoods, boots and shoes. It has a large trade. Mr. Palmer commenced business November 12, 1877.

MANCHESTER MILLS—ASHENHUST, ROUSH & CO., PROPRIETORS.

These splendid mills were built by Ashenhust & Foster, in 1869, commencing to grind September 9. The building is a substantial frame. 40x60, three and a half stories high, furnished with all the modern improvements in machinery, with a 40 horse power engine, built at a total cost of $12,000.

There are two run of wheat and one run of corn burrs, with a capacity to manufacture 65 to 70 barrels of flour per day.

Ashenhust & Foster run it until March, 1874, when Mr. Ashenhust' son, John Franklin, bought out Foster, and it was run by Ashenhust & Son, until December 6, 1875, when Alexander Roush bought one-fourth interest in the establishment, since which, it has been run under the name of Ashenhust, Roush & Co.

OLIVE FLOURING MILLS—RICE & SON PROPRIETORS.

These mills were originally commenced in 1840, by John and G. W. Donaldson, sons of Israel Donaldson. The progress of the work was interrupted by the death of G. W. Donaldson, who lost his life while trying to remove the goods from the burning house of his brother John. It was then leased to Walter Scott, who completed it. put in the machinery and run it two years, when Ellison & McColm, bought it. They run it three years and sold to Bently. After passing through several hands it was finally bought, in 1877, by Ebenezer Rice & Son, the present proprietors who do a general merchant flouring business. It has a capacity of forty barrels a day.

NURSERY.

JOHN BIGGAR.

Mr. Biggar has been engaged all his life in the nursery business, raising and selling fruit and ornamental trees of all kinds. He commenced business on his own account, across the river in Kentucky, in 1855, removed to Manchester in 1877, where he has the most extensive nursery in the country.

POTTERIES.

JOHN PARKES.

This establishment was started by Parkes & Chamberlain in May 1846. It was carried on twenty-two years under this firm, when Mr. Chamberlain retired, Mr. Parkes becoming sole proprietor, erected the buildings he now occupies, in which he has continued to the present time, making thirty-three years in all, that he has followed the business. He has experienced the fact that steady perseverance will build up any legitimate business. When he commenced, he could make, alone, more ware than he could sell. After twelve years, ten men cannot manufacture enough to supply the demand.

FURNITURE.

D. D. CLUXTON,

Was born in Adams county, in 1827; has been engaged in the furniture trade since 1847. He has been a leading dealer in the business for thirty-two years, and has made it a success. He has been an active, energetic man, interested in all public enterprises.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

J. D. WHITE,

Came here in 1876, and carries on a general blachsmithing business. He resides on Front street, and is a member of the city council.

G. W. CURRY,

Carries on the blacksmithing business in all its branches. He commenced business here in 1876.

HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES—DAVID CHARLES, PROPRIETOR.

This house was commenced in 1838, by John McNary, who died before its completion. It remained in an unfinished condition for ten years, then passed into the hands of Charles Stevenson, who completed it and started a tavern in it, which he carried on for some years, then sold to Nathan Ellis. Daniel Denning was the next proprietor. He sold to William Walker. Walker entered the army and died of small pox in 1862, at Louisville, Kentucky. While Walker was in the army, the house was run by his son-in-law, Jesse Kimball. After Walker's death David Charles became the owner and has since continued it as a hotel.

MCDAID HOUSE.

The first building was a frame house which was burnt down when completed. The proprietor, M. V. Cropper, then (1858) built a brick on the same foundation. Mr. Cropper afterwards sold to Samuel Wood and G. W. Sample, who conducted the hotel untl 1862, when Robert McDaid became proprietor, since whose death it has been run by the widow and John McDaid.

J. W. & S. J. TRENARY,

Manufacturers of lumber, lath, lining, tobacco hogsheads, &c.; also, buyers of walnut, hemlock and poplar lumber. All kinds of seasoned lumber for building purposes, sawed to order.

LODGE NO. 317 OF F. AND A. M. OF MANCHESTER.

This Lodge was organized May 16, 1859, by dispensation. Officers appointed by the R. W. Grand Master, May 16, 1859: Henry Y. Coppel, Worshipful Master; Benjamin Bowman, Senior Warden; James Brittingham, Junior Warden.

OFFICERS UNDER DISPENSATION, APPOINTED BY W. M.

William L. McCalla, Treasurer; David Dunbar, Secretary; William A. Shriver, Senior Deacon; George W. Sample, Junior Deacon; Perry T. Connelly, Tyler.

A charter was granted October 20, 1859, and under that instrument an election was held Nov. 7, 1859, and the following officers elected: James N. Brittingham, W. M.; G. W. Sample, S. W.; A. B. Ellison, J. W.; W. A. Shriver, Treasurer; David Dunbar, Secretary; J. W. Pownall, S. D.; T. D. Parker, J. D.; P. T. Connelly, Tyler.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER NO. 129.

Dispensation granted June 29, 1471. Charter granted September 26, 1871.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

A. T. Wikoff, W. B. Cole, R. A. Stephenson, A. P. Pownall, Harrison, Warner E. C. Pollard, R. S. Daily, Phomas P. Foster, J. P. Bloomhuff, G. G. Games, John Sparks, John M. Freeman, M. S. Jeffries, R. M. Owens, Thomas M. Games, Nathaniel Massie.

OFFICES UNDER THE DISPENSATION.

Thos. Foster, H. P.; R. A. Stephenson, S.; E. C. Pollard, P. S.; J. P. Bloomhuff, M. 3 V.; R. S. Daily, M. 1 V.; G. G. Games, Treasurer; T. M. Games, K.; H. Warner, C. of H.; A. P. Pownall, R. A. C.; R. M. Owens, M. 2 V.; N. Massie, Secretary; J. M. Freeman, G.

OFFICERS ELECTED NOV. 30, 1871.

T. P. Foster, H. P.; R. A. Stephenson, S.; E. C. Pollard, P. S.; D. Pennywitt, M. 3 V.; H. Warner, 1 V.; H. J. Kimble, T.; T. M. Games, K.; L. Foster, C. of H.; D. D. Cluxton, R. A. C.; J. N. Higgins, M. 2 V.; D. Dunbar, Secretary; E. M. Carey, G.

DE KALB LODGE NO. 138 I. O. O. F.—WEST UNION, O.

Charter granted by Grand Lodge of Ohio, July 19, 1849, to David Greenlee, John Harsha, Joseph Hayslip, William M. Meek, and Francis Shinn, and was instituted by Grand Master, Alexander E. Glenn, October 13, 1849.

The Lodge continued in good standing until July 20, 1855, during which time there were admitted by card and initiation, thirty members. There were withdrawn by card, twelve; died, three; expelled, one; leaving at the time of its removal to Manchester nineteen members.

For some cause not known to the writer, the Grand Lodge, at its February session, 1856, resolved to remove the De Kalb Lodge from West Union to Manchester.

In accordance with this resolution, it was instituted at Manchester, by George B. Baily, special D. D. G. M., July 31, 1856, with nineteen members, removed from West Union.

The following officers were elected at the first meeting:

Henry Oursler, N. G.; Joseph W. Hayslip, V. G.; Isaac Eakins, Secretary; C. C. Cooley, Treasurer.

From the institution of this Lodge to date, there have been initiated	124	members
Admitted by card	27	"
Withdrawn by card	47	"
Expelled	3	"
Died	15	"
Dormant members	37—102	"

This Lodge is in good financial condition, having considerable of money loaned and in the hands of the Treasurer. It also owns a beautiful Odd Fellows Cemetery, valued at $1,000.

Present officers: John Kenton Dunbar, N. G.; J. Phillips Hundly, V. G.; John McCutcheon, R. Secretary; D. Robinson Shriver, Per. Secretary; J. W. Allison, Treasurer.

MANCHESTER ENCAMPMENT, 203, I. O. O. F.

Charter granted May 3, 1876, by the Grand Encampment of Ohio. The Lodge was instituted June 13, 1876, by W. R. Marshall, Grand Patriarch of Ohio. The charter members were George Lowery, D. R. Shriver, J. W. Ebrite, I. K. Russell, John McCutcheon, Washburn Trenary, L. L. Conner, J. W. Eylar, J. H. Stevenson, S. J. Lawwill, J. W. Bunn, Washington Kimble.

The following officers were elected at the first meeting:

D. R. Shriver, Chief Patriarch; George Lowery, High Priest; John McCutcheon, S. W.; J. H. Stephenson, Scribe; S. J. Lawwill, Treasurer; I. K. Russell, J. W.

PRESENT CONDITION.

Charter members		12
Initiated		18
		30
Withdrawn by card	10	
Died	1	
Expelled	1—12	
May 31st, 1880		18

The Lodge is in good financial condition—no debts.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

W. T. Peyton, C. P.; W. H. Cooper, H. P.; W. G. Frow, S. W.; D. R. Shriver, Scribe; John McCutcheon, Treasurer; J. P. Duffy, J. W.

MANCHESTER SCHOOLS.

BY LUCIEN J. FENTON.

The first settlers of Manchester were not unmindful of the fact that education is a necessary concomitant of civilization, and thus we find them taking means immediately after founding the village, to secure its benefits for their posterity.

The first building for school purposes was erected about the year 1794, near the southeast corner of the old cemetery lot, some distance from where the Presbyterian church now stands. It was truly a primitive structure, built of logs, having one door and two windows. The latter were made by cutting out a log from each side of the building, thus leaving two long, narrow spaces, one of which was filled with a row of eight by ten glass, and the other with oiled paper. The fire-place occupied the greater portion of one end of the house, and was of sufficient capacity to admit logs of wood five or six feet in length. The floor was composed of puncheons, so were the seats, also, by putting in legs of sufficient length; (backs were not in use.) It is impossible to ascertain who was the first to wield the ferule in this log seminary, but it is not improbable that Israel Donaldson was one of the earliest instructors of the youth of our forest primeval. The names of but few of the teachers of the log school house period are known, and comparatively little is known touching the character of the instruction given; but the fact is pretty well established, that the instructors of this time had an abiding faith in the virtue of the hickory sprout as a mental stimulus, as well as an instrument of moral regeneration. Indeed it would seem that corporal punishment was regarded as a kind of necessary branch of physical education by our worthy ancestors. Some teachers of this period taught what were called "loud schools" in which all study and communication were carried on aloud. The din and confusion thus caused, especially by the "big boys" studying the spelling lesson, can be better imagined than described. The text books of the time include Webster's Spelling Book, the English Reader, and Pike's Arithmetic, which was used to "cipher" in, generally, so far as the "rule of three." About the year 1818, it seems that Murray's Elements of English Grammar, a small volume, was studied by a few of the more ambitious pupils. There is no evidence that Geography was ever taught in the old log building.

Far be it from the purpose of the writer to cast the least obloquy upon the labors of our pioneer teachers. They were, many of them, nature's noblemen; they wrought as best they could; and their works do follow them.

Wm. Dobbins taught the first term in the log school house. It is related of him, that on going to school one morning he found himself "barred out," in common *parlance*, on account of his failure to treat the pupils to candies, etc., but with the aid of a rail Mr. Dobbins soon effected an entrance, and then proceeded to thrust the refractory boys into the open air through the paper window before mentioned. After having restored order he supplied them with the coveted sweetmeats. About the year 1828, the log school house was replaced by a small brick building, which, although an improvement on its predecessor, was by no means an imposing specimen of architecture. The furniture consisted of a few long desks adjoining the walls, for the use of the larger pupils, while the seats for the smaller children were made of rough slabs, and were without backs. James Smith, afterward a member of the Ohio Legislature, taught the first term in the new building. He was succeeded by J. T. Crapsey, who in turn was followed by Wm. Robe, afterward a noted surveyor. The following named persons are said to have taught in Manchester while this building was in use: Jane Dickenson, Jane Williamson, Andrew Crawford, George Burgess, Robert Buck, David Pennywitt, John Pennywitt, Edward Burbage, Thomas Hayslip, R. R. Case, Andrew Mannen, William McCalla, also, a man named Clark, another by the name of Parker Douglass. There were many others, but their names are unknown. Mr. McCalla was connected with the schools of Manchester for several consecutive years, and is spoken of in kindly terms by his former pupils as a faithful and efficient teacher. He certainly labored under great disadvantages, since it is said that he sometimes had from eighty to one hundred pupils under his immediate tuition at the same time, variously advanced from the lisping abecedarian to the ambitious student of surveying. To give a detailed account of the growth and character of the schools during the period of the little brick house is beyond the province of this sketch, but a few points will be briefly noticed. Many of the teachers of that time were by nature endowed with superior intellectual faculties, which were reasonably well developed by culture, yet their labors were not crowned with that degree of success which their untiring zeal and unselfish motives deserved. Teachers seldom remained more than a single term in a place at that time, and it is presumed that Manchester is no exception to the rule, but changed teachers so often that any systemized plan of school work was rendered impossible. As in the former period, so in this, the rod seems to have occupied a conspicuous place in the enforcement of discipline. It was used indiscriminately, without regard to age or sex, as the offense seemed to demand. Yet with all this, the discipline was far from being good. Many amusing anecdotes are told concerning the pranks of the mischievous youths of that time: but no doubt the cause was a lack of the moral support of public opinion, rather than the fault of the teachers. Yet it must be admitted that some of these teachers were failures. Some may have been employed to teach because they stood in *need* of the little money it brought them: others because they were of so little account in this or any other capacity that they could be got for almost nothing.

The only official record of this period is from the year 1853 to 1856, its close. The record of the meeting of the Board of Education, of which John Parks was Chairman and A. M. Long, Clerk, October 17, 1853, shows that it was then decided to have "two schools" or departments in the district after said date. The record of the first meeting for 1854, shows that an order was drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Wm. McCalla for seventy-eight dollars for services rendered as teacher during a period of three months. About the same time it is shown that the whole number of pupils in the school studying arithmetic, was twenty-one; number studying geography, was sixteen; number studying grammar, seven. No higher branches were taught, at least according to the records. The entire enrollment of youths of school age in the district at this time was two hundred and eighty-three. The record of the Board meeting of Feb. 28, 1854, shows that I. J. Jones and others conveyed to the School Board, in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, one acre from the west end of out-lot number eighteen. At the meeting of May 8, 1854, it was decided to levy a tax of eight hundred dollars for the erection of a new school house. On the 4th of May, 1855, the Board entered into a contract with various parties to do the stone work, brick work, and carpenter work of a new school house, to be fifty feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and the lower story to be eleven feet high and the upper to be ten feet high. It appears that said building was completed and received from the contractors some time during the latter part of the year 1855, or the beginning of the year following. At a meeting of the Board of Education, June 16, 1856, of which J. B. Evans was Chairman, and Wm. Stevenson, Clerk, the following resolution was adopted: "That the school be suspended at the end of the present session, and that measures to be taken to procure a *first rate teacher,* to head the school, to commence with the fall term." At a meeting June 23, 1856, orders were issued on the Treasurer in favor of A. J. Mannen, A. W. Hempleman and Miss L. Gates, the teachers who closed the period of the little brick building.

As a preliminary step toward a reorganization of the schools, the following notice was given to the citizens of Manchester, Aug. 11, 1856: "The qualified voters of Manchester Special School District, will convene at the school house in said district, on Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856, at 6 o'clock P. M., and then and there take into consideration the propriety of establishing a graded or Union School in said district, and voting on the same as authorized by an "act" passed Feb. 1, 1849, for the better regulation of schools in cities, towns and villages. Signed by D. M. McConaughy, J. N. Wood, S. R. Wood, A. M. Lang, J. N. Brittingham, James Mott and L. Pierce.

On the day specified in the notice a meeting was held, and a vote taken, which resulted in favor of the proposed change by a majority of thirty-nine votes. After due notice, an election was held Sept. 6, 1856, to choose six directors, as provided by the law of 1849, at which time John B. Enness and Lacy Payton were elected for three years; David Gillespie and Dr. Joseph Stableton, for two years; and David Dunbar and John Parks, for one year. The first meeting under the "new dispensation" was held Aug. 9, 1856, and organized by electing J. B. Enness, Chairman, and David Dunbar, Clerk. At this meeting the "first rate teacher to head the school," as per former resolution, was employed in the person of John McClung, whose salary was fixed at fifty dollars per month. Soon after this time the Board appointed Dr. D. M. McConaughy, Dr. D. W. Stableton and Dr. Martin, as local examiners for the district.

Although the schools, after the reorganization of 1856 were known as graded schools, there is no evidence that any measures were taken to establish a course of instruction, or to reduce the general school work to any special system, by which a standard might be fixed for a pupil to reach in one room or department, in order to be transferred to the next higher, until a period of almost twenty years had elapsed. The so-called grading was left to the principals and teachers from year to year, and as the many different persons who acted in said capacities entertained various opinions as to the standard of scholarship necessary for promotion of pupils from department of department, and, also, had different views as to what branches should or should not be taught, it is not strange that the schools of this time, notwithstanding the fact that many excellent teachers had been connected therewith, did not reach that standard of proficiency which the projectors had so fondly anticipated. There can be no doubt that one of the chief hindrances to the success of the schools was the frequent change of teachers, especially principals. From the year 1856 to 1875, the Manchester schools had fifteen different persons acting in the capacity of Principal, during which period the average term of service was less than *one and one-third* school-years. Within a period of nineteen years, (1856 to 1875) the following named persons had charge ot the schools: John McClung, M. J. Lewis, W. W. Ramsay, James Williams, J. Gregg, J. L. Craig, G. W. Herrick, Wm. Coleman, J. B. Jones, S. T. Kenyon, J. P. Norris, A. N. Stowell, A. L. MaLaffey, James McColm, J. H. Compton. Lewis served three years, Ramsay, Herrick and McColm, each two years, while one year or less, covered the term served by each of the others. It was scarcely possible that any special system could have been adhered to under such unfavorable circumstances, had it even been inaugurated: yet some of these teachers did excellent work, while others merely "put in the time" without attempting to arouse any enthusiasm on the part of the pupils. It was in the fall of 1875, that the Board of Education, then consisting of C. Flanagan, D. R. Shriver, C. E. Kirker, W. T. Peyton, R. H. Ellison and J. P. Ellison, determined, that if possible, the schools be *graded* in fact as well as in name. They accordingly caused a course of instruction to be arranged nominally covering a period of twelve years; nine in the primary and grammar grades, and three in the High School. This course of instruction was formally adopted January 3d, 1876. In the grades below the High School the common English branches are taught, including United States History. The studies of the High School included Algebra, Physical Geography, Latin, General History, Plane and Solid Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, English Literature, Rhetoric, and a review of common branches.

This curriculum went into effect immediately, and was found to inspire such a zeal for knowledge among the pupils as had never before been known. Two classes have graduated from the High School. The class of 1878 consisted of John K. Stableton, Edward E. Hopkins, Dudley B. Phillips, Mary Lang, Cora Phillips and Anna B. Peyton. The class of 1879 consisted of Wm. W. Stableton, Cordulia Scott, Nettie Peyton, Fannie Phillips and Ella McCutchen.

The present Board of Education consists of A. J. McIntire, D. R. Shriver, W. T. Peyton, J. P. Ellison, Dr. R. A. Stephenson and S. B. Charles. Lucien J. Fenton has been Principal from the year 1875 to the present time, (1880). Since the grading of the schools in 1876, the following named teachers have served acceptably in the different deprrtments: Thomas M. Games, J. H. Thomas, Mary M. Wilson, Lucinda E. Stableton, John Rea, Julia Trent, Sallie Billings, Mary Lang, Anna Peyton and Cordulia Scott.

There are now six departments in the school, numbering in all 380 pupils. In conclusion it may be added that the Manchester schools have done a good work in the past, and promise well for the future, if wisely managed and properly supported by an intelligent public.

The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Captain James Little, Mr. C. C. Cooley and Mr. Calvin Montgomery, for valuable data in preparing this brief sketch.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—MANCHESTER.

This is one of the oldest churches of the county, but the date of its formation cannot be ascertained with any approximation to certainty. It is probable that the first preaching, which led to its organization was held by Rev. William Williamson, under the spreading branches of some elm trees, that stood at the lower end of town, previous to 1806. It is inferred that a church building was erected prior to 1814, as the church was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, on the 19th day of January, 1814, with William Williamson, Israel Donaldson, William Means, Richard Rounsaville and John Ellison, Sen., as incorporators.

The next church building of which we can find any record, was erected in 1845, at a cost of $1,100. Reynolds & Daugherty were the contractors.

Rev. William Williamson, the first pastor, continued his labors twenty-five years. He was followed by the following list of ministers, some of whom were only temporary supplies, while others served from two to six years. Rev. S. C. Rutter, five years; Rev. John McDonald, two years; Revs. T. S. Williamson, Joseph Chester, William Kephart, Dyer Burgess, John P. Vandyke, Jesse Lockhart, W. H. Rodgers and John P. Hills, six years; E. Brainard, three years; A. Thompson, six and a half years; David Vandyke, —— Urmston, William Coleman, R. B. Herron, two years; R. T. Drake, two years; D. S. Anderson, two years; I. R. Gibson, three and a half years. Augustus Taylor, present pastor, who commenced his labors in November, 1875, is now in the fifth year of his postorate.

The following have been the ruling elders in the church: William Ellison, Charles Stephenson, James Kirker, Nathaniel Montgomery, Israel Donaldson, John Anderson, Robert Strong, John Means, Rev Campbell, Ralph Voris, William Cunningham, C. M. Keith, Dr. G. W. Martin, George Pettitt, Davis D. Cluxton, John Ellison and William Stevenson.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This church was organized January 19th, 1869, with twenty-six members, by Rev George Brown, D. D., officiating minister, David Pennywitt, leader, and W. H. Pownall, assistant. Stewards, Reuben Pennywitt, L. L. Conner, Joseph Stableton. Trustees, Joseph Connell, Edwin Butters, Isaac H. Hill.

The members organizing this church were D. Pennywitt, Tamor Pennywitt, W. H. Pownall, D. W. Stableton, Mary Stableton, D. J. Stableton, Lucinda Stableton, R. Pennywitt, Jane Pennywitt, Joseph C. Pownall, Mary Pownall, Martha A. Pownall, L. L. Connell, Elizabeth Connell, Ruth A. Vaughn, James R. Vaughn, Joseph Connell, Jane C. Connell, Joseph Stableton, Julia A. Chamberlain, John Parkes, Sarah Parkes, Isaac H. Hill, Edmund Butters, Margaret Edgington, Harriett Clark, Jozella Naylor, Harriett B. Collings, Alexander Flemming, Alvira Flemming, Tillie Flemming.

In 1870, they built a frame house, 37x60, at a cost of $2,400. It was dedicated by Rev. M. V. B. Ewing, assisted by Rev George Brown, D. D.

Ministers: 1st, Rev. J. C. Caddy, from March to the fall of

1869. James Litten, ——— McFarland, A. M. Ravenscraft, T. D. Horn, John W. Spring, W. F. Dickerman. Present pastors: A. M. Ravenscraft, A. A. Munson. Present number of members, 135.

M. E. CHURCH.

After diligent search, we were unable to gather anything of the history of this church. The pastor was engaged to continue the research, and after a lapse of over two months, writes:

"I have made diligent inquiry concerning the early history of the M. E. church in Manchester, and I cannot find any one who knows enough about the matter to give a meager sketch."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Oliver Ashenhust.—This gentleman is of Irish descent. His grandfather, William Ashenhust, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, where he married. He emigrated to America at an early day, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where his children grew up, and most of them married. He reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, all of them born in Ireland but the youngest one, Oliver, who was born on their passage to this country. Mr. Ashenhust, finally moved to Brown county, Ohio, where he lived and died, at the age of ninety-five, his wife dying at the age of ninety-six years. Mr. Ashenhust's children all came with him to Brown county, and settled near him. John, the eldest son of William Ashenhust, married Mary Young. They were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom grew up to the years of maturity and married. Oliver, the youngest of these children, is the subject of this sketch. He married Susan Parker, in November, 1846. By this marriage, he had one daughter, named Samantha, who married John Clinger. They live on Island creek, Monroe township. Mr. Ashenhust's wife died, and he married for a second wife, Amy Phibbs. By this marriage he has reared a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters, named John F., Julius Melancthon, James Oliver, Mary Margaret, Elizabeth, Ella, Myrtie, Lulu Maud, and Minnie May. Of these children, John F. married Clara Leedom, and is engaged in the milling business in Ironton. Julius M. married Alice Charles, and is also engaged in the milling business in Ironton. The others are unmarried, and remain at home, Oliver Ashenhust's father died in Wayne county, Ohio, aged eighty-five. His mother died in Chase city, Mecklenburg county, Va., aged ninety. Of his four grand parents, his parental grandfather and grandmother died aged ninety-five and ninety-six, respectively, while his maternal grandfather was one hundred and ten his maternal grandmother was ninety-three, at the time of their decease, the average age of the four grandparents being ninety-eight and one half years.

Peter Cooley, was born in Winchester, Va., about the year 1788; removed with his step-father, John Lodwick, when about six years old, and settled on Eagle creek, Adams county, in 1794 or '95. Here he lived until he was fifteen years of age, when Mr. Lodwick bound him to a man in Washington, Ky., to learn the saddle and harness trade. There he remained until he was twenty-one, when he came to Manchester and opened the first saddle and harness shop in the county. He carried on the business several years, when he commenced the dry goods and grocery business, his store being the second one opened in Manchester. He remained in the dry goods business until his death in 1843. In March, 1812, he raised a company of volunteers, was elected Captain, and marched his company with General Harrison's army against the British and Indians. He was married in 1810 to Miss Nancy Perry, by the Rev. William Williamson. They commenced housekeeping as soon as married in the same room he used for his harness shop. Their cooking utensils consisted of a skillet and two lids, both broken. Every Sunday they indulged in the luxury of a cup of coffee which was made in a tin cup. In the course of time they had nine children. At the time of Mr. Cooley's death he had accumulated enough property to give his seven surviving children a good start in life. Five of his children are yet living. Three sons and one daughter are in Manchester—one son is in the West.

James Conner.—The subject of this sketch is of Irish descent. His father, Peter Conner, came from Ireland and settled in Manchester in 1791. In 1798, he setaled a farm on the Maysville and Chillicothe road, three miles west of Manchester, where he lived to the time of his disease in 1826. His son, James Conner, was born and grew to manhood, on this farm. In 1832, he married Miss Margaret Boyles and in 1834 bought the old homestead on which he lived until 1874, when he sold it and removed to Manchester, where he now resides. He reared a family of four children, one son and three daughters, all of whom survive and are married. The son, James H. Conner, is the present treasurer of Adams county.

Israel Donaldson.—Israel Donaldson, whose history is so intimately connected with the early business of Adams county, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, Febuary 2, 1767. In 1684 he removed to Ohio county, West Virginia, where he remained until 1790, engaged in farming and teaching school. In May of that year, he took passage on a flat boat for Kentucky, arriving at Limestone—now Maysville—June 1. He taught school at that place during the summer, and early in 1791 came to Manchester and joined Gen. Massie in surveying. For many years of his life Mr. Donaldson appears to have been engaged in various business enterprises in and about Manchester, and did much to aid in developing the material resources and building up the prosperity of the place. He was a man of the strictest integrity—endowed with great business capacities, and commanded the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens everywhere. When the call for a Convention, to frame a Constitution for the new State of Ohio was made, he was elected by his fellow-citizens as a delegate from Adams county, which trust he discharged with credit to himself and honor to his county. He served in General Wayne's army in the campaign against the Indians in 1794, wintering with it near where Greenville now stands. He volunteered under the general call in the war of 1812; but as more men answered to that call than were needed, he was one of the number sent back after an absence of three or four months. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for upward of sixty years, and a ruling elder for many years. Through a long life he was always governed by the religion he professed and was a consistent christian. He died February 9, 1860, and lies buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Manchester. He married Miss Annie Pennywitt, November 15, 1798. There being no marriage laws in Ohio at that time, these parties had to go over to Kentucky to have the ceremony performed. These parents reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Sarah B., born August 11, 1800; Mary B., born August 6, 1802; Harriet, born November 17, 1804; Joseph, born June 6, 1807; John, born August 10, 1810; George W., born August 9, 1814; Eveline B., born July 7, 1817; Sarah B. died in early years; Mary B. married Robert Herron, and is now living a widow in Eckmanville; Harriet A. married S. W. Compton, and now lives in Rome, Adams county, Ohio; Joseph, married Caroline Bagley in 1828, and removed in 1836 to Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, and engaged in the practice of medicine and died there in 18—; John, married Clarinda Ellis in 1844, and lives in Brown county, Ohio, is engaged in farming; George W. lost his life August 30, 1847, in attempting to remove the goods from the burning house of his brother John in Manchester; Eveline, married George B. Clark, April 19, 1841. She died in 1851.

W. T. Peyton.—The Peyton family is of Scotch origin. The ancestors of W. T. Peyton, came at an early day, and settled in Loudon county, Virginia, but the first reliable account we get, is of the grand-father, who lived, married and died there. He reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Four of these children, three sons and one daughter, came West, and settled in different parts of Ohio. One of the sons, named Lacey, who was born May 5, 1816, married Eliza Jones in 1838, and a few years afterwards moved to Adams county, O., and settled at Louisville, a little village near Marble Furnace. After remaining there a few years, he removed to North Liberty, where his wife died. By this marriage he raised four children, three sons and one daughter, William T., Townsend, Margaret and Charles. For a second wife, Mr. Peyton married Nancy Purcell, by whom he had a daughter named Jennie. His second wife died, and he married for a third one, a lady named Catharine Monroe, of Allegheny City, Pa. He then moved to Manchester, where he remained a few years, but finally settled in Harrison county, Iowa, where he yet resides. By his last marriage, Mr. Peyton has reared a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter. Of Mr. Peyton's children by his first wife but two now survive, William T. and Charles. William T., who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Loudon county, Va., January 13, 1838. He received his education mostly at North Liberty. In 1855, he commenced the study of medicine with the Drs. Stableton, of Manchester, but before finishing his full course of studies, he commenced selling drugs and medicines in a small way at first, but the sales increased so rapidly, that it soon engrossed his whole time and attention, and the completion of his studies, with a view to the practice of his chosen profession, was abandoned; since which time he has devoted his whole attention to the business of druggist. His trade has continually increased, until he now has the largest establishment of the kind in the county. William T. Peyton married Jennie Gates, December 31, 1857. They are the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters, to-wit: Edwin Harold, born April 20, 1850; Nettie Blanche, born August 27, 1860; Frank Ray, born June 1, 1863; Ada May, born July 19, 1865, and Kate Leonora, born May 5, 1868; all living but the oldest. Harry, as Edwin was called, was drowned, while bathing in the Ohio river, July 27, 1879, aged 20 years, 7 months and 3 days. He was a young man of much promise; had taken one course at the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, and would have completed the second course in the succeeding fall and winter. He was a devotee of science; was specially interested in the subject of archeology, and had gathered one of the best collections of the mound-builders remains to be found in the State. His untimely death is a loss to the country and world, as well as to his relatives and friends.

Abraham Perry.—The subject of this sketch was born in Washington county, O., February 3, 1808; was married November 4, 1830, to Elizabeth Ellis. They were the parents of eighteen children, but two of whom survive—one son and one daughter. He came to Adams county in 1825, and kept wharf boat, farmed carried on the mercantile business; was extensively engaged in the flour trade, doing a commission business. He has frequently been called to fill important public trusts. He was elected the first Mayor of Manchester; has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years; was appointed by President Lincoln, Deputy United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, which position he held two terms.

J. A. Loughridge.—The father of our subject, William Loughridge, was born in Tyrone, county, Ireland, in 1771, and emigrated to America in 1803, and settled in Carlisle, Pa., where he remained until 1807, when he removed to Adams county, and settled in Monroe township, on the head waters of Island creek, on the farm now owned by M. F. Wade, where he lived and died, in 1851. He reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Only two of these children now survive, W. B. Loughridge, who lives in Indiana, and J. A. Loughridge, who lives in Manchester.

Alexander Roush.—The subject of this sketch was born in Sprigg township, June 27, 1847. His ancestry is given in the biography of William Roush, of that township. He was married to Miss Olivine Pence, November 16, 1871. By this marriage there were born unto him two children: Harvey, born September 16, 1872, and Lillie born ——. Mrs. Roush died July 15, 1878. Mr. Roush married for a second wife, Caroline Ellison, October 21. 1879. He is now engaged in the milling business, for which, see history of Ashenhurst, Roush & Co.'s Mills, Manchester.

Dr. R. A. Stephenson.—The subject of this sketch is of Scotch descent, his ancestors emigrating to this country from the North of Ireland, prior to the Revolutionary War, and settled in Sussex county, Delaware. In the year 1790, his great grandfather, William Stephenson, with his family, moved to Limestone, (now Maysville) Kentucky, and remained in that State until 1800. when he removed to Brown county, Ohio, near Ripley, where he resided until his death. His grand-father, Mills Stephenson, married Miss Fitzpatrick, and raised a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters: Robert, Ephraim, John, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Young and Lemuel, all of whom are now dead, except Robert P. Stephenson, who married Mary Wallace, in September, 1819, and raised a family of ten children: Mills, Ephraim, Jane, Thomas, Lemuel Young, Mary Ann, Robert A., Catharine J., and William R., all of whom survive except Mills, Ephraim and Jane. Dr. R. A. Stephenson was born on the 11th of August, 1838, near Ripley, O., and received his education at the Ripley High School; he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. R. Bell, of Ripley, O., on the third day October, 1859, and attended his first course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., in the fall and winter of 1860 and '61. In the month of August, 1861, he applied to the regular army board of medical examiners for permission to be examined for the position of Medical Cadet U. S. Army; passed the required examination, and was assigned to duty at Union Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., in the latter part of August, 1861; remained there until 1st of May, 1862, when he was ordered to Indiana Hospital—then in the west wing of patent office building—remained there until July 4th, when he was ordered to Point Lookout, Maryland, where a hospital was established under the supervision of Dr. Clinton Wagner. He remained on duty at this post until mustered out, 1st of October, 1862. Attended second course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated with the class in March, 1863. Soon after graduating, made application to the state board of medical examiners, passed the required examination for the position of Assistant Surgeon, and was assigned to duty with the 69th Regt., O. V. I., where he remained as Assistant Surgeon until January, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.; was then promoted Surgeon, and was finally mustered out at Camp Dennison, July 25th, 1865. Located and commenced practice at Bentonville, Adams county, O., in October, 1865, and was married to Miss Kate Hopkins, on the 27th of November, 1867, and has a family of three children, two sons and one daughter: Wm. P., Mary and Robert, all of whom are now living. He removed to Manchester, his present location, June 1st, 1873.

NEGRO HUNG.

On Saturday morning November 22, 1856, a Negro, named Terry, committed an outrage on Mrs. Morrison, whose husband, at the time was absent. Terry was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. When Mr. Morrison returned and the circumstances became fully known, the indignation of the citizens knew no bounds. They adopted measures to inflict summary punishment on the offender.

Accordingly, about 10 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, November 25, they assembled to the number of two or three hundred, and in wagons and on horseback, proceeded to West Union, where court was in session, and there in the presence of the numbers usually gathered during court, they deliberately went to the jail, broke it open, took out the prisoner, placed him in a wagon and returned to Manchester, where they arrived about 3 o'clock, P. M., Here a little time was given the prisoner to arrange his worldly affairs and bid his wife a last farewell. These ceremonies over, they took him over to the Island, which is Kentucky territory, and there suspended him from the branch of a tree, till he was dead. He was then buried on the Island near the waters edge. About dark, when the assembled crowd returned to their homes.

DEATH OF MORRIS EDGINTON.

In the forenoon of August 30, 1873, an affray occurred in Manchester, that resulted in the death of Morris Edgington. Mr. Edgington owned the pottery establishment on Front street, now the property of Thomas McCann. While engaged in the ware room in which the pottery is dried preparatory to burning and where the burnt ware is also deposited for sale, two men, named John Warden and James Daugherty, with whom Mr. Edgington had had some misunderstanding, came in. They were apparently intoxicated and becoming troublesome, Mr. Edgington undertook to put them out by force, when Daugherty drew a knife which he had somewhere about, with which he stabbed him. Edgington died within twenty-four hours.

The parties implicated in this affair were arrested, indicted at the January term of court. John Warden was tried, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and on the 27th of January, 1874, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Daugherty was kept in jail until July 27, 1874, on the night of which day he made his escape and was heard of no more until the 17th or 18th of November following, when he was found in Louisiana, brought back and again lodged in jail. He was tried on the 25th of January, found guilty of murder in the second degree and on the 26th sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

After serving in that institution until November, 1879, Warden was pardoned by the Governor, but Daugherty still remains.

DEATH OF WILLIAM MONROE.

William Monroe, a farmer, living near the junction of Beasley's Fork and Moore's Run, was a stout muscular man, noted for his ruffianly, quarrelsome disposition when drinking, frequently getting in rows and fights, though in his sober hours, he was a hardworking and rather thrifty business man and owned a good farm or two. Some years before, he had had a difficulty on a boat with some of the Greenlee family who lived near Bradyville. On Saturday September 2, 1876, Samuel Greenlee, William Greenlee, Thompson Frame and Monroe were all in Manchester and as usual had indulged too freely. Sometime in the afternoon they met at the McDaid House, the old quarrel was easily renewed and Monroe and Samuel Greenlee soon engaged in combat in front of the hotel. In the struggle, Monroe was stabbed and immediately expired.

Samuel Greenlee and William Greenlee, were at once arrested, while Thompson Frame who was implicated in the affair made his escape.

The case against William Greenlee was nollied for want of sufficient evidence, but Samuel Greenlee, was tried, found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary, which he served out, except a few months commuted for good behavior.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF CAPTAIN JAMES LITTLE.

James Little was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1793, came with his parents to Maysville where they landed May 19, 1803, and soon after settled in Aberdeen, Brown county, Ohio.

His father, Thomas Little, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and when a young man came to America. He came to this country just at the commencement of the Revolution, landed at Philadelphia and the next day enlisted in the Continental army and served throughout the war. He was at the battle of Monmouth and Cowpens, as well as many other places. Capt. Little's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Nieper, came with her mother from Ireland to this country, in the ship Prosperity, and landed at New Castle, Del. This was the last vessel that arrived before the commencement of hostilities in the Revolutionary war.

After the close of the war, Thomas Little came to Ohio, first to Aberdeen, then to Adams county. He also served in the war of 1812.

A son named James, now everywhere known as "Capt. Little" seems to have been a "natural born" boatman. He, from his earliest years, took to the water as naturally as a duck does. He commenced his career as a boatman as soon as he was large enough to "paddle" a canoe. From the canoe he went to the flatboat, then the keel boat and to the steamboat, starting as a common hand and working his way up to Captain, in which capacity he has spent a good part of his life.

He remembers all the early steamboats that ran on the Ohio. The first one that ever came down the river, was the "New Orleans," built at Pittsburgh in 1811. It passed Manchester in December of that year. A crowd of people lined the banks of the river to see it pass. This was the year in which so many earthquakes occurred in the southwest and which were visibly felt even in this region. Capt. Little was on a keel boat on the river about three miles above Maysville when one occurred. It was on Monday morning a little before day, and was so severe that chimneys of houses about Manchester were toppled down and fences shattered. These shocks continued at irregular periods for many months.

The next boat was the Etna, also built at Pittsburgh, in 1812; then the Vesuvius, the next year. These boats all plied on the western rivers and never came back again.

The Dispatch, built on the Monongahala, near Bridgeport, was the next. This was the first boat that ever returned up the Ohio. It was built by James Tumbleston and his son-in-law, and commanded by Elderry Perry. On an upward trip from New Orleans, it sank at the falls at Louisville, and was lost.

The Buffalo on an up trip from New Orleans lost all its passengers by yellow fever.

The first steamboat built at Manchester was the Tuckaho in 1835. It was built by John McNary, for Hance Ireland.

The next was the "Casket" also built by the same person, in 1836, for John Moore, of Ripley.

Capt. Little was in the war of 1812, walked over the ground of Dudley's defeat the next day after the battle; was at the siege of Fort Meigs in 1813 and was at the battle of the Thames which resulted in the utter defeat of the British and Indians, by the forces under Gen. Harrison.

The Ellison Family.—This family is of Irish origin. As early as 1791, John Ellison and four sons, Andrew, John, James and Robert Ellison and a daughter, Margaret Ellison came from Ireland and settled at Manchester. It is believed the mother never came to this country, but died in Ireland, before the family left there. John Ellison, the father of this family, died in 1806 and is buried in the Nixon graveyard, two miles south of West Union. The four brothers soon became prominent business men in the county and performed a conspicuous part in developing its resources. They all married and have left a numerous race of descendants, that still constitute a considerable element in the population of the county. They are noted for their business enterprise and influence in public affairs. These descendants are also found scattered over different sections of the country and in many of the States of the Union. Andrew Ellison, the oldest brother was married in Ireland and came over with his wire and infant son, named John, before the others did. He finally settled on Lick Fork and built the stone house now owned by Simon Fields, where he lived and died. He was captured by Indians in 1793, while living at Manchester and was detained among them some six or eight months. He was twice married and raised a family of five children, named John, Isabella, Margaret, Jane and Andrew. He and his second wife both died on the Lick Fork farm and are buried on the bottom over the creek, not far from the old stone house. Mr. Ellison died June 5, 1833, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Ellison died July 2, 1824, aged sixty-eight years. John, the oldest of these children became a prominent citizen of Adams county. He served as Sheriff two terms and officiated at the hanging of David Beckett. He was several times elected a member of the Legislature where he served with distinction. He died April 10, 1829. He married Anna Barr daughter of Samuel Barr. They were the parents of eleven children, named Andrew B., Sarah, Mary, John, Esther, Jane, Margaret A., Ann, William, and two sons that died young. Of these children, Andrew B. Ellison, became a prominent business man of Adams county. He was actively engaged in the mercantile business in Manchester for forty years, retiring only at the age of seventy. He was married to Rachel A. H. Enness, of Cincinnati, October 22, 1833, by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Wilson of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. A. B. Ellison died of typhoid pneumonia, at her residence in Manchester, in the sixty-second year of her age and was buried in the old cemetery there. She was esteemed and beloved by all who knew her for her amiability and goodness of heart. She had long been a member of the Presbyterian church and died in the hope of a blessed immortality. Mr. A. B. Ellison is now living in Manchester with his second daughter, Mrs. Susan B. E. Drenan, now in the evening of life, calmly awaiting the summons to call him hence. A. B. Ellison and Rachel Ellison had born unto them four children, Anna Eliza, Susan B. John and Rachel Means. Anna Eliza, the eldest daughter married Rev. R. B. Herron, of Hillsborough, Highland county, O. She was married in the old Presbyterian church in Manchester, by the Rev. D. M. Moore, died in Manchester, January 23, 1870, while on a visit to her father's, leaving two children, Andrew G. and Anna E. Herron. She was buried in the family lot in the old cemetery. She was a devoted christian and a good woman. Susan B. Ellison, the second daughter, married Samuel D. Drenan, of Drenan's Landing, Rev. J. R. Gibson was the officiating clergyman, assisted by Rev. R. B. Herron. Rachel Means Ellison, the youngest daughter, married Peter Shiras of Cincinnati, who was then engaged in the banking business in Manchester. They now live in Ottowa, Kansas, where Mr. Shiras is engaged in banking. They have a family of eight children. John Ellison, the only son, died when young. Sarah, the second in the family, of John and Anna Ellison, married T. W. Means. She is dead. There are by this marriage six living children. Mary K., the third child, married William Ellison. They reared a family of four children, Robert H., Sarah J., Mary A. and Julia. Of these children, Robert H. Ellison, the first in the family, is a leading business man of the county, and now county Auditor. He married Isabella Harris, of Xenia, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, May Margaret and Francis Harris Ellison. Sarah J. Ellison, the second child, married Archibald Means. They have four children, William E., Archibald L., Robert and Sadie. Mary A. Ellison, the third child, married D. M. Moore. They have three children, Emily, William and Edwin M. Ellison. Julia Ellison married John A. Murry, of Manchester—no children living. John Ellison, fourth child, was twice married, first to Mary Baldwin, next to Caroline. There were born unto him by these marriages three children, J. P. Ellison, Esther M. and Louisa B. Esther Ellison was the fifth of these children. She married Hugh Means. They were the parents of two children, John and Anna. They both died of consumption aged about 18 years. Jane Ellison, the sixth child, married D. Sinton. They raised a daughter, Anna, who married —— Taft, son of Judge Taft, of Cincinnati. Margaret Ellison, the seventh, married R. B. Lampton. They reside in Kentucky; have a family of children. William Ellison, the youngest, never married. John Ellison, the second brother, in 1786, with his wife, emigrated to the United States, settled in Philadelphia, where they remained until about 1794, when they came to Manchester. To them were born, James Ellison, married to Miss Williamson; William Ellison, married to Miss Mary K. Ellison; Robert Ellison, never married, died in Manchester; Elizabeth Ellison, married to James Kirker; Margaret Ellison, never married, died in Manchester; David Ellison, married Miss Lucinda Livingston; Mary Ellison, married James Clark. Robert Ellison commonly called Robin Ellison married Rebecca Lockhart. They had born unto them ten children. John Ellison never married, died in Ironton; Margaret Ellison, never married, lives in Ironton; Cyrus Ellison, married Elizabeth Stevenson. He is still living in Ironton, in his second marriage, to Mrs. Tomlinson, of Portsmouth, O.; Moses Ellison, married Miss Loughridge; Thomas Ellison, married Miss Wilson; Robert Ellison, married a lady from Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Ellison, married Thomas Huston; Catherine Ellison, married Mr. Newell, of Maysville, Ky.; Mary Ellison, married James Hood, she died. Isabella Ellison, married James Hood, a second wife; she is also dead. James Ellison, the fourth brother, married ——— ——— ———. They reared a family of three children; Johnson Ellison; Margaret Ellison, married to ——— Baldridge; James Ellison, not married, still living in Coles county, Illinois, with his sister, Mrs. Baldridge. Margaret Ellison, the sister, married John Clark. They were the parents of thirteen children: Isabel, Nancy, Robert, Mary, John, James, Andrew, Jane, Sarah, Margaret, Susan, William who died when a young man, and one that died in infancy.

CHAPTER XIX.

Tiffin Township.

This township was formed at the reorganization of the townships in 1806. It then had the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the Ohio river, thence up the river to the mouth of Brush creek, thence with the high land between Brush creek and Lick Fork, till it strikes the east line of Wayne township, thence south along said line till it strikes the north-east corner of Sprigg township, thence south along the east line thereof to the place of beginning. Since that time several important changes have been made in its boundary lines. It was named in honor of Edward Tiffin, then Governor of the State.

The elections were ordered to be held at the court house in West Union.

SURFACE.

Tiffin township, as well as the whole of Adams county, was doubtlessly once a level plain. This is evident from the even and horizontal position of the layers or strata of the rocks. The regularity of their stratification shows conclusively that they were deposited in quiet waters, and they lay in an unbroken strata that covered the whole land.

This level plain has been furrowed with the valleys we now see, wholly by the excavating power of water, that has cut down through the rocky strata, until the country presents the appearance of the endless succession of hills and valleys that we now see. The present configuration of the country is caused by artificial means.

STREAMS.

While no considerable streams pass through this township, two or three creeks have their source or head springs within its limits. The highest spring of Beasley's Fork is near the old factory building in West Union. Flowing southward, increasing in volume by the added waters of other springs along its course, it becomes a considerable creek, and finally empties into Ohio Brush creek, opposite the farm of Nathan Foster, in Greene township.

Lick Fork has its source in a spring on the farm of Mrs. Holmes, opposite Jerry Stewart's house, one-half mile west of

West Union, winding its way eastwardly; it flows into Brush creek, near the Fristow farm, a mile south of Jacksonville,

There is another strong spring, about a mile north of the Holmes spring, known as the Stroman spring. This was once a noted deer lick, and is generally considered the source of Lick Fork, and which gave name to the latter creek.

EARLY SETTLERS.

We have been unable to gather with certainty the exact dates at which the first settlers in Tiffin township came.

Jacob Treber, who came in 1797, and settled in Lick Fork, where his grandson, William Treber, now lives, was among the very first that settled in the township. Among others who were here when he came or who arrived soon after he did, were Andrew Ellison, who settled about half a mile south-west of him, and built the stone house now owned by Simon Fields; Daniel Collier, who settled on Brush creek, on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, Andrew Ellison; Duncan McKenzie, who settled a little lower down than Collier; Lewis Piatt and a few others.

Another settlement was made in the neighborhood of Killintown, about 1800. Among these settlers were James Ellison, James, Robert and Jonathan Ralston; Job Denning, Joseph Eylar, Adam Hempleman, John Killin, who afterwards laid off Killinstown; Devern Clary and Jacob Piatt, who died at the age of 104 years; Samuel Compton, who came in 1802; George Harper and David Collins. Harper located adjoining West Union on the north side. The property is now owned by Salathiel Sparks. Collins settled south of the village.

CHURCHES.

There are within the limits of Tiffin township, twelve churches, as follows: one Presbyterian, three Methodist Episcopal, one Methodist Protestant, one Baptist, one United Presbyterian, three Christian Union, one United Brethren, one Christian church.

We have, by the assistance of some of these churches, been able to gather their history, which we give in our work, whilst others have rendered us no aid, and therefore their histories are necessarily left out, because we could not obtain it.

POST OFFICES.

There are two Post offices, West Union and Osman. The history of the former is given fully, but there is no data to give the history of Osman.

THE TREBER FAMILY.

John Treber—Was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, from whence he emigrated to Limestone—now Maysville, Kentucky, in 1794 or '95. From that place he removed in 1797 to Adams county, and settled the farm now owned by his grandson, William Treber, on Lick Fork, about five miles northeast of West Union, on the Maysville and Zanesville pike. There were but few settlers here when Mr. Treber came. Among those who were here, or came about that time, was Andrew Ellison, who settled about half a mile southwest, on the farm now owned by Simon Fields, where the old stone house now stands. Daniel Collier, who settled the farm now owned by Mrs. Andrew Ellison, Duncan McKinsey, Lewis Piatt, and a few others. Mr. Treber first built a cabin, for temporary shelter for his family, but in 1798, he erected a substantial hewed log house and hung out a shingle inscribed "Traveler's Entertainment." This was one of the first taverns opened in Adams county—the Leedom House at Bentonville, perhaps preceded it two or three years. Mr. Treber kept this tavern until 1825, when he traded it to his son Jacob, for his farm on the Killenstown ridge. Jacob continued the old tavern until about 1850, when the introduction of railroads had so changed the modes of travel that country taverns were no longer paying institutions, and the "sign" which the winds had swayed to and fro for over fifty years was pulled down, and the house offered "travelers entertainment" no more. This building was weather-boarded in 1831, and is to-day, after a lapse of eighty years, in good condition, making a very comfortable, pleasant residence for its occupants. There are many incidents of historic interest connected with this old house and its vicinity. Being on the Maysville and Zanesville road, which Col. Zane marked out, this road, the route of travel from the south and the southwest to the eastern States was over this road. General Jackson passed over it on his way to Washington city in 1839, to be inaugurated President. Henry Clay and Thomas H. Benton used to pass this way to attend the sessions of Congress, and both have slept within the walls of this old tavern. In 1815, a company of Kentucky soldiers on their way home from the army, after the declarations of peace, stopped over night. One of them, named Zachariah Moon, being sick, died during the night. His companions remained over a day to bury their dead comrade, which they did with military honors. Though no stone marks the last resting place of this dead soldier, it has been respected; no ruthless plow share has ever desecrated it. This grave is about sixty rods northeast of this old dwelling, in the field near the roadside. It is marked by a clump of bushes that with their green foliage, cast a pleasant shade over the spot in the summer's heat, while the beautiful wild flowers by their mute silence seem to plead in pity to the passing traveler for sympathy for the quiet sleeper whose rest they seem to guard. About thirty rods southwest of this house along the pike towards West Union is a spot rendered memorable by the death of Asahel Edgington, who was killed there by the Indians in December, 1793. A narrative of this affair is given in another part of this work. Edgington fell near a small cedar tree that stands about a rod from where the pike runs, on the northwest of it. When his friends at Manchester came to look for his body, the next day, they found his head stuck upon a pole which was set up near this cedar tree. His remains were gathered up and interred near the creek. In course of time the wearing away of the land by the waters, disinterred his skeleton, which was again gathered up by his friends.

MURDER OF WILLIAM FLORENCE.

This man lived in Monroe township, on the west side of Brush creek, near Waggoner's Ripple, on the property afterwards owned by the late John Jones, and still occupied by his family. William Florence married the daughter of James Karskadon, of Blue Licks, Kentucky. This Karskadon appears to have been rather a thriftless kind of a man, fonder of hunting than work, and fonder of whisky than either. He frequently wandered over the country with his gun to hunt, and when he could get it, carried a bottle of whisky with him, stopping with friends here and there to stay all night, or to get a meal of victuals. On one of these occasions, he made his way to the house of his son-in-law, Florence, but knowing his aversion to whisky, Karskadon left his bottle out somewhere, but when he wanted to find it, was unable to do so. He accused Florence of having found and concealed it, and demanded its return, and threatened to shoot him if he did not produce the bottle. Florence was unable or unwilling to get it, when his father-in-law deliberately shot him while standing in his own door, killing him instantly. Karskadon then coolly started on his way home, shooting a squirrel or two, as he traveled along. He made his way to Wrightsville, where he was arrested before crossing the river. This occurred on the 24th day of June, 1839. Karskadon was lodged in jail, indicted for murder in the first degree, and tried at the September term and found guilty, as charged in the indictment, the jury bringing in their verdict on the afternoon of the 27th. The court met on the morning of September 28th, and the Sheriff was directed to bring the prisoner into court, to have sentence passed upon him. The Sheriff presently returned in some consternation, and reported "the prisoner has hung himself, and is dead." Thus ended the career of James Karskadon.

MURDER OF SIMON OSMAN.

James Easter and Simon Osman lived neighbors in Jefferson township, not far from the forge dam bridge, where they had lived the greater part of their lives. There had however existed a feud between them for many years, that time could not efface. They had grown to be old men, being sixty-five years of age. The families maintained a like ill-feeling towards each other.

On Saturday, September 28, 1876, the neighbors had gathered at the forge dam bridge, to celebrate its completion by a picnic, with plenty of drink. The Osmans were there, and Easter and his son John passed with some stock they had sold. After delivering the stock, the Easters returned, crossing over the bridge, where the Osmans had a restaurant. The old man Osman who had been drinking freely, followed Easter, inflicting several blows on him. Easter turned on his assailant with a knife, with which he stabbed him, severing the artery of the left arm, from which Osman died in twenty minutes. In the mean time, two of the young Osmans attacked young Easter, one of them stabbing him with a carving knife, inflicting a wound that extended from his temple down his face and body nearly to his knees. In the mean time, the old man Easter, hurrying to the assistance of his son, was assailed by one of the young Osmans with a fence stake, and knocked down and so severely injured that he never fully recovered from the effects of it. Old man Osman was carried to his home near by, a corpse, and young Easter was many months under the doctor's care.

The blood shed on that occasion was visible for a long time on the bridge, which is often called bloody bridge.

Indictments were found against Easter, but they were never prosecuted to final decisions.

CHURCHES.

SOLDIER RUN BAPTIST CHURCH—TIFFIN TOWNSHIP.

On the fourth Sunday in June, 1802, there assembled at the house of James Carson, on Soldier Run, a few of the scattering neighbors to hear the gospel preached. At this meeting a new church was organized, and seven members united with it. This little band of worshippers who at that early day planted this infant church in the wilderness, deserve to have their names go down to all future generations. They are now dead, but "their memories should live." Their names are James Carson, Elizabeth Carson, David Thomas, Patrick Killen, Nathaniel Foster, Priscilla Lovejoy and Eve Ellrod.

The Rev. Thomas Ellrod preached the sermon, and regularly constituted the church, after which, a constitution and rules of government were adopted to guide its members in the way of the christian life.

The house to which these meek and lowly pioneers made their way from their humble cabins, along the winding paths among the forest trees, that bright, quiet Sunday morning in June, 1802, to usher into existence this new church, is still standing near the mouth of Soldier Run. It is considerably dilapidated by the wear of time. It afterwards passed into the hands of David Black, and is now the property of his widow, Mrs. Sarah Black. It probably took some little time to get the machinery of this church—if we may so speak—into regular running order, for it appears that its first clerk was not elected until October 9th, 1802, when David Briggs was called to that position, and it was not until Saturday, February 12th, 1803, that Nathaniel Foster and James Carson, were appointed the first deacons. On April 9th, 1803, Elder Thomas Ellrod was unanimously invited to take the pastoral charge of the church. This appears to have been the first minister regularly called to the charge. At this meeting, Nathaniel Foster and James Carson, were ordained deacons.

July 9th, 1803, the church agreed to join the Bracken association. Elder Thomas Ellrod was appointed to prepare a letter for that purpose, to be presented to the next church meeting for inspection.

August 16th, 1803, Elder Ellrod presented the letter he was instructed to present for the association, which was approved, and Deacon Foster and Bro. Thomas were directed to bear it to the association.

On July 13th, 1805, "Bro. Pangburn was permitted to preach awhile on trial," and on April 7th, 1810, "Bro. Ellrod was permitted to take out license to keep tavern.

Up to 1835, the regular church and business meetings, on Saturdays were generally held at the house of Mr. Carson, but for preaching or other larger gatherings, were held at Osman's school house, about three-fourths of a mile from Carson's.

In 1835, arrangements were made to build a meeting house, and an acre and a half of land was purchased from Abraham Newkirk, and in 1836, a comfortable new frame house was built. This deed was made January 29th, 1836, by Abraham Newkirk and Massey Newkirk, his wife, to David Spohn, John Osman and Wm. F. James, as trustees of the church. The following are complete lists of all the church officers. From the organization of the church to 1865, there have been the following pastors:

Thomas Ellrod and John Harover, twenty-nine years; Jacob Layman, four years; David Spohn, four years; Hiram Burnet, four years and four months; Lyman Whitney, two years and five months; David Vance, two years; Hugh S. Kelley, five years; Mr. Dinkleman, ——; F. Fear, ——.

The following ministers have been licensed by the church to preach:

Mr. Pangburn, in 1805; John Harover, 1805; David Spohn, 1825; Walter Smith, 1831; Mr. Fry, 1839; Francis Fear, 1854.

The following Deacons have been elected:

James Carson, in 1803; Nathaniel Foster, 1803; John Hamilton, 1838; Samuel Mason, 1838; F. C. Fear, 1844; Alpheus Hamble 1852; John Osman, 1852.

The following are the church clerks:

David Briggs, 1802; Bartholomew Anderson, 1804; William F. James, 1835; William Parks, 1838; William F. James, 1839; F. C. Fear, 1845.

The total number of members that have united with it, is two hundred and forty-four.

OAK GROVE GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

This church is situated on the road leading from West Union to Youngville, three miles from the former place, but in Tiffin township. It was organized about 1843, with the following members, to-wit: J. Essick and wife, M. Shupert and wife, C. Shupert and wife, F. Pfleumer and wife, F. Kimmerly and wife, G. Haas and wife, and C. Haughenbuch. Rev. John Baer was the first preacher.

The meeting house was built in 1845, of hewed logs, 18x24.

The society now numbers but eight or ten members. Most of the old membership now sleep in the quiet church yard, while others have removed to the far west. Their descendants have forgotten their mother tongue, and mostly united with different branches of English churches.

OAK GROVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is situated near the Oak Grove German M. E. Church, before mentioned. It was organized August 12th, 1867, by Elders N. Davidson, C. W. Garroutte, and William Pangburn, with the following members, to-wit: Hester Lowe, Sarah Postlewait, Margaret Russell, Elizabeth Howland, Jonathan Postlewait, Huldah Lewis, Levi C. Howland, Andrew Gallaspie, Sarah Russell, Sarah L. Gallaspie and Matilda Billiter. In 1868 they procured from James McGoveny a lot of land adjoining the property of the German M. E. Church, on which they erected a neat and comfortable, meeting house. The building is a frame, 32x40, costing $1,200. It was dedicated in October, 1868, by the Rev. N. Dawson. John B. Howland is the present Deacon.

The present number of members is ninety-nine.

Since its organization there have been the following pastors, to-wit: William Pangburn, George C. Hill, John Shelton, Jacob Hawk, and John F. Burnett, present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Frank Seaman.—This gentleman, was born in Monongala county, now West Virginia, September 7th. 1816. came with his parents to Adams county, in 1820, when but four years old. His father, John Seaman, first came and "looked out" a new country, and selected Adams county, to which place he afterwards, in 1820, brought his family. He first settled temporarily, about one-fourth of a mile east of West Union, but presently took a lease on a place now known as the Johnson farm, about three and a half miles from West Union. Here he moved his family. It required hard work and economy to provide for them, in this new and comparatively unimproved country. At the age of sixteen, Frank went forth from the parental roof, to make his way in the world on his own resources, which was the "bone and musle" of his limbs, and a will to use them. He first went nine miles above Portsmouth, and hired to work on the Ohio canal, then building, where he worked three months, at $13 per month. With this money, he provided himself with some additional clothing, came home, remained a few days, then went to Greenup county, Kentucky, and worked for some time at Darlington's Furnace. He then returned to Adams county, bought a small farm of sixty acres, on which he placed his parents. He was now eighteen years of age. After buying this land and placing his parents upon it, he again returned to Kentucky. In about a year his father died with cholera. Frank hastened home, to look after the interests of his now widowed mother and his sisters. After providing for their support and comfort, he returned again to Kentucky. Having now learned the stone mason trade, he worked for Trimble & Co., doing the mason work for their furnaces. While he was working for this company he married Miss Susan Kane, November 25, 1836. Soon after his marriage, he returned to Adams county, where he continued working at his trade. He worked on several furnaces. In the meantime he saved his earnings, which he invested in lands, as opportunity offered. In 1855, he quit his trade and turned his attention to farming, since which he has rapidly accumulated property, until he now owns over two thousand five hundred acres of very valuable land—the largest land owner in Adams county—a striking example of what indomitable will and unflagging industry may accomplish, even with the most discouraging beginnings. Mr. Seaman resides on the West Union and Cedar Mills pike, about three miles from the former place, where he owns a magnificent farm, which has on it the largest cattle barn in the county, together with a magnificent dwelling and other farm buildings, as will be seen in the engraving that appears in this work. Mr. Seaman has raised a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, named John William, Elizabeth Ann, Henry Allen, Mary E., Silas Chase, Wilson Shannon, Sylvester, Sarah Rebecca, Louie Josephine, George, and Francis Marion. Mary E. died at the age of twenty, and a son in earlier years. Seven of the surviving children are married, the other three, Sarah, George and Louie Josephine, are unmarried, and remain with their parents.

Peter McKenzie.—Duncan McKenzie, the father of Peter McKenzie, was born near Glencoe, Scotland, in 1755. He emigrated to America in 1786, landing in New York, from whence he came west, and settled on the Mingo Bottom, near Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio. He came to this country, bringing with him from his church this cirtificate:

"Blarcrin, 28th of April, 1786.

That the bearer hereof, Duncan McKenzie was born in Glenkinglass, in the parish of Ardchattan, that he had resided for the most part of his life within the bounds of said parish, where his moral character has been always unexceptional, inaffensive, regular, and free of any scandal and immorality, is attested by

Duncan McFarlane,
Minister of Glencoe and Glentie."

The following is his receipt for his passage money:

"Greenack, 7th of June, 1786.

This is to certify that the bearer, Duncan McKenzie, has paid six pounds, as payment of his steerage passage to America, per the Alexander, Capt. Ritchie. John Stuart.

At the time of Mr. McKenzie's arrival on the Mingo Bottom, the country there was in a constant state of alarm from the depradations of the savages, who were plundering and murdering the frontier settlers at every opportunity. The inhabitants were in a state of continual fear. Military organizations had to be kept in constant readiness to repel an assailing foe, or to range the forests to observe the approach of any hostile band that might be hovering round the infant settlements. Mr. McKenzie at once joined a company of Rangers, under Capt. McMachan, served his time and received the following discharge:

"Duncan McKenzie, soldier in my company of Ohio Rangers, having served the time required, he is honorably discharged from the service.

Given under my hand at Sheperdsburg, this 27th of November, 1788. William McMachan, Capt.

Mr. McKenzie next emigrated to Manchester, where he arrived in 1791, joined Gen. Massie, and received the bounty of a hundred acres of land, which he selected on Brush creek, just above the bridge, on the West Union and Cedar Mills pike. In 1795, he married Miss Jane Ellison, daughter of Andrew Ellison, an uncle to the Andrew Ellison who was captured by the Indians at Manchester in 1793. This uncle, however, never left Ireland. Duncan McKenzie with his wife settled on their farm about 1800, where they lived and died. They reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. They are now all dead but the youngest, Peter McKenzie, who is the subject of this sketch. He owns and occupies the old homestead, to which he has added one hundred acres more by purchase. To give an idea of the way they did business in the early settling of the country, when there was little or no money in circulation, we subjoin a copy of a note which was found among the papers left by Duncan McKenzie, and now in the hands of the surviving son, Peter McKenzie. This note given to Duncan McArthur, afterwards governor of Ohio, we presume, from the appearance of the writing, is in the Governor's own hand. We append it verbatim.

"I promise to pay, or cause to be paid unto Duncan McArthur, or order, the just and full sum of two deer skins, at five shillings pr. patern, to be paid on or before the twenty-fifth of December next, it being for value received. Given under my hand seal, this first day of September, 1795.

Test Duncan McKenzie.
James Williams. William Naylor."

Peter McKenzie was born January 14, 1811, and in 1835, married Miss Susan Boyle, who was a native of Maryland. They are the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter. Two sons survive—the others are deceased. Names of children: John who married Rebecca Moore, in 1873. He died March 26, 1879, leaving two sons, named Daniel Coleman and John Calvin. Jane, the third child, died October 7th, 1875. She never married. Daniel, the fourth child, married Mary Saterfield. He died May 5, 1872, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter, named John, Wesley and Anna. The latter is since dead. The oldest, named Duncan, married Mary Jane Bayless, lives at Waggoner's Ripple and farms—has three children, named Laura, Elizabeth, and John Franklin. The son is dead. Peter, the youngest son, is not married, but lives with his parents.

◆

CHAPTER XX.

West Union.

With the extension of the settlements into the interior and remote borders of the county, the selection of a new seat of justice nearer the center of the county, became a matter of importance to the inhabitants. A petition for that purpose was presented to the first Legislature that met under the State government after the adoption of the new constitution. The Legislature granted the petitioner's request by passing the following law:

"An act providing for the permanent establishment of the seat of justice in the county of Adams.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, It has been represented to this General Assembly, that the present seat of justice in the county of Adams is in an improper place, and the inhabitants thereof labor under many and great inconveniences in attending the same, therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Isaac Davis, John Evans and James Menary, be and are hereby constituted and appointed Commissioners to view and examine the several parts of the aforesaid county, or so much thereof as will in their opinion, enable them to determine upon the most eligible place for the seat of justice, in doing which they shall take into view the present and probable future population, and all other circumstances relative to the convenience and accommodation of the citizens of said county. Provided that if any one of the said Commissioners be prevented from serving, the other two shall appoint the third.

Sec. 2. Said Commissioners shall certify their opinion in duplicate to the Court of Common Pleas and Speaker of the Senate.

Sec. 3. They shall all be sworn to the proper discharge of their duties.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners shall receive each $2 per day out of the County Treasury on the order of the Associate Judges.

Sec. 5. The Court and Commissioners are prohibited from expending any more money on public buildings until the seat of justice is permanently established."

Michael Baldwin,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Nathaniel Massie,
President of the Senate.
April 13th, 1803, 1st O. L., p. 54, Ç. 16.

In pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing act these Commissioners proceeded to discharge the duties imposed upon them. They first bought 100 acres of land from Robert McClanahan for $760. This is the ground on which the town proper stands. They then bought five acres of George Harper, north of Mulberry street, for $1.00. This is known as Harper's addition. They next bought five acres of Priscilla Anderson for $40.

Having thus performed these duties, they reported their proceedings to the Legislature, which thereupon passed the following additional act:

"An act establishing a permanent seat of justice in the county of Adams.

"Whereas, It is represented to this General Assembly by report of the Commissioners, pursuant to an act entitled, An Act providing for the permanent establishment of the seat of justice in the county of Adams, that the land of Robert McClanahan in said county, lying about half a mile south of the road leading from Chillicothe to Limestone, and a small distance west of the central line of said county, drawn north from the Ohio river, is the most eligible place for the purpose aforesaid," therefore,

Sec. 1. Provides that the Associate Judges of said county are required to purchase of said McClanahan, his land and any of the adjoining lands not exceeding in all 150 acres, at a cost not more than $8 per acre, to be paid out of the County Treasury on the order of said Judges.

Sec. 2. Provides, that the title to said lands shall be vested in a board of trustees for the use of said county.

Sec. 3. Appoints Nathaniel Beasley, Wm. Marshall, Salathiel Sparks, Aaron Moore, Benjamin Wood, William Collings and John Briggs, a board of trustees, whose duty it shall be to appoint a Clerk and Surveyor, who shall, under the directions of said trustees, lay off said land in town lots, with convenient streets, "to be named West Union," make and record plats, and keep a record of their proceedings, etc., etc.

Sec. 4. Requires a notice in the Scioto "Gazette" for thirty days, and a sale of said lots under the direction of the Associate Judges.

Sec. 5. Allows lot-holders, when they reach the number of 30, to meet and elect trustees of their own and the old ones retire.

Sec. 6. Requires all the officers to be sworn.

Sec. 7. Requires the Commissioners to dispose of the public property in Washington, etc., etc.

Sec. 8. Requires the Court of Common Pleas to remove all public property to West Union, when it is ready to receive it.

Elias Langham.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Nathaniel Massie,
Speaker of the Senate.
January 16th, 1804, 2d O. L., p. 77, C. 12.

SURVEY OF THE LOTS.

On Monday morning, March 19th, 1804, the trustees for the town of West Union, met to plat off, survey and stake out the lots for the town. After being duly sworn to discharge their duties according to law, they appointed William Collings, clerk, and Nathaniel Beasley, surveyor; they then proceeded to plat off the town and adjourned.

Tuesday, March 20th; the trustees met this morning at nine o'clock, and proceeded to survey and stake out in-lots until six o'clock, p. m., then adjourned.

Wednesday, March 21st; the trustees met at half past nine o'clock, a. m. to-day, continued the survey of in-lots until half past twelve o'clock, then adjourned.

Friday, March 30th, appeared the trustees, who met at half past ten o'clock, a. m. To-day they chose Robert McClanahan to assist, then continued on the survey of the in-lots, until half past five o'clock, p. m., and adjourned.

Saturday, March 31st; the trustees met at nine o'clock this morning and staked off in-lots till five o'clock, p. m., then adjourned.

During the day, Henry Rape came to them and made application for the use of the house that stood on the town plat. The trustees obligated themselves to keep him in peaceable possession of the premises until the first day of the sale—for which Mr. Rape gave them his note for $8, for the rent of the house until May 1st.

Monday, April 30th, appeared A. Moore, B. Wood, N. Beasly, S. Sparks, J. Briggs and Wm. Collings, who met at one o'clock, p. m., and proceeded with the survey of in-lots until six o'clock, p. m., then delivered a plat of the town to Jos. Darlinton, Recorder of the county; adjourned.

Tuesday, May 1st, B. Wood, J. Briggs, N. Beasley, S. Sparks and Wm. Collings met at half past eight o'clock, a. m., and proceeded to survey and stake off the out-lots, until six o'clock, p. m., then adjourned.

There were 111 in-lots and 20 out-lots laid off. The lots were all nine rods from north to south, and six rods from east to west—except lot 14, which is four rods at the south end and five rods at the north end, and nine rods long; lot No. 15 is six rods at the north and five at the south end; No. 85 is 6x4¼ rods.

All the streets running through the in and out-lots are 4 rods wide. The street between the in and out-lots is 3 rods wide.

The out-lots are 23x14 rods wide, except No. 1, which is 15⅔ rods at the south and 14½ at the north end, and 23 rods long; No 14, is 14⅗ rods at the north and 16½ rods at the south end. and 23 rods long; No. 15, is 16½ at the north and 17⅔ rods at the south end and 26 rods long; No. 25, is 20 rods at the south and 22 rods at the north end. and is 26 rods long; No. 8, is 9⅞ rods at the north and 8¼ rods at the south end, and 23 rods long; No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 are 26 rods long.

The street on the north side of town is 3 rods wide. On the east and west of the in-lots the streets are 1½ rods wide, and on the east, west and south of the out-lots, the streets are two rods wide.

RESERVED LOTS.

The following lots were reserved as will be seen by the extract below:

"In compliance to the act entitled, An Act to establish the permanent seat of justice in the county of Adams, we, the undersigned, do reserve the following in-lots in the town of West Union for the following purposes, to-wit: Lots Nos. 63, 64, 77 and 78, for Court-house, etc. No. 67, for a public jail and No. 46, for a public spring and school house.

Given under our hands this 16th day of May, 1804."

Hosea Moore,
David Edie,
Needham Perry.
} Associate Judges of Adams Co.

OUT-LOTS.

Thursday, May 17th, 1804; this day the trustees met for the purpose of selling, at public sale, the lots of the new town of West Union. They chose John Lodwick, for auctioneer.

The following is an exhibit of the names of the purchasers, the lot they bought, and the prices they paid:

No. Out-lots.	Purchasers' Names.	Prices Paid.
1.	Thos. Nicholson	$15 00
2.	Claiburn Cox	18 00
3.	" "	31 00
4.	Peter Shults	43 00
5.	" "	36 00
6.	Leonard Cole	34 00
7.	Jesse Eastburn	29 00
8.	Wm. Robertson	23 00
9.	Benjamin Wood	30 00
10.	David Bradford	38 00
11.	" "	32 00
12.	John Litter.	28 00
13.	John Armstrong	27 00
14.	John Briggs	28 00
15.	John Brown	20 00
16.	" "	30 00
17.	" "	23 00
18.	David Bradford	33 00
19.	" "	20 00
20.	John Brown	25 00

No In lots	Purchasers' Names.	Prices Paid.
1.	Isaac Foster	$ 6 00
2.	Joseph Lovejoy	6 00
3.	James Anderson	6 00
4.	Wm. Morrison	8 00
5.	Daniel Robbins	6 00
6.	Elijah Rinker	7 00
7.	Andrew Ellison	6 00
8.	Daniel Marlat	12 00
9.		
10.	David Decamp	6 00
11.	" "	5 00
12.	David Edie	4 00
13.	Joseph Beam	4 00
14.	John Shirley	6 00
15.	John Briggs	7 00
16.	" "	13 00
17.	John Davidson	15 00
18.	Paul Larsh	18 00
19.	Andrew Ellison	14 00
20.	" "	10 00
21.	Peter Shults	21 00
22.	" "	51 00
23.	" "	31 00
24.	" "	31 00
25.	John Shirley	9 00
26.	" "	11 00
27.	John Killin	6 00
28.	Jacob Traber	5 00
29.	Josiah Wade	6 00
30.	Charles Larsh	7 00
31.	John Killin	25 00
32.	Enoch Ogle	22 00
33.	Wm. Armstrong	23 00
34.	" "	27 00
35.	Peter Shults	31 00
36.	Benjamin Wood	27 00
37.	Leonard Cole	45 00
38.	Wm. Steen	40 00
39.	John Rodgers	45 00
40.	Thomas Mason	25 00
41.	W. Hannah	9 00
42.	" "	11 00
43.	Paul Larsh	11 00
44.	Leonard Cole	27 00
45.	Henry Rape	70 00
46	Reserved lot	
47.	Wm. Collings	65 00
48.	John Armstrong	59 00
49.	Benjamin Wood	61 00
50.	Leonard Cole	56 00
51.	Johnston Armstrong	63 00
52.	John S. Little	67 00
53.	Thomas Nicholson	37 00
54.	Peter Grant	37 00
55.	Jacob Traber	17 00
56.	Joseph Darlinton	16 00
57.	" "	18 00
58.	" "	18 00
59.	James Chambers	20 00
60.	Alexander Meek	30 00
61.	Jesse Eastburn	46 00
62.	Jacob Sample	54 00
63.	Reserved lot	
64.	" "	
65.	David Bradford	75 00
66.	Thomas James	87 00
67.	Reserved for jail	
68.	John Kincaid	56 00
69.	Thomas Kirker	27 00
70.	Job Denning	9 00
71.	Robert Anderson	8 00
72.	Ed. McLoughlin	12 00
73	Wm. Robertson	35 00
74.	Jas. Chambers	41 00
75.	David Bradford	50 00
76.	Leonard Cole	50 00
77.	Reserved for Court-house.	
78.		
79.	Elijah Rinker	78 00
80.	John Brown	43 00
81.	John Rodgers	40 00
82.	John Brown	27 00
83.	Aquilla Smith	17 00
84.	Joseph Darlinton	17 00
85.	Job Denning	4 00
86.	Lydia Roberts	10 00
87.	James McComas	14 00
88.	Arthur McFarland	20 00
89.	Joseph Curry	20 00
90.	John Brown	55 00
91.	Claiburn Fox	40 00
92.	Elijah Walden	37 00
93.	Arthur McFarland	36 00
94.	Benjamin Wood	30 00
95.	Isaac Earl	5 00
96.	Enoch Ogle	5 00
97.	Jacob Traber	6 00
98.		
99.	Isaac Foster	9 00
100.	" "	10 00
101.	Joseph Lovejoy	4 00
102.	Thomas Kirker	13 00
103.	Thomas Parmer	8 00
104.	George Harper	8 00
105.	Aaron Moore	7 00
106.	James Williams	22 00
107.	Bartholomew Anderson	21 00
108.	S. Sparks	11 00
109.	Thomas Kincaid	7 00
110.	Josiah Wade	6 00
111.	" "	6 00

Saturday, May 19th, the trustees met for the purpose of giving to purchaser certificates of their purchases and taking their obligations for the back payments. Certificates were given to John Brown for the lots bought by Claiburn Fox, and his obligations taken for the deferred payments. Henry Rape paid eight dollars, amount of rent due on house, which sum was handed over to David Bradford, treasurer.

FIRST COURT IN WEST UNION.

The first term of court in West Union, commenced its session on the 27th day of March, 1804. It was held in a log cabin, built by Robert McClanahan, before he sold the land on which West Union stands, and was the only house standing on the site of the town, when the lots were surveyed out. It stood on the corner of lot 46, now occupied by Crawford's store. This was the place the courts were held until the new Court-house was built on the public square.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The contract for building the first Court-house in West Union was awarded to Wm. Foster, February 25th, 1805, for $709. It was to be built on the public square, on lot 63, to stand 5 rods from Main street, on the east end of the square adjoining Market street, to be of hewed logs, 30x40, of oak, poplar, walnut or blue ash timber. It was two stories high, the lower story 12, the upper one 8 feet ceiling, with the corners neatly cut down, to be fully completed by the fourth Tuesday in October, 1801, but in consequence of an opinion by the Commissioners, that it was not finished according to contract, the matter was referred to David Bradford and Joseph Darlinton, to decide the difference. Their decision is not given in the records, nor any allusion made to the subject thereafter. It is probable the house was not ready for use before February, 1806. After serving its day and a new house built, this old Court-house was sold to Joseph Curry, who removed it to his farm near town, now owned by Casper Young, who built a barn of the logs. Mr. Curry finally sold it to John Meek, who removed it back to town again and made a stable of it on his premises on lot 55. Samuel Bradford bought out Meek and sold the old Court-house to John Knox, who removed it to his premises on lot No. 2, where he built from the old logs a dwelling in which he now—1880—resides. Thus ends the history of the first Court-house in West Union.

SECOND COURT HOUSE.

The contract for building a new Court-house was awarded to Thomas Metcalf, a stone mason of Kentucky, who afterwards became Governor of that State.

The Commissioners' journal, or records, have but little information in regard to the building of this house. We can only glean from them that it was to be built of stone, 48x40, that Thomas Metcalf was given the contract for the mason work, and Jesse Eastburn and Hamilton Dunbar were the contractors for the carpenter work. The contracts were awarded April 25th, 1811. The records are silent as to the amount paid or when the building was completed. This Court-house was used until 1876, when the present brick building took its place.

Since the above was written, we find a memorandum of the bills paid on the second Court-house, as follows:

Stone work	$1,526.25
Carpenter work	1,156.70
Plank	120.00
Balls, &c.	5.12½
Painting	20.00
Cleaning up ready for use.	2.50
Total cost	$2,830.57½

THE THIRD COURT HOUSE.

In 1870 and '71, the question of a removal of the county seat from West Union to Manchester, strongly agitated the minds of the people of the county. A newspaper called the "Adams County Democrat," was started at the latter place to advocate the removal and petitions were sent up to the Legislature of 1871, asking it to authorize a vote to be taken on the question. The Legislature granted the prayer of the petitioners by passing an act on the 4th day of April, 1871, authorizing the voters of the county to vote for or against such removal, at the regular October election of that year. The vote against removal carried by the decisive majority of 1064.

The Commissioners, either to set at rest any further agitation for a removal, or because it was needed—which is probably true—took measures to build a new Court-house, and on the 29th of May, 1873, contracted with J. W. Shinn, of West Union, to build it for the sum of $17,300. An injunction was filed against building the house. Upon the hearing of the case, the injunction was made perpetual on the ground that the law did not authorize the Commissioners to make contracts for an amount exceeding $10,000, without submitting it to a vote of the people for approval or rejection.

Mr. Shinn had already expended about $2,200 in building the foundation before the injunction was made perpetual and to enable the Commissioners to build the house for $10,000, with a donation by the corporation of West Union of $3,000, raised by corporation tax, and the further donation by the citizens of $4,400, raised by private subscription, Mr. Shinn, in writing, and in due form of law, donated the foundation, which had so far been constructed by him, to the county of Adams. And, on the 15th day of October, 1874, he made another contract with the Commissioners to build the house for $10,000, with these amounts, in all $17,400. Mr. Shinn went on and constructed the present building, at a cost to himself, including the expense of the foundation and excluding pay for his own time and sacrifices to obtain money, and expenses of litigation, of $20,000. It is a respectable brick edifice, 56x80, and was completed by the 4th of July, 1876.

JAIL.

The first jail was built on the east side of lot No. 67, now owned by Miss Sarah Boyles. It stood three rods back from

Main street with the side facing said street. It was made of hewed logs, with two walls, one within the other and a space between them, which was to be filled in with hewn timber set in between walls in an upright position. These perpendicular logs to fill the space between the walls, were to be hewn [illegible] one foot square, the whole structure to be very substantially built, as may be seen by reference to the very minute bill of particulars, as spread out on the Commissioner's journal for July 4th, 1804. It was 24x18.

The contract was awarded August 24th, 1804, to James Brownfield, for $590, and was to be fully completed by the fourth Tuesday in June, 1805, next. In 18— it was removed to near the north-east part of the public square, where it stood until 1858, when the present jail was built on the west side of the Courthouse. It was removed by Morris McFadden for $378.

This building is 37x40. The prison part is constructed of stone, the portion occupied as a residence of the jailor is brick. The contractors were W. R. Rape and George Moore, who received $2,400, for their work.

JAILOR'S HOUSE.

A house for the jailor was ordered by the Commissioners on the 17th day of November, 1807. It was made of hewed logs and 18 feet square. The same day the Commissioners ordered the contract for building it to be sold to the lowest bidder on "Saturday next," and that it be completed by the 20th of January next, 1805. The Commissioners' journal shows nothing further in regard to it.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office was established at West Union, July 1, 1805 The following have been the Postmasters:

1804,	July 1,	Joseph Darlinton,	appointed.
1811,	Oct. 1,	William Russell,	"
1812,	Jan. 1,	William Armstrong,	"
1815,	Mar. 24,	Wesley Lee,	"
1820,	Mar. 27,	Willis Lee,	"
1822,	Sept. 28,	William Armstrong,	"
1826,	May 2,	William McCollum,	"
1830,	Dec. 16,	John McClure, jr.,	"
1834,	Nov. 15,	Joseph W. Lafferty,	"
1841,	Dec. 15,	William R. Rape,	"
1846,	Oct. 9,	Hosea Moore,	"
1849,	Apr. 28,	Robert Jackman,	"
1851,	Aug. 12,	William R. Rape,	"
1857,	Mar. 14,	George Moore,	"
1861,	July 16,	John P. Hood,	"
1866,	Sept. 27,	Mrs. Hannah A. McFerren,	"
1269,	Oct. 26,	Reason A. Wells	"
1870,	Apr. 4,	Samuel N. Bradford,	"

When Joseph Darlinton was appointed clerk of the courts, he owned and occupied lot No. 59, now the property of Thomas N. Allen. For his office he built a small hewed log house near his dwelling. This building, which was afterwards weather-boarded, is still in a good state of preservation, and is now used by Mr. Allen's family as a kitchen. In this little house, Mr. Darlinton kept the clerk's office more than thirty years. Here the post-office was first kept, and remained, while Mr. Darlinton continued as postmaster.

The postmasters at West Union have generally been business men—mostly merchants—and kept the office at their places of business.

William Russell, who succeeded Mr. Darlinton, kept the office in his store that stood where Young's grocery is located.

William Armstrong, the next postmaster, was also a merchant, occupying the Mullen corner, to which he removed the office and kept it, during the two terms he held it.

Wesley Lee, the successor of Armstrong, was a merchant, kept it in his store that stood where Smith Grimes now lives.

Willis Lee, the successor of Wesley Lee, was likewise a merchant, doing business where R. H. Ellison now resides, to which point the office next made its way.

William Armstrong again being appointed, it went back to the old corner (Mullen's).

William McCollum came next, and continued it at the same place.

John McClure continued it at the old Mullen stand.

J. W, Lafferty was a shoemaker, and kept his shop on lot 74, corner of Cherry and Mulberry streets, where he kept the office while he was postmaster.

W. R. Rape succeeded Lafferty. He was selling goods in what is now the Bank Hotel, occupying the present bar-room of that house. In this room the office was kept.

Hosea Moore, the next P. M., was keeping tavern in the Crawford House building and took the office there while he retained it.

Robert Jackman was running the West Union "Intelligencer," and upon receiving his appointment removed it to the room occupied by the printing office, which was the same room now used as the "Scion" office.

W. R. Rape was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Jackman, who died of cholera, was still a merchant doing business on the Mullen corner. The office was removed to the store room of Mr. R.

George Moore succeeded Mr. Rape. At the time of this change Mr. Rape and Mr. Moore partners in the mercantile trade, were doing business as such, on the Mullen corner. Rape was a Republican and Moore a Democrat in politics, so when the inexorable demands of a party, compelled a change of Post Master, it was made by simply removing the Republican member of the firm and placing the insignia of the office in the hands of the Democratic partner.

This was a happy stroke of policy, for the office remained undisturbed in its location, so the people suffered no inconvenience by the change, neither was the business relations of the firm disturbed by it, and the insatiable demands of party were satisfied.

John P. Hood was next in the order of changes. He, also, was a merchant doing business in the room now occupied by John Taylor as a grocery store, to which place the post office soon made its way.

Mrs. Hannah A. McFerren succeeded Mr. Hood and soon it was taken to the room now occupied by Sam. N. Bradford's grocery store.

Reason A. Wells was the next P. M. He was a merchant on the Mullen corner to where the office was removed.

Finally Sam'l. N. Bradford, became the P. M. who has since kept the office in his grocery store.

EARLY BUSINESS HOUSES.

The first house in West Union was built by Henry Rape, on lot No. 45. This was a hewed log building used both as dwelling, hat shop and store.

Mr. Rape, who was a hatter, had a room in a shed attached to it, in which he carried on the hatting business for many years. This was the first hat shop in West Union, and was started as early as 1804 or '05. Mr. Rape continued the hatting business through life. He died in West Union, December 23, 1846.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S STORE.

In the house of Henry Rape, just above mentioned, a small room about 10x10 was fitted up, in which William Armstrong filled in a few goods and commenced his mercantile career. Mr. Armstrong grew into a large and extensive business in West Union, when becoming wealthy, he finally removed to Cincinnati to have a wider arena on which to exercise his talents. He had not been there long before he was killed by a frightened horse running with a portion of the hitching post to which it had been fastened. This, striking Mr. Armstrong, killed him almost instantly.

This little store was probably the first one in the place. Mr. Armstrong in 1806, built the house known as the Mullen corner, which has been continuously used as a store since.

WILLIAM RUSSELL'S STORE.

This was the second store in West Union. Mr. Russell had a two story hewed log house that stood on the site now occupied by James D. Young's grocery store.

In this building he carried on for many years a large and successful business. He became prominent as a public man, was a member of Congress from 1827 to 1833, serving three terms in the lower house. His fortunes finally waned. He went to Scioto county and engaged in the iron business, lost heavily, and finally died on a farm.

JOHN HOOD'S STORE.

It is not known certainly whether Mr. Hood's or Mr. Russell's store was first. They both started about 1806.

While Mr. Hood was building his store room on the corner now occupied by Charles W. Satterfield he commenced selling goods in a large hewed log house belonging to Peter Shults, that stood on the northwest corner of the mill lot. This building has long since disappeared.

When Mr. Hood had completed his new store room he removed his goods into it where he carried on the mercantile business until his decease in 1814.

BRADFORD'S TAVERN.

This is the same building now owned and occupied by John Crawford and so well known as the "Crawford House." Tradition says it was built in 1804 and was the second building put up in the village and that it was the first hotel started in the place.

David Bradford built the house and kept tavern in at an early day, but we are inclined to the opinion that there was a little delay in the completion of it and that Mr. Bradford did not get his tavern started before 1806. The first license we find on record for keeping this tavern, is dated March 2, 1807. Mr. Bradford continued the business until his death. It remained in the hands of his descendants many years, his son and grandson having each in turn, carried it on.

Before the introduction of rail roads, this was on the main thoroughfare from the south-west to the east. This was the route over which the congressmen and statesmen of those sections passed on their way to Washington city, and this old house has become historic as the stopping place of President Jackson, Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, and other notable men of those days.

Santa Anna, after his defeat by Gen Sam. Houston, at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, made a trip through the United States and on that tour stayed all night at this old house as he passed through here.

BENJAMIN WOOD'S TAVERN.

This was one of the first taverns of the place, probably the second in time, though the first license granted him bears date the same day of Mr. Bradford's, March 2, 1807. It was kept in the house now belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Bible Johnson, on the corner immediately east of the Bank Hotel.

This house was built by John Lodwick and used as a private residence for a few years, when Benjamin Wood bought it and started a tavern. It was subsequently used for that purpose by John Hayslip, James Allen and Andrew Crawford until it was finally bought by Robert Johnson, who used it as a private residence until his decease.

It is still occupied by his widow.

About 1810, Mr. Murry bought 66 feet off the south end of the lot on which he put up a carding machine, which was run several years—in fact this carding mill has been carried on to the present day. It is now the property of J. W. Lafferty. It was first run by horse power, but finally by steam. It has been removed from place to place, till it now stands south of the "Defender" newspaper office.

THE FIRST SADDLER.

Joseph Curry was the first saddle and harness maker. He lived outside the village. He owned the farm that is now the property of Casper Young, where he kept his shop and carried on his trade.

CABINET MAKER.

John Wood was the first cabinet maker to start business in the village. His shop stood opposite the brick residence of Mrs. Baldridge. He commenced business as early as 1812. Alexander Woodrow learned the trade with Mr. Wood, whom he subsequently bought out. Mr. Woodrow moved his shop to the Treber premises and finally occupied the property now owned by D. W. Thomas, Esq.

TANNERIES.—PETER SHULTS.

Peter Shults was the first to engage in the tanning business. He owned the square on which Plummer's mill now stands and as early as 1805, had a tanyard started near the N. E. corner of the lot. He afterwards sold to Wesley Lee who, after continuing the business some years discontinued it.

DARLINTON'S TANNERY.

G. D. Darlinton carried on the tanning business for many years in a yard situated where the woolen factory now stands.

TINSHOP.

Daniel Boyle settled in West Union in 1819, he first located on the property now owned by Jacob Plummer, where he worked a short time, then occupied the premises of Judge Smith, next occupied a building that stood where Grimes' bank is located. He finally bought out Mr. Roseman and built a dwelling house and shop where he lived and worked until his decease. This was the first tin shop in West Union.

LODGES.

WEST UNION LODGE NO. 3, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

A dispensation was granted this lodge to work January 6, 1817, and on the 15th day of January, 1820, a charter was granted it by the Grand Lodge, then in session at Columbus.

The charter members were Abraham Hollingsworth, Samuel Treat, John Kincaid, James Roff, John Fisher, George Bryan and Aaron Wilson.

The officers appointed by the charter were Abraham Hollingsworth, W. M.; Samuel Treat, S. W.: John Kincaid, J. W.

In consequence of the Morgan excitement the lodge became dormant in 1836, and remained so, for several years. It was, however, revived again, and its first meeting held June 13, 1846. Since that date, there has been a slow but steady increase in its strength and membership, the latter now being about fifty-five master masons.

This is the parent lodge of the county. With her consent, lodges were chartered at Winchester, Manchester and Locust Grove, whereby the territory of the West Union Lodgewas decreased about three fourths and whereby she sustained a corresponding decrease in membership. The wisdom of this sacrifice, however, has been manifest in the prosperity of these lodges, which now surpass the parent in membership and strength. In this the parent lodge has kept the good of the order steadyily in view.

West Union lodge has now in process of construction a Masonic Temple, 60x35 ft., facing the east side of the court house.

WEST UNION LODGE, NO. 510, I. O. O. F,

Was instituted on the evening of June 11th. 1874, by J. H. Kinkaid, of Cincinnati, who was deputized by the grand lodge of Ohio, to perform that service. The charter members, (as recorded on that instrument) were J. W. Eylar, Wm. Hood, J. W. Bunn, L. P. Stivers, F. J. Miller and E. R. Wells, all of whom were members of Jacksonville lodge, No. 537, except J. W. Bunn, who was a member of Winchester lodge, No. ———. From its institution to the present time, the career of West Union lodge has been one of unexampled prosperity. It begins the present term out of debt, and owning its own lodge room, in the third story of the Miller & Bunn building, on court house square, which it has finely carpeted and furnished. At this writing its rolls show that it has clothed fifty-six persons in the garb of the order, nearly all of whom remain with it.

DART ENCAMPMENT, NO. 219, I. O. O. F,

Meets in the same hall with the above lodge. It was instituted on the evening of July 16th, 1819, by W. R. Hart, of Mt. Vernon, who was at that time Grand Chief Patriarch, of Ohio. The charter bears the names of J. W. Eylar, J. W. Bunn, J. G. Bradley, J. W. Ebrite, J. A. Frow, Daniel Ellison and A. H. Ellison. This encampment is named in honor of "Dart" E. Fee, of New Richmond, Ohio, who was representative of the district, in the Grand Encampment, at the time the charter was granted. This encampment is in a flourishing condition, and bids fair to be one of the largest in Southern Ohio, outside of Cincinnati.

CRYSTAL LODGE, NO. 114. K. OF P, WEST UNION, OHIO.

A subordinate branch of the order of Knights of Pythias, was instituted at West Union, Ohio, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1878, by the Grand Chancellor of the State, M. E. Kuhn, assisted by the following officers:

Past Chancellor, L. Guinn, Ripley, Ohio; Vice Chancellor, George Wheeler. Aberdeen, Ohio; Prelate, Rudolph Bute, Cincinnati, Ohio; Keeper of Records and Seal, Joseph Cheesman, Aberdeen, Ohio; Master at Arms, Frank Miller, Aberdeen. Ohio; Master of Exchequer, ——— ——, Cincinnati, Ohio; Master of Finance. ——— ——, Cincinnati, Ohio; Inner Guard, F. F. Shaw. Ripley, Ohio; Outer Guard, Carl Linn, Ripley, Ohio.

The following are the names of the charter members of the order, they having each received the degree of "Knighthood" on the night of the institution of the lodge, namely:

C. E. Irwin,	aged 34,	S. N. Bradford,	aged 31,
F. D. Bayless,	" 39,	M. R. Brittingham,	" 38,
John A. Eylar,	" 23,	W. F. Lloyd,	" 44,
J. H. Conner,	" 34,	A. E. McCormick,	" 36,
Willis Ellison,	" 26,	C. Frederick Meir,	" 40,
W. F. Kilpatrick,	" 29,	Oliver Smeltzer,	" 41,
G. F. Thomas,	" 21,	Frank Hayslip,	" 21.
John W. Hook,	" 24,		

This lodge was the 114th, established in the State of Ohio, and was christened "Crystal" by the members of the organization, on the night of its institution.

Also, at the same time the following officers were elected and installed:

P. C., F. D. Bayless; C. C., John W. Hook; V. C., G. F. Thomas; Prelate, John A. Eylar; M. of F., W. F. Lloyd; M. of E., J. H. Conner; K. of R. & S., Frank Hayslip; M. at A., C. E. Irwin; I. G., Oliver Smeltzer; O. G., Willis Ellison.

F. D. Bayless was afterwards elected the first representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, to serve for two years.

Crystal Lodge is now in a flourishing condition, having grown in less than two years from fifteen, to more than forty members, all of whom are in good standing, and the lodge bids fair in the near future to be a power equal in its influence for good to any similar organization in the county, disseminating its blessed charity and unfeigned love for the brotherhood, and all other worthy people, wherever existing throughout the surrounding country.

The object of this order is similar to that of all secret fraternal orders throughout the world, and needs no repetition here. It was first established in the city of Washington, D. C., February 14th, 1864. The original founders were Justus H. Rathbone, Robert A. Champion, D. L. Burdett, E. S. Kimball, W. H. Burdett, Charles H. Roberts and E. B. Driver. Mr. Rathbone was the originator of the institution, and what it is to-day in all its workings, secret and otherwise, came down unimpaired by a simple innovation from him. He matured his plans while teaching school in the Lake Superior country, and revealed it to the above named gentlemen, who became the nucleus of a secret organization, which in the short space of sixteen years, has spread out until at this writing there are lodges in every part of the civilized world, a lodge having recently been established on one of the islands of the far Pacific ocean. May it live to the end of time. Its influence will live forever. E. F.

THE HANGING OF DAVID BECKETT.

This is perhaps the most noted murder case that ever occurred in Adams county, resulting in the hanging of the offender, the only case of capital punishment ever inflicted in the county.

David Beckett and John Lightfoot, during the summer and fall of 1807, had been together, trading or trafficing, in a pirogue, up and down the Ohio river. On the day of October 5th, they were going up the river, and when night came one, it found them a little above the mouth of Brush Creek, just below "Aleck's Run" adjoining the farm now owned by A. G. Lockhart. Here they concluded to fasten up for the night. While sleeping on their little craft, Beckett conceived the idea of killing his companion, and possessing himself of their boat and trumpery. Accordingly about midnight, while Lightfoot was sleeping, Beckett dealt him a blow on the left side of the head with an axe, that killed him instantly. He then threw the murdered man into the river, and the next morning made his way down a little below Brush Creek, and stopped with William Faulkner, and sold him the boat and cargo, taking a horse in way of pay. With this horse he crossed over into Kentucky, where he stayed some time. In the meantime the body of the murdered man was found, and Faulkner being found in possession of the boat, he was arrested as the murderer. The circumstances being pretty strongly against Falkner, he was in great danger, but Beckett, for some unaccountable reason, returned near the Kentucky side, when his horse strayed back to its old home. Coming over to get it, he was arrested, put in jail and indicted for murder in the first degree. He was tried by the Supreme Court at its October term, 1808, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung December 10th, 1808. He was confined in the old log jail that stood on lot 67, now owned by Sarah Boyles. Here he remained until the appointed time came round. It was a bright, pleasant December day, except the sky was almost darkened at times by the immense flocks of wild pigeons that were continually flying over. About 12 o'clock the fatal wagon or cart was driven up to the jail, Beckett put into it, and driven thence to a gallows that had been erected at the north side of the public square, where somewhat lengthy religious exercises were held. The Rev. William Williamson preached a discourse from the text: "Oh Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself, but in me is thy help." The celebrated Lorenzo Dow was present and delivered an address from the words: "Rejoice, Oh young man in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth." Abbott Goddard then gave an exhortation, and Rev. Mr. Dobbins addressed the people. The rope was then tied about his neck and the cart driven from beneath him, and poor Beckett beheld that last of earth, in the presence of the assembled multitudes who came to witness the pitiable spectacle.

After hanging a sufficient length of time the body was taken down and decently buried in the Lovejoy graveyard about a mile east of West Union, but his remains, "after life's fitful dreams were over" were not permitted to sleep in quiet till the resurrection morn, for they were soon taken up and dissected, not by a medical college, but by the neighborhood physicians.

The jury that tried Beckett were, David Bradford, Job Denning, Andrew Boyd, Daniel Collier, George Harper, John Wikoff, David Mears, E. U. Reeves, John Campbell, David Robe, David Thomas, Samuel Milligan.

The following bills were paid in the course of his imprisonment, trial and execution, as will be seen by reference to the county records:

John and Wm. Russell, assisting to commit Beckett......	$ 1 28
Charles O'Connell, attending jury on..................	25
Guards for jail..................	130 00
Witnesses in Beckett case..................	142 00
Jury in the same..................	48 00
Iron to make a bolt for Beckett..................	34¼
Padlock for jail door	75
Two buckets..................	1 00
Horse lock..................	75
Cash for bolts made by McComas..................	25
Samuel Smith and David Kendall, guarding Beckett to jail,	2 00
Wm. Russell two days at trial..................	2 00
John M. Wallace smithwork on jail and making irons for Beckett..................	6 08
David Bradford for boarding from Oct. 7th. to Dec. 9th, 1808, both days inclusive, 101 days. 25c per day.......	101 25
Washing and removing irons to change clothes, etc.......	10 00
John M. Wallace, making bolts for Beckett's hands on 9th	50
Digging grave, rope and cap..................	1 62½
Coffin for Beckett..................	5 00
Executing..................	8 00
Total..	....461 04¾

HISTORY OF THE WEST UNION PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY J. C. COMPTON.

Prior to the year 1856. the territory which the West Union special school district now includes, existed in two divisions, separated by Market street. The school building of the western division has been changed into a commodious residence, and is now occupied by John K. Billings. The other building stood just south of the Presbyterian church. On that some square have been erected, since the town was laid out, three school houses. The first was built of round logs. The windows were made by cutting out parts of logs and pasting greased paper over the holes. We presume there are but few facts connected with the history of the schools at that time which would now be interesting to any readers. They were ungraded, and none but the common branches were taught. Teachers came and went, made hideous blunders, and were censured for trifles, as they are to-day. The special district with the boundaries similar to those of the present, was organized in the year 1856. On the 3d of May of that year, the directors of West Union assembled according to previous notice, to vote for or against the adoption, for said subdistrict, of "An Act for the better regulation of the public schools in cities, towns, &c." This bill was known as the "Akron Act," and was passed February 21, 1849. The result of the election gave a majority of twenty-seven in favor of the adoption. On the 16th day of May was elected the first Board of School Directors, contisting of J. M. Smith, J. R. Cockerill, J. W. Lafferty, Henry Ousler. E. P. Evans and J. P. Hood. In the summer of the same year a committee consisting of J. R. Cockerill and E. P. Evans, was appointed to select a site for a school building. Accordingly, the lot on which the present house now stands was purchased from J. P. Hood, for $150. The plans and specifications of the house, the only one that has ever been erected, were drafted by J. R. Cockerill. Henry Ousler and E. P. Evans.

The contract was taken by W. R. Rape and George Moore, at a cost of $2,450. The building was completed and delivered by the contractors to the Board, Dec. 17th. 1857. In the year 18—, Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess bequeathed to the West Union S. S. District, $330, which was loaned to Hon. J. R. Cockerill, who kept it until June, 1858, at which time the principal, with the interest, was collected and appropriated to the payment of of Rape and Moore.

The first school taught in the new building was under the supervision of J. L. Coryell, with Mrs. Wells and Miss Jane Brawner, now the wife of J. N. Hook, as assistants. The school began (in this house) January 18th, 1858. Mr. Coryell had taught in the ungraded schools of the village for several years, and he now held the position of Principal for three years, managing the different departments with the same care and success which have been his characteristics in every branch of labor. At that time, and until the year 1878, all teachers of the special district were examined by a special board. The first members of the board were J. W. McFerrin, J. R. Billings and A. Hollingsworth.

Mr. Coryell was succeeded as Principal of the schools, by W. W. Williams, a Presbyterian minister, who had come from Hillsborough, Ohio, to West Union, about two years before. He was an estimable man and popular teacher. Under his administration the study of the Latin language was first introduced into the unsystemized course of study. Among his list of students we find the names of the following persons who are now, those of them who are living, prominent citizens and business men: Lewis Holmes, of Alledo, Ill.; Capt. W. W. Evans, Portsmouth, Ohio; F. P. Bayless, Hon. J. W. Eylar and Henry Scott, West Union, Ohio; J. B. Young, J. P. Kilpatrick and S. B. Grooms, citizens of Adams county; Dr. T. P. Hooper, of Pike county; John Ellis, ex-Auditor of Adams county; Armstead Cockerill and John Cockerill, the well known American journalists; also, the daughters of James Hood, J. R. Cockerill, and the eldest daughter of John M. Smith. The assistants of Mr. Williams were A. C. Smith, Margaret Ellison and Sarah McColm. He was Superintendent of the schools two years only. His successor was Rev. Samuel Wallace. He held the position but three months, and was followed by R. A. Wells. The teachers in the lower grades during that year were S. B. Grooms, A. J. Man on and Angeline Hood.

Within the years 1862 and '68 Rev. George W. Taylor, Rev Wm. Coleman, Miss Elizabeth F. Thompson, and A. G. Wilson, served consecutively as Principals. Mr. Taylor is now a resident of Blais, Neb.; Rev. Coleman, a Presbyterian Minister, is a nephew of Dr. Daniel Coleman, of West Union, Ohio. He was educated at Oxford, Ohio, and Alleghany Seminary, Penn. His present place of residence is Columbus, Kansas. Miss Thompson, was born in Washington county, Penn., was educated at Alome Institute, in that State, and labored in the capacity of teacher twenty-five years. While at West Union, some of her best pupils were, Prof. W. A. Clark and sisters, Dr. Wm. Coleman, Henry Foster, and Misses Mary and Jennie Smith. She was the only lady that ever had charge of the schools, and her management gave excellent satisfaction. She was married in the year 1870, to Jacob M. Wells, still a prominent attorney of West Union. As assistants under the last named teacher, were A. J. Mannon, Ann Carl, Mrs. McFerrin, now the wife of James L. Coryell; Nannie Williams, S. Sample, Charles Gose, Hannah Mahan, Ella Whittacre, Wm. Greenly, and Miss Frank Jackman.

During the next four years, beginning with the fall of '68, the schools were under the Superintendency of W. H. Vane, a graduate of the National Normal, at Lebanon, Ohio. Especially during the first year of his administration, were the schools well conducted. He was vigorous and energetic, and his ambition caused an enviable good. But unhappily his body lost its vigor, and his educational career has been forever abandoned. The other teachers under his supervision were James McColm, Lottie Johnson, Frank Chapman. Oliver Hawk. Mrs. Oliver Hawk, J. L. Stewart Mary C. Smith, Belle Naylor, Albert W. Flora, Bridget Houghland and Ida Patton.

The Superintendents from 1872 until the present, have been in the order in which they taught. Frank Fegan, J. H. Compton, L. J. Fenton, W. A. Clark, W. H. Vane, and J. C. Compton. The discipline of the first of these, Mr. Fegan, was characterized by laxity, while that of his successor, W. H. Compton, was of the opposite nature. His demands were positive, and his will firm. These gentlemen have both left the profession of teaching. The former is a merchant in the State of Kentucky, and the latter an attorney in Marion Indiana. W. A. Clark and L. J. Fenton, were then, and are yet, gentlemen of good principle, and practical teachers of the county. The former is located at Winchester, and the latter at Manchester. The success of Mr. Fenton at that place has given him more than a local distinction.

Within the last eight years, J. W. Mason, Ellen Hood, Bridget Houghland, A. C. Smith, Mary Smith, Maggie Gregory, the wife of Wm. Anderson, the present Prosecuting Attorney of Adams county, Jennie Smith, the wife of Luther Thompson, John Eylar, a lawyer of Waverly, Ohio; Anna Hood, who has since been married to Dr. W. Bunn, Jennie Lawler, Jennie Allen, John W. McKeown, Sallie Billings, and Josie Cluxton, have served as assistant teachers. The last three persons are yet teachers in the schools, with J. C. Comptom as Superintendent.

The schools have four departments and the enrollment of pupils is one hundred and twenty-one males, one hundred and forty-one females, three colored—a very small increase in the last twenty years.

The course of study has ever been irregular and indefinite. Whatever a sufficient number of pupils demanded was taught, providing the tutor himself was versed in the subject. Algebra, Geometry, Latin, Physiology, and Philosophy, are the only higher branches usually studied. The text books used have been Ray's series of Arithmetics, McGuffey's Readers, Kirkum's Grammars, until 1869, since that time Harvey's Grammars, Mitchel's and the Electic Geographics.

During several years after the Special District was organized, the length of the school term was ten months, but it is now never longer than eight, and in some years it is reduced to six months—a fact that is no indication of the progress of the schools.

Some of the most active members of the School Board have been J. K. Billings, James L. Coryell and N. D. Branson. Mr. Coryell has held a position in that body for almost twenty years, and Mr. Branson during the past ten years. They have ever had the best interests of the school in view, and have rendered most valuable aid to the district. At one time the district was in possession of an excellent public library, furnished by the State, but like most other libraries thus owned, it was so public that it was soon the private property of every citizen.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was first organized on Eagle Creek, about three miles from West Union in the spring of 1800, under the pastoral care of Rev. John Dunlevy, who had previously preached, occasionally, by invitation. He preached at this church until October 1808, at which time he was suspended from the ministry by the Synod of Kentucky, for having departed from the principles of the church, and apostatized from the faith of the Gospel. Refusing summission to the judgment of the Synod, he still continued to preach to those who would attend his meetings, until the summer of 1805, at which time he joined the Shakers.

Mr. Dunlevy, by his preaching, assisted by Richard McNemar and others whom the Synod had cut off with him, withdrew. Those who remained true to their old faith, were left without a pastor until May 1805, when the Rev. William Williamson, having removed from Fair Forest, South Carolina, and temporarily settled in the neighborhood of Cabin Creek congregation, divided his time with the Eagle Creek church, giving it half his time, for one year. In the course of this year the congregation was again organized and James Baird, Joseph Darlington and William Marshall, were set apart as ruling elders. In the meantime the Rev. William Williamson having removed within bounds of the church, resolved to give Manchester one-third of his ministerial labors. This church deemed it best to abandon the old Eagle Creek meeting house, and resolved to hold their meetings in the future in West Union. From this time it took the name of West Union church. The congregation at this time was exceedingly weak, being few in numbers and much scattered. Notwithstanding which Mr. Williamson, at a low salary, continued to labor and without a meeting house, until one was built.

In 1809 measures were adopted to build a stone house for their place of worship. The following subscription paper was drawn up and sbscriptions taken, as given below.

We the subscribers promise to pay or cause to be paid unto Thomas Kirker, Joseph Nelson and Joseph Darlinton, the several sums annexed to our respective names, for the purpose of building a meeting house for the Presbyterian congregation at West Union, on lot No. 27, or at such place as the said Kirker, Nelson and Darlinton shall choose in the vicinity of said town, to be paid one-half in sixty days after the building of the house shall have been contracted for, and the balance to be paid when the contract shall have been fulfilled. Given under our hands in the month of June, 1809."

SIGNED AS FOLLOWS.

Thomas Kirker, thirty dollars in cash and $20 in property; Joseph Darlinton, $80 in cash; Rev. William Williamson, one-half my stipend at West Union; Hosea Moore, $20 in cash and $10 in trade; Joseph Nelson, $20 in cash and $10 in property; William McGarrah, $20 in cash; James Baird $30 in cattle; Joseph Horn, $15 in cash; Richard Davis, $4 in cash; Job Denning, $4 in quarrying stone; Thomas Mason, $5 in labor; John M. Wallace, $4 in linen; John Wood, $4 in making doors and window shutters; John W. Campbell, $4 in cash; Joshua Porter, $5 in cash; N. Truitt, $4 in linen; William Armstrong, $5 in cash; Henry Rape, a six dollar hat; David Robe, $4 in flour; John Stephens, $3 in property; A. Shepherd, $4 in cash; John Ellison, Sen., $4 in cash; James Clark, $1 in cash; —— Markland, $2 in cash and $2 in trade; N. Beasley, $6 in stone; Ralph McClure, $5 in cash; Nath. Collins, $2 in cash; A. Horst, $2 in trade; David McDermit, $3 in flour; David Decamps, $1 in trade; William Morrison, $2 in linen; John Kincaid, $20 in blacksmithing; James Paul, $5 in cattle; David Dryden, $6 in cash; Thomas Hayslip, $8 in cash; Samuel Dryden, $5 in nails and hinges. Nathaniel Reid, $10 in window frames and sash; Thomas Maxwell, $20, half of it cash, half of it cattle; Thomas Young, $5 in smith work; Christopher Parker, $3 in linen, and three yards more; Moses McFadden, $5 in cash: Extra $2; Robert McClanahan, $5 in linen; Robert Anderson, $8 in timber; Andrew McIntire, $15 in cash and $5 in trade; Richard Rounsavell, $4 in mason work; William McClanahan, $1 50 in linen; John Morrison, $8 in cash, and three yards of linen; David Bradford, $10 in cash; Joseph Curry, $15—new saddle. John Leedom, $2 in cash; Hamilton Dunbar, $5 in carpenter work; John Briggs, $5 in lath; John Killin, $5 in cash; Samuel Dryden, $5 in pork; John McClure, $5 in pork; Robert Hastings, $4 in wheat; Stephen Kane, $3 in wheat.

It seems they were still short of the necessary amount to complete the building, so the following subscription was circulated, to obtain additional means:

"We the subscribers promise to pay to the trustees for building the meeting house in West Union, the several sums annexed to our respective names, given under our hands this 26th day of September, 1810."

William Williamson, $10, half cash, the rest out of my stipend; William McGarrah, four bushels of wheat; Andrew McIntire, $10 in cattle; Robert Anderson, 100 weight of flour; Nathaniel Reid, ten bushels of wheat; Thomas Maxwell, $10 in trade; John Kincaid, $5 in trade; Hosea Moore, $5 in trade; Henry Pile, two bushels of wheat; David Jones $2 in cash.

The contract for the mason work was given to Thomas Metcalf, of Kentucky. He was afterwards Governor of that State. The stone and material was all to be furnished him on the ground ready to use, and he was to receive $250 for the job, one-half to be paid in cash the other half in such trade as was subscribed. The contract for payment between the trustees and Governor Metcalf, was signed and acknowledged the 26th day of May, 1810.

In a letter answering some inquiries made in regard to the trade payments, the Governor says: "I do not want whisky, but should it answer the purpose of Mr. Harper, or whoever he may employ, you will please let them have it, and as to the price, whatever may be customary I shall expect to give, or whatever may be agreed on by you and them."

Hamilton Dunbar had the contract for the carpenter work and Job Denning the contract for hauling the stone from the quarry to the ground where they were to be used, but we do not know the amount they received.

The church built by Governor Metcalf in 1810, is the present stone church, with the exception of an end or side taken out to enlarge it. Repairs made within the past year, when fully completed will make it one of the most commodious and comfortable churches in the county.

The congregation encouraged by the accession of new members from year to year, prepared a call for one-third of the labors of Mr. Williamson, he having heretofore only filled the place of a stated supply. The call was made the 28th of March, 1812, and accepted the following week.

When Mr. Dunlevy left the church, he took the book of records, which he never returned. Mr. William Marshall, the regular clerk, died, and the books and papers in his possession were all lost.

On the 19th day of August, 1808, the congregation met and elected James Scott, David Dryden and Joseph Nelson, additional elders.

October 31, 1808, the name of James Scott was dropped as elder, and the name of Thomas Kirker added in its stead. In January 1818, David Murry was added to the list of elders.

Mr. Williamson served as pastor until 1819 or 1820. Then the Rev. Dyer Burgess took charge of the congregation and was its pastor for several years.

September 4th, 1826, the congregation met and elected William Kirker, Peter Eckly and James Ellison additional elders. In June, 1830, Doctor William M. Voris was elected an elder.

Rev. Dyer Burgess continued as pastor until 1829, when he married Isabella Ellison, and moved to Cincinnati, where published a paper called "Infidelity Unmasked," in opposition to slavery and secret societies. He again removed to West Union, where he remained until the decease of his wife a few years afterwards. He then went to Lawrence county, Ohio, where he married the widow of Doctor Voris. This lady was the daughter of John Means. He then went to Constitution, about six miles from Marietta, where he died a few years since.

Rev. John P. Vandyke took the pastorate of the church after Mr. Burgess. He remained in charge from 1829 until 1852, a period of 23 years. The church building was enlarged during the time and made 50x60.

A church was organized in Eckmansville, about seven miles distant, which took a number of members from the West Union church, that very materially weakened it.

From 1853 to 1854, James Huston was pastor. The following pastors then succeeded—Nathaniel M. Urmston from 1854 to 1857. From 1858 to September 1861, Rev. W. W. Williams. From 1862 to 1863 Rev. Robert B. Herron. From 1863 to 1865, Rev. William Coleman.

From 1865 to 1871, the church was supplied at intervals by the Revs. Mr. Guthrie, Anderson, John Stewart and others.

In the latter part of 1871, Rev. John E. Carson became pastor, and continued until the spring of 1873. In the time of his pastoral charge the congregation seem to have abandoned their old meeting house and occupied other churches, as they could get the privilege of using them.

From 1873 to the present time, the congregation has been supplied at different periods by the Revs. S. P. Dillon, John McClung, A. Taylor, R. G. Lewis and others.

The church is at present without a minister. They are now repairing and enlarging the old building and will soon have one of the largest and most comfortable houses in the country.

In addition to the elders already mentioned there have been the following, who served at different times, to-wit: John Potter, Daniel John, John McClanahan, James McClung, Alexander Woodrow, Henry Bierly, R. L. Kepperling. The present elders are Doctor David Coleman, Peter McKee, and S. G. Jackson.

The following is a list of the members from its organization down to 1816:

Thomas Kirker, Sarah Kirker, Mary Marshall, Joseph Herron, James Baird, Mary Baird, Joseph Darlington, Sarah Darlington, Hosea Moore, John Kincaid, Sallie Kincaid, Andrew McIntire, Katherine McIntire, William McGarrah, Mrs. McGarrah, David Dryden, Esther Dryden, Samuel Dryden, Elizabeth Dryden, John McClure, Joseph Neilson, Nancy Neilson, Mary Briggs Mrs. McFadden, Thomas Maxwell, Mrs. Maxwell, John Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Jack, Elizabeth Denning, Mrs. Bayless, Daniel Bayless, David Murry, Elizabeth Murray, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Rogers, Elizabeth Murry, Sen., James Gilleland, Mrs. Gilleland, Nancy Murfin, Mrs. Latta, Mrs. Williams, William Kirker, Anna McClure, Nathaniel Reed, Sarah Reed, Thomas Young, Rachael Young, Thomas Hayslip, Isabella Hayslip, Mary Lee, Mary Denning, Mrs. Mannon, Stephen Kane, Mary Kane, Michael Freeman, Richard Davis, Mrs. Davis, Thomas Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Esther Gibson, Sallie Gibson, John McClanahan, Jane N. McClanahan, Tilla Baldridge, Deborah McGarrah, Mary Gibson, Nancy Cole, Joseph Finley, Ester Kirker, George Freeman, Mrs. Latta, Mary Ellison, Jane Baird, Eleanor Ewing, Mrs. Loughridge, James Finley, Mrs. Watson, James Ellison, James Moore, David Moore, Robinson Baird and Elizabeth Baird.

WEST UNION M. E. CHURCH.

This is among the earliest churches of the county. The first Methodist Episcopal church in this county, or west of the Allegheny Mountains, was organized on Scioto Brush creek, where they built a log meeting house in 1800, which went by the name of Moore's Chapel. The first circuit of which we have any account that embraced Adams county within its limits, was composed of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Ross, and perhaps Highland, Pike and Jackson counties. The first quarterly meeting of this circuit, so far as we can learn, was held Sept. 7, 1804, at the house of White Brown, on Deer creek, in —— county, by the Rev. Joseph Oglesby, Rev. John Meek and Rev. Wm. Bush, Presiding Elder.

At that time this county was almost a wilderness, the people lived in log cabins, with clapboard roofs and puncheon floors. The preachers traveled from cabin to cabin, to preach the gospel, while they lived on wild meat and corn-bread. They sometimes carried tea with them in their saddle bags, that they might have a cup made, should they feel like they needed it at any of their meals. There were no fine churches in those days with carpeted floors, pews with softly cushioned seats and pulpits with lofty vaulted ceilings above "to gather and roll back the sound of anthems," but their temples of worship were built of logs with seats made of split timber with wooden legs.

In the fall of 1807, Rev. John Collins was appointed preacher in charge of the Scioto circuit. Early in that conference year he organized a small class at the house of Peter Shults, in West Union, which was the starting point of this church. William Russell, who settled in West Union, June 19, 1807, and was a devoted friend of Methodism, was appointed the leader of this little class. Wm. Armstrong, who had moved from Maysville, Ky., May 21, 1806, was another firm friend of the cause of Methodism. Rev. John Sale was Presiding Elder at the time the class was formed.

The members of this first class were William Russell and wife, Wm. Armstrong and wife, Peter Shults and wife, Mary Rape, Mary Woodward, Mrs. Nancy Cole and Mrs. Hannah Hood.

August 15, 1819, when Leroy Swormsted was Presiding Elder of Brush creek circuit, measures were taken to procure a lot of land and build a meeting house, and the following trustees appointed: Wm. Russell, Peter Shults, John Meek, G. R. Jones and A. Hollingsworth. A beautiful site was procured of Wm. Armstrong, on lot No. 89, for $50, and a deed executed by him for the same, September 30, 1819. The next year, 1820, a good comfortable brick house, 35x44, was built.

This building lasted until 1868, when it was taken away and the present church was erected upon its site. This new house is a substantial brick building, 38x65, with 18 feet ceiling and vestibule and two class rooms in front, cupola, spire and fine toned bell.

The corner stone was laid with ceremonies by the Rev. M. P. Gaddis. There were enclosed in this stone, a tin box, containing a copy each of the Bible, M. E. Discipline, "Western Christian Advocate," "Ladies Repository," West Union "Scion," "Adams County Defender," subscription to the building fund, with the names and amount subscribed by each, names of the board of trustees, Presiding Elder, preacher in charge, and the workmen who built it. The cost of the house was $5,000.

The pastors who have had charge since the new house was built in 1868 to the present time, 1880, are T. E. Fidler. M. T. McMullen, W. M. Boyer, W. J. Quary, T. DeWitt Peak, C. J. Wells, E. P. James.

The following is a list of the Presiding Elders and Preachers in the M. E. church since its organization in the Scioto, now West Union circuit:

1804. William Burk, presiding elder; James Oglesby, John Shields, preachers.

1805. John Sales, presiding elder; Anthony Houston, Milton Ladd, Alex Cummings, Robert Dobbins, preachers.

1810. Solomon Langton, presiding elder; Daniel Faley, Stephen Lemmon, Robert Finley, Wm. Kearns, Isaac Pavey, preachers.

1812. James Quinn, presiding elder; Henry B. Bascom, Walter Griffith, Sadasa Bacon. William P. Finley, William Crawford, Wm. Cunningham, preachers.

1816. D. Young, presiding elder; Elijah Truitt, Jacob Delay, Charles Waddle, preachers.

1818. John Collings, presiding elder; J. Stamp. A. McLain, W. M. Quinn, preachers. Name of circuit changed to Brush creek. Leroy Swormsted, William Page, preachers.

1820. Samuel West, presiding elder; B. Westlake, Moses Henkle, John Meek, preachers.

1821. G. R. Jones, presiding elder; W. L. Thompson, J. C. Donahue, B. Goldsberry, H. B. Bascom, James Havens, R. O. Spencer, James Quinn, A. M. Lorain, Wm. Simmons, preachers.

1826. Russell Bigelow, presiding elder; John Hill, Abraham Fox, W. Browning, Wm. Runnells, preachers.

1828. John Collins, presiding elder; John Meek, James Lanes, J. H. Powers, James Smith, J. A. Reeder, preachers.

1831. Augustus Eddy, presiding elder; Geo. Walker, H. E. Pilcher, A. D. Beasley. H. Turner, G. C. Crum, preachers.

At the annual Ohio Conference held at Chilicothe in 1832, the name of the Brush creek circuit was changed to West Union, which name it has since retained.

1833. John Ferrel, presiding elder; James Gurley, Jacob Dixon, preachers.

1834. L. Swormsted, presiding elder; John Cunningham, Bernard A. Cassett, preachers.

1836. William B. Christie. presiding elder; A. Miller, J. G. Bruce, M. P. Gaddis. preachers.

1838. Zachariah Connell, presiding elder; J. W. Weakly Wm. Parish, Ancil Brooks, G. R. Jones, preachers.

1839. M. Marley, presiding elder; J. W. Clark, R. S. Foster F. A. Simmons, Azra Brown. B. L. Jefferson, S. W. Chase, preachers.

1843. J. M. Trimble, presiding elder; Henry Wharton, Nathan L. Ayers, John Meek, J. W. Locke, preachers.

1845. John F. Wright, presiding elder; M. G. Purkiser, W. H. Sutherland, J. M. Holmes. Phillip Nation, Barton Lowe, Ancil Brooks, W. I. Fee, John Welsh, J. W. Ross, preachers.

1851. William Simmons, presiding elder; D. Whitmer, A. U. Beall, W. J. Quarry, John F. Spence, J. R. Hall, preachers.

1855. William Young, presiding elder; A. P. Dunlap. J. Shinn, James Head, Henry Middleton. John Gregg, J. W. Blackburn, D. Calahan, C. W. Fee, preachers.

1859. M. Kaufman, presiding elder; S. Solesberry. E. Hill, D. C. Benjamin. F. Hynes. M. G. Baker. H. Middleton, preachers.

1863. M. Dustin. presiding elder; H. M. Curley, J. P. Porter. Wm. McNeilan. sr., J. M. Shults. preachers.

1867. James Kendall, presiding elder; T. E. Fidler, J. Workman, M. T. McMullen. preachers.

1869. S. Bennet, presiding elder; S. Thoroman, S. D. Clayton, W. M. Boyer, D. A. McColm, preachers.

1871. S. D. Clayton, presiding elder; W. M. Boyer, D. A. McColm. preachers.

1873. G. Moody, presiding elder; J. C. Acomb, D. A. McColm, W. J. Quarry, A. E. Higgins, T. DeWitt Peak, preachers.

1878. W. I. Fee, presiding elder; C. J. Wells, James McNeilan. E. P. James, preachers.

HISTORY OF THE WEST UNION REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. L. H. DENMAN, PASTOR

Christianity has a history. And it is a history of which God's people are justly proud; for it is so closely allied, or rather blended with the history of the human race in its progress in civilization and learning, as well as in its moral growth, that the history of the latter would be altogether imperfect and incomplete without that of the former. This fact exists because God intended religion for man, and adapted it to his spiritual and intellectual wants in all ages of the world, in all conditions of life, and for time and eternity. And it ever affords the Christian heart the greatest pleasure to trace the hand of God, not only in his general providence with mankind, but to observe the Divine interposition in behalf of his people, his protection of them and their interests amidst earth's desolations, and hence to entertain the inspiring hope of the final triumph of Christianity and the glorious victory of a personal faith in Jesus Christ.

While it is true that Christianity, taken as a grand whole, has a noble birth and a glorious history of churches, and even of individuals, that we behold the real strength and beauty of religion. With a desire to add what we can to this department of the county's history we present the following sketch of the West Union Baptist church:

In 1833 a Baptist church was organized at the house of the late Deacon William Mahaffey, some four and a half miles northwest of the town, composed of twenty members, of which Elder J. Layman was chosen pastor, serving them once a month. This church was the result of the earnest labors of Elders J. Layman, H. Johnson, D. Spohn, H. Burnett and M. Elrod, who had, either on their own responsibility or appointed by the State Convention, labored to build up the Master's cause in that vicinity. This church kept up its regular meetings until 1838, when in consequence of a large number of its members removing to different sections of the country, it was broken up, and the remaining members, few in number, united with the Soldier Run and Winchester churches. During the winter of 1839, a meeting of days was held at William Mahaffey's in which Elder Eli Frey, who was laboring as domestic missionary, D. Spohn and K. Griswold were engaged. The Lord graciously blessed their labors and several were baptized. A meeting was also held in West Union during the same winter and just prior to the organization of a church in which Elders Brownson, Burnett and Wedge took part with the minssters referred to above, and some eight or ten persons were received for baptism.

On the 21st of April, 1840, an ecclesiastidal council met in West Union for the purpose of recognizing the West Union Regular Baptist church. Elder H. Burnett was chosen Moderator and J. K. Brownson, Clerk. Other ministers present were, Elders Frey, Griswold, Spohn and Wedge. Thirty-seven members principally from the churches of Soldier Run, Winchester and Lick Fork, presented their letters and were constituted and recognized a Regular Baptist church. Elder Wedge gave the charge to the church; Elder Frey the right hand of fellowship; Elder Griswold presented the Bible, and Elder Spohn offered the closing prayer. Miss Nancy Irvin was then received for baptism. Ellison Mahaffey was chosen Clerk, and Saturday before the 4th Lord's day in May was appointed as the first monthly meeting of the church. At the following meeting of the Strait Creek Association, held with the church at Winchester, August 23, she united with that body, reporting thirty-nine members.

The church remained a member of that Association until 1872, when, owing to the unpleasant circumstances then prevailing, she made application to and became a member of the Portsmouth Association.

In the following November the church called Elder Lyman Whitney to the pastorate, who remained with them until April, 1843. The Lord graciously blessed his labors with the church, its membership having been more than doubled while he was pastor.

The church being destitute of a house of worship, used for that purpose sometimes, the court house, sometimes the old brick school house where John K. Billings, Esq., now resides, and at other times the Presbyterian church. In May, 1845, the church appointed a building committee to superintend the erection of a church house, which resulted in the completion of said building, which was dedicated by Elder William Allgood, the second pastor of the church, on Saturday before the second Lord's day, in November, 1846. The church called to the pastorate next, Elder James Gabriel, and following him, Elder J. W. Dinkleman, who closed his labors with the church in March, 1860. On the 21st of May following, occurred the terrible and disastrous tornado which spread desolation over the whole country, and left the church their meeting house a pile of ruins. This was, indeed, a dark hour to the church. With limited pecuniary resources, without a pastor and their house destroyed, the outlook was truly discouraging. But with an unwavering faith in God, and a determination made doubly strong by the successes of the past, they resolved to rebuild, and in January, 1861, the church entered their second new house of worship. During the period of her existence the church has had in all, nine pastors, whose time of labor and success in the pastorate may be seen in the following tabular statement:

Name.	When Settled.	When Dismissed.	No. Baptized.
Lyman Whitney,	Nov. 1840.	April, 1843.	13.
William Allgood,	Oct. 1843.	June, 1848.	5.
James Gabriel,	Oct. 1849.	Oct. 1855.	32.
J. W. Dinkleman,	Mar. 1856.	Mar. 1860.	29.
William Lumsden,	Aug. 1860.	April 1861.	6.
G. W. Taylor,	June 1861.	April 1867.	46.
William Haw,	Jan. 1868.	Jan. 1870.	2.
E. H. Weir,	Nov. 1870.	Aug. 1871.	3.
L. H. Denman,	Jan. 1873.	Pres. Pastor	66.
Total			202

The whole number of members received from time of organization to present date, March 20, 1880, is 338. Total membership at present time, 110. The following named brethren have been Deacons of the church in the order named: Richard Edgington and William Mahaffey, appointed April 1842. James S. Ellison and John Holmes, appointed December, 1857; Samuel Moser, chosen April, 1769; John Mosier and James P. Wilson chosen August, 1873. The last three named are the Deacons at the present time. The following brethren have been Clerks of the church in the order named: Ellison Mahaffey, John Davis, Adam McCormick, John Holmes and Daniel Biely, the present incumbent. The first Trustees of the church were Adam McCormick, Amos Duncan and William Mahaffey. Afterward Jason McDermed and J. R. Mahaffey were appointed and are the only remaining Trustees at the present time. Wm. Mahaffey was the first regularly appointed Treasurer of the church, and resigned April, 1861, at which time J. R. Mahaffey, the present incumbent, was appointed to the office.

Thus has the church sown the "good seed" and labored on for nearly forty years. Sometimes she has been, as it were, upon Mt. Nebo with a fair view of the "promised land" in the distance; at other times, low down in the valley of trial and humiliation. But though sometimes cast down, yet never without hope, never without faith in God's promises and the final success of our mission. May we, together with our sister churches of West Union and the county, ever be faithful to the trusts committed to our charge, so that when Time's great wheel shall cease to move and earth's history shall have been completed, we may each find that our name stands recorded in heaven's greatest book—"the book of life."

CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH—WEST UNION.

BY T. J. MULLEN.

The Christian Union church is located on the northeast corner of the public square, West Union. It is a beautiful, neat little frame building, fifty by thirty-one feet, sixteen feet story. The inside is well finished with clear, pine lumber, varnished very nicely. They have an excellent Esty organ for the use of the church and Sabbath school. They also have a fine bell upon the church. The erection of said church building was contracted for on the 3rd day of August, 1808, by John K. Billings, J. R. Cockeville, John Laughridge and F. J. Miller, building committee, and Arthur L. Lloyd, builders. The church was completed in February, 1809, and dedicated on the first day of March, 1809 by Rev. A. S. Biddison, a minister of said church, and then the editor and publisher of the "Christian Witness," the church paper of the Christian Union, published at Columbus, Ohio. The Rev. Biddison on his return home to his editorial duties, gave a short statement in his paper, of his visit, etc., a portion of which we hereto append.

"It is astonishing to see the zeal and determination upon the part of the membership in the erection of a house for worship. The church at this place, only numbers nine or ten of a membership, none of them wealthy but blessed with a competence for comfort, and have completed a beautiful chapel which would be considered low at $2,000. We have not seen a better finished building for a long time. Its architecture is elegant, and the work performed in the best of order. The contractor not only understood his business as a mechanic, but gave full proof of honestly by doing the work in good order and finishing in a a style better than the contract. The sisters have evinced elegant taste in dressing the pulpit and altar. Such zeal is commendable, and we trust will be liberally rewarded."

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

One of the workmen in ascending a ladder, leading from the floor to the hatchway, between the doors, accidentally touched his foot against the plaster, leaving a mark and slightly defacing the wall. The contractor observing the blemish drew his brush across it, thinking only to remove the defect, when behold, in place of the blemish appeared a dove, most beautifully traced. The brush having been in turpentine it leaves a stain of a complete dove like figure, which is observable from any part of the house. The time has been when such an event would have been thought omenous. It is certainly very remarkable that it should appear in such perfection, without any intention of the kind and could not have been made by the same hand if it had been designed. We hope the innocence of the dove may ever characterize those who worship before the alter in this pleasant chapel."

CHAPTER XXI.

Business of West Union.

G. B. GRIMES & CO.—BANKERS.

This banking institution was established in 1865. by G. B. Grimes and Smith Grimes, with a capital stock of $35,000.

In 1868, E. P. Evans was associated with them in business retaining the same name. In 1878, Mr. Evans retired, leaving the original members, who continue under the same firm name.

The institution has confined itself to a legitimate banking business. and has stood the financial pressure of the times it has passed through without a strain. Doing an honorable business, it has had an abundant success.

NEWSPAPERS—WEST UNION SCION.

The first number of this paper appeared the 17th of February, 1853, with Samuel Burwell as editor and proprietor, by whom it has since been continuously published to the present time.

THE PEOPLE'S DEFENDER.

This paper was commenced by J. W. Eylar, January 19 1866. It is still continued by the original proprietor.

ADAMS COUNTY NEW ERA.

The first number of the "New Era" was issued July 6, 1877. It was gotten up by a joint stock company of Republicans, with C. E. Irwin as editor. Mr. Irwin now owns a controlling share of the stock.

HOTELS—CRAWFORD HOUSE.

Corner of Main and Cherry streets; John Crawford, proprietor.

GAFFIN HOUSE,

On Cross street; Henry Gaffin; proprietor.

BANK HOTEL,

On corner of Main and Market streets; Samuel M. Wright and Mrs. H. L. Irwin; proprietors.

DRY GOODS STORES—WILLIAM R. RAPE.

William R. Rape is the oldest merchant in West Union. He commenced as a clerk in the store of J. P. Patterson in 1838. In 1840. he went to James Hood's store, where he remained five or or six years, then with E. S. Moore, then with David Oakes, then one year at the Brush creek Forge with James Hood, then with Prother & Moore, and Hosea Moore. In September, 1852, he entered into partnership with Peter Milier, and in 1853 has J. Lovejoy as a partner, then E. M. de Bruin. In 1856 was connected with George Moore as partner, occupying the Armstrong (now the Mullen) corner for five years, then removed to the Sparks corner now occupied by James Young, afterwards went to the corner now occupied by Miller & Bunn's drug store. From the latter place he removed to his present location, corner of Market and Mulberry streets, making some forty-two years, either as, clerk or principal in the dry goods business.

R. W. TREBER.

This establishment started by Treber & Holmes, in March, 1875, who continued the business under the firm name stated, until December, 1876, when Mr. Holmes retired, Mr. Treber continuing alone until April, 1879, when W. J. Crawford became connected with the house, in which he remained until February 1, 1880, when he withdrew as a partner in the store, but remains a salesman, Mr. Treber again becoming the sole owner. He deals in dry goods, family groceries, &c.

G. N. CRAWFORD,

Corner of Cherry and Main streets, commenced in February, 1880, a general mercantile business, dealing in dry goods, groceries, ready-made clothing, and all articles usually kept in a country store.

GROCERY STORES—T. J. MULLEN,

Commenced business, April, 1879, in connection with John Taylor, under the firm name of Mullen & Taylor, doing a general grocery business. In March, 1880, Mr. Taylor retired leaving Mr. Mullen, sole proprietor.

This is one of the old business stands in West Union. The building was erected in 1806, by William Armstrong, who immediately filled in a store. It has been continuously used as a store from that time to the present day. The same counter, that was put up in 1806, stands there to-day, almost as good as it was the day it was put in, seventy-four years ago.

S. N. BRADFORD,

Commenced business in the old Armstrong corner on, Main street, in 1869, in the month of September, with S. G. Bradford, continuing with him eight years. William McDaniel bought the interest of S. G. Bradford, and was a member of the firm for a few months, when he sold his interest to W. H. Nicholson. After remaining together something over a year, Mr. Bradford retired from the firm, and started business alone, on the opposite side of the street, where he remains, doing a general grocery business.

J. D. YOUNG,

Groceries and notions, corner of Market and Main streets.

JOHN TAYLOR,

Family Groceries, notions, &c., Main street, in the old Nicholson building.

DRUG STORES—MILLER & BUNN.

J. F. Miller commenced business in 1861, in the room now occupied by E. Zimmerman & Son, as a tin shop. In 1873, the stock was sold to J. W. Eylar. In 1874, he associated with him, J. W. Bunn, and laid in a new stock of drugs and medicines, and commened business under the firm name of Miller & Bunn. In 1879, they moved into their present commodious building, which they had just completed.

C. W. SATTERFIELD,

Bought the drug store he now occupies, corner of Cross and Main streets, in 1864, at a cost of $1,960 for the buildings, and $1,950 for the stock on hand. He has since made two or three additions to the buildings. He deals in hardware, leather, drugs, notions, school books, &c., &c.

PHYSICIANS—DAVID COLEMAN,

Graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College in February, 1849, and subsequently settled in West Union, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. During the war of the rebellion he served two years as examining surgeon in the Provost Marshal's office, of the eleventh district.

BRICE V. HOGHLAND.

The subject of this sketch graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1849, though he afterwards, in 1855, attended a course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and also attended still another course at the same institution in 1857.

He located in West Union in 1870, where he has since been engaged in the practie of his profession.

J. F. MILLER. MILLER & BUNN, J. W. BUNN.

Physicians engaged in the practice of medicine. Office in the new drug store, corner of Main and Cross streets.

DENTIST.

Dr. R. S. Silcox; office with Dr. Coleman, Main street.

BOOT & SHOE SHOPS—URIAH UPP,

Came to Locust Grove, January 17, 1869, and commenced the boot and shoe making business in all its branches, which he still continues.

S. V. EDGINGTON,

Carries on boot and shoe making, and in connection with it a barber shop, on Main street.

WILLIS ELLISON,

Has carried on the boot and shoe business some five or six years; shop on Market street, north of Mulberry street.

G. M'CLATCHY,

Boot and shoe maker, and "Daguerrean Rooms;" shop on Mulberry street, near W. R. Rape's store.

BLACKSMITHS—JAMES JOHNSON & BRO.,

Came from Russellville, Brown county, in December, 1877. They do a general blacksmithing business. Their shop is located on Main street.

OLIVER SMELTZER,

Came from Cincinnati in February, 1876. He carries on a general blacksmithing business; shop on Main street.

J. N. WORSTELL,

Carries on a general blacksmithing business; worked in West Union one year—1850—then went to Aberdeen, Brown county, and worked until September 9, 1870, when he located again in West Union, and started a shop on Mulberry street, in which he has since done business.

HENRY C. STROMANN,

Carries on a blacksmithing business, East Main street.

COOPER SHOP—WILLIAM ROBBINS,

Came from Eckmansville, March 8, 1878, and settled in West Union, and opened up a cooper shop, west side of the village, on the Maysville and Zanesville pike. He employs three hands and does all kinds of work in his line.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS—ANDREW JOHNSON,

Came here from Russellville, Brown county, O., in February 1875, and commenced the manufacture of carriages and buggies. He runs one set of hands; does repairing in all its branches. Shop on Main street.

TIN AND STOVE SHOPS—E. ZIMMERMAN & SON.

This firm came from Williamsburg, Clermont county, O., and located in West Union, June 1, 1879. They do a general business in manufacturing tinware, and deal in stoves.

SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOPS—W. C. ALLEN.

W. C. Allen, has carried on the above business since 1850. He occupied a building a few doors east of the Crawford House, until 1876, when he moved to his present location, on the corner of Mulberry and Pleasant streets.

TANNERY—SMITH & BRO.

This establishment was started by Abraham Hollingsworth; sold by him to Adam McGovney, and was bought from him by Joseph Smith, and was run by him until his decease in 1870, when it passed into the hands of his sons, Lewis and Joseph Smith, who continue under the firm name of Smith & Bro.

JEWELER AND WATCHMAKER—H. T. HIGGINS,

Commenced business in West Union, September 1, 1872. Deals in and repairs clocks, watches, and jewelry of all kinds; shop on Main street, west of the Postoffice.

BUTCHERS—F. W. DIMENT,

Has been engaged in the business most of his life time; started a shop just north of the Gaffin House in the spring of 1879, where he carries on the business at the present time.

CABINET, FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING—WILLIAM CARL,

Cobinet maker, commenced business on Mulberry street many years ago, where he still remains.

W. V. LAFFERTY,

Commenced business as an undertaker in 1855, to which he has since added a general furniture room.

WOOLEN MILLS—A. CLARK & CO.

In 1866, Arthur Clark, John C. Duffy, George McIntire, Frederiek Schuster, Dr. John Campbell and David Clark, were incorporated as a company to carry on a woolen factory, under the firm name of A. Clark & Co. After running some four or five years, they disposed of their property to E. P. Evans, James McClanahan, Smith Grimes and Wesley Satterfield, who run it until 1878, when they ceased to work it. Although this establishment is in excellent order, with perfect machinery, the financial crisis made it unprofitable, and it has not resumed business.

STEAM FLOURING MILLS.

This mill was built by James Hood in 1857; commenced business in 1858. It was made substantial and first class in every respect, supplied with all the improved machinery of the times with two pairs of wheat burrs, and one pair for corn. Mr. Hood run it until April 1, 1862, when he disposed of it tc McIntire & Schuster.

Mr. McIntire became sole proprietor. He run it until —— when he gave way under the financial pressure, and it went into the hands of an assignee.

In August, 1872, Jacob Plummer bought it at assignee's sale, and still carries on the business.

CHAPTER XXII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Samuel Burwell—Was born in West Union, Adams county, Ohio, November 20, 1822, was educated in the common schools of the village, with the exception of attending the Hillsboro Academy during the summer term of 1812. He learned the printer's trade with Robert Jackman, of West Union. He worked on the West Union Intelligencer for several years, also on the Free Press, in the same place. On the 17th day of February, 1853, he issued in West Union, the first number of a new paper called the "Scion of Temperance." It was published one year on the temperance platform, when he espoused the cause of the American Party, which had just come into existence. Upon the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, he at once adopted its principles, which he has since warmly advocated through the columns of his paper. Mr. Burwell has published the West Union Scion for over 27 years. It has now become almost a part of his existence. He is at his office early and late, busy at his work all the time. He is now one of the oldest editors in the State, and yet his paper goes on without any symptoms of relaxation or abatement of its energies. His, has been truly a laborious, "busy life." Mr. Burwell married Miss Margaret Mitchell, March 30, 1848, and has reared a family of five sons and three daughters.

Sarah Boyle.—This lady's ancestors were natives of Ireland. Her paternal grand parents, John and Sarah Boyle, were born on the banks of the river Boyne, near a place rendered memorable for the decisive battle fought there, July 1, 1690, between William III, of England, at the head of a combined force of English, Dutch, and allied detachments of almost every Protestant kingdom of Europe, and the ex-monarch, James II, with an invading French and Irish refugee army. The animosities engendered by the "battle of the Boyne" have never died out. The Protestant Irish, known as "Orangemen," still annually celebrate their victory on that occasion, throughout the United States, and are almost always mobbed by the Irish Catholics, whose anger for their defeat still remains unappeased. In 1795, John Boylè, with his wife and children, emigrated to America. He first settled at Shipbensburg, Pennsylvania, but afterwards moved to Greensburg, in the same State, where he died. He reared a family of nine children, Mary, Sarah, Nancy, Susan, Ann. Elizabeth, Alexander, Wilson and Daniel. Daniel, who was the father of the subject of our sketch, was also born on the banks of the Boyne, about 1787, and came with his parents to this country, when eight years old. He subsequently married Margaret Cox, of Pittsburgh. He learned the tinning business, working at his trade in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The conveniences of travel were not so good in those early days as they are now, and Mr. Boyle walked from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and returned, no less than seven times. After he came to West Union he thought nothing of walking from there to Pittsburgh and back, which he did many times. A year or two after his marriage, about 1819, Mr. Boyle left Pittsburgh and came to Adams county. He and a Mr. Litten, built some kind of a cheap boat, on which they loaded their goods, and with their families came down the river. They halted an hour or two at Portsmouth, looked at the town and the log "Court House," then moved on down the river to Manchester, where Mr. Boyle landed and unloaded his goods. Mr. Litten went on. From Manchester, Mr. Boyle came to West Union, where he settled and carried on the tinning business, supporting his family and saving a portion of his earnings, with which he first bought lot No. 67, of James Roseman, who was a merchant, doing business there in a small house that stood on the premises. This property became Mr. Boyle's homestead. In 1829 he rented his premises and moved to Cincinnati, and engaged in business for a year, then returned to West Union, where he followed his trade of tinner, until some two years before his death, when age and infirmity unfitted him for labor any more. In 1811, Mr. Boyle made a trading trip down the Mississippi river, went up the Arkansas, also up the Mississippi as far as St. Louis. He was along the river during the time of the earthquakes of that year, was near New Madrid at the time of the great convulsion there, saw the earth sink that swallowed up the greater portion of the town. He early identified himself with the interests of the community, in which he lived, taking a lively interest in every thing that would promote the general welfare; was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He served his fellow-citizens as Mayor of the village, Justice of the Peace, etc. Of the strictest integrity, frugal, industrious and unostentatious in his manners, he was one of God's noblest works—an honest man. He was a member of the U. B. Church, for many years previous to his death, which occurred May 29. 1874. His wife died August 26, 1876. They lie buried in the village cemetery of West Union. They were the parents of nine children—three sons and six daughters—named George, Edward, Sarah, Margaret, Mary Ann, Wilson, Amanda, Caroline, and Theodosia Jane. George, Edward and Mary are deceased, the others still survive. Sarah, the oldest daughter, occupies the beautiful homestead of her parents—a view of which appears upon the pages of this work.

Joseph W. Eylar.—Joseph Wilkins Eylar, the subject of this sketch, was born in the village of Carlisle, in Brown county, Ohio, March 11th, 1847. Before he was a year old his parents moved to Adams county, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of brief intervals. In 1860 his parents moved to the town of West Union, where, taking up as nearly all boys do, with the art of printing, he became apprenticed to the firm of Billings & Patterson, at that time conducting the *Democratic Union*. In 1862, he went to Georgetown, Ohio, where he continued his apprenticeship under John G. Doren, then publisher of the *Southern Ohio Argus*. In 1862, being unable to enlist, on the account of age and size, he went with his father, who had some connection with the army, into the service as a teamster, from which capacity he was advanced to that of a forage master. He accompanied General Burnside's expedition into East Tennessee, crossing the Cumberland mountains six times, and was finally with that officer when he was besieged at Knoxville, by Longstreet. He also accompanied General Sherman's army, being connected with the 23d army corps, to the Chattahoochie River, where he remained until Atlanta fell, when he returned to Knoxville, and from thence to his home in Ohio. Arriving at home he spent one winter at school, when he again took up his profession of printer, in the office of the *Democratic Union*, where he remained for several months, in the employ of W. G. Billings, who at that time had charge of that paper. He quitted this position and went to Fayette county, where he was employed for a time by Shoemaker, Bybee & Co., who were at that time conducting a hub and spoke factory. During his absence the *Democratic Union* failed, and on his arrival at home, in the fall of 1865, he found considerable discontent among the Democracy of Adams county, because they had no organ. After taking the matter under advisement, and having a consultation with John K. Billings, who owned the material on which the Democratic Union had been printed, a prospectus was prepared and Mr. Eylar walked over Adams county, soliciting subscribers. The success was not as flattering as he had hoped for, but being full of pluck and determination, he resolved to make the venture, and on the —— day of January, 1866, the first number of the *People's Defender* was given to the public. The success of the paper was assured with its first issue. During the first year he and his brother, Oliver A., performed all the work on the paper, eating and sleeping in the office. When the Democracy of Adams county saw the determination to succeed evinced by the youthful editor, they rallied to its support. For a while the *Defender* was owned jointly by J. W. and O. A. Eylar, but it is now the sole property of J. W. Eylar. In 1876, Mr. Eylar was elected to the Legislature, succeeding Richard Ramsay, a Republican. He served two years, and at the expiration of that time was re-elected, representing the county of Adams four years, in the 62d and 63 General Assemblies. A reference to the journals of that body shows that he accomplished more in the passage of bills than any other Representative ever elected from Adams Co.; in fact, his efforts in that direction are nearly equal to the combined representation of Adams county, from the adoption of the present constitution to the time of his election. In the 63d General Assembly he was Chairman of the committee on Public Printing, and a leading member of the committee on Railroads and Telegraphs. In the 62d General Assembliy, he was a member of the commsttee on Printing, the committee on the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and a new committee being organized during the session called the committee on Elective Franchise, he was appointed a member of that. His record as a Legislator shows that his votes were always cast in favor of economy, and on the side of every reasonable temperance proposition that came before the bodies of which he was a member. In the 62d General Assembly he was one of the Democrats who voted for the only temperance proposition coming before that body, and in the 63d General Assembly he voted for Local Option, as an expresston of principle, though regarding Local Option as impracticable. He was very popular with his fellow members, irrespective of party. He evinced considerable aptness as a Parliamentarian, and was frequently called to preside over the House during the temporary absence of the Speaker. Mr Eylar was married to Mary Ellen Oldson, on the 4th of March, 1869. He is one of the leading members of the order of Odd Fellows in Adams county, and is an enthusiastic member of some of the other secret benevolent societies.

C. E. Irwin.—C. E. Irwin, editor of the *Nen Era*, the subject of this sketch, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born at Circleville, Ohio, January 29th, 1842. He completed the High School course of study, in 1860, during the intervals of his school years learning the printing business, working on the Circleville *Herald* and Circleville *Watchman*. On July 17th, 1862, while working as a compositor on the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, he entered the army, enlisting in the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which capacity he participated in the battles of Sharpsburg, Antietam, Winchester and in many lesser encounters with the Mosby band of guerillas. On the 20th of February, 1864, in a cavalry battle, near Woodstock, Virginia, the subject of this sketch was surrounded and made prisoner. After two months incarceration in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland. During the remainder of the war was detached by order of the War Department, and served as chief clerk, to the department of paroled prisoners of war, at Annapolis. On May 29th, 1865, was honorably discharged in general orders No. 79, War Department, A. G. O. After the war, Mr. Irwin located at Cincinnati, and was with Thomas Wrighton & Co., printers and publishers, up to 1869. The winter seasons of each of these years was devoted to lecturing tours through Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky; the subject of his lectures being the sciences that pertain to man physically and mentally, in which field of effort he was very successful. On the 23d of November, 1869, Mr. Irwin was married to Miss H. L. Wright, daughter of Samuel M. Wright, of West Union, Ohio, and located at Cincinnati. In June, 1870, he purchased of S. P. Drake, of Portsmouth, Ohio, the Portsmouth *Republican*, the oldest Republican paper in that section, having been established in 1852, and continued its prosperous publication up to Aplil, 1876, when he sold out the good will to Albert McFarland, of the *Tribune*, agreeing at the same time to remain out of the business at that point, for five years. The *Republican* was subsequently consolidated with the *Tribune-Republican*, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and still continues. In May, 1876, without effort on his part, was elected City Clerk, of the city of Portsmouth for one year. The position was one requiring the services of a thorough accountant and book-keeper, and the responsibility was such that a bond of twenty-five thousand dollars is required. His work in this, the only civil office he ever held, can be attested by his bondsmen, the Hon. Benj. F. Coates, Hon. Henry A. Towne, and George Davis, of Portsmouth. In April, 1877, the subject of this sketch was called upon to take an interest in, and arrange for the establishment of a new paper in Adams county, which call he accepted. He moved with his family in June, 1877, and issued the initial number of the New Era, at West Union, Ohio, on the 6th day of July, of the same year. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin; Ettie Catharine, August 4th, 1870; McArthur Wright, January 1st, 1873; and Ralph Waldo, April 24th, 1877, all of whom are now living.

John Taylor.—The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were of English descent. The earliest known of them, was his great grandfather, who served in the Revolutionary war, from Virginia. As he received large bounties in land warrants, in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, it is presumed he was an officer of some rank. He had a family, though little is known of them. He, however, had a son named Jesse, who was the grandfather of John Taylor. This Jesse Taylor received a share of his father's bounty lands, which were located in Brown county, but he sold them at an early day. He, however, moved from Virginia and settled in Fairfield county, Ohio, where he raised his family. Here both he and his wife died. James W. Taylor, the oldest of Jesse Taylor's family, was born in Virginia, in 1803, and came with his father to Fairfield county. When grown to a young man, he left Fairfield and came to Brown county, where he married Catharine Laney. They became the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, named John, Samuel, Eliza Jane, James H. and Ellie. The oldest in this family of children, John, who is the subject of our sketch, was born in Adams county, August 22d, 1835. He worked on a farm in his earlier years, receiving such an education as the common schools afforded. In 1861, Oct. 19th, he enlisted in Co. H., Capt. B. F. Wiles, 70th Regt., O. V. I., Col. J. R. Cockerill commanding. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and fought in the battle of Shiloh, where he lost an arm, on account of which disability, he was honorably discharged, December 1, 1862. In 1863, he was elected Sheriff of Adams county, and re-elected to the same office in 1865, and performed his duties in a manner that was acceptable to the people. In March, 1868, he engaged in the mercantile business in West Union, but in 1873, was again elected Sheriff and re-elected when the term was out. At the expiration of his last term of office he engaged in farming, which he still carries on. In the meantime he formed a copartnership with T. J. Mullen in the the grocery business, but at the end of a year, retired from the firm, and is again devoting his attention to farming. He married Clarra S. Mullen, daughter of T. J. Mullen, Esq., April 6, 1875. They have been blessed with a daughter, named Anna M. Taylor, born July 24th, 1878.

Samuel M. Wright.—The ancestors of Samuel M. Wright were natives of Ireland. His great grandfather married in that country, but at an early day, he, with his family, emigrated to America, and settled in Virginia. At what period he came to this country we don't know, but it was before the Revolutionary war, for several of his sons took part in that struggle, serving in the continental army. Some of them were at the Cowpens. This great grandfather and his wife both died and their names are forgotten, and the names of but few of their children are now remembered. Five of these sons, however, came west about 1787, and settled somewhere between Paris and Lexington, Kentucky, where they lived some twelve years, then all removed to Ohio, three of them, James, William, and Alexander, settled in Highland county. Another one, Samuel, settled on Cherry Fork, Wayne township, near North Liberty, in 1799. The other brother, John, settled about a mile north of Decatur, Brown county. John married Margaret McKittrick, berore leaving Virginia. They reared a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, named Jane, William, Robert, Margaret, John, Thomas, Samuel, James and Alexander. Several of these sons served in the war of 1812. William, the second in this family of children, was born September 21, 1779. In 1805, he married Elizabeth

Thomas. They were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters. One of these sons was Samuel M. Wright, whose name stands at the head of this article. These eight children were named John T., James, Margaret, Amanda M., Mary B., Samuel M., Eliza and America Wright. John T. was born September 22, 1806, died of yellow fever at Memphis, Tennessee, September 28, 1839. He was never married. James, born January 21, 1808, married Malinda Bayne, in 1832. They moved to Tazwell county, Illinois, where they are now living. Margaret M., born January 6th, 1810, married Joshua T. Parish, in 1842. They moved to Missouri, where Mr. Parish died. The widow survives. Amanda M., born December 15th, 1811, married Dr. Greenleaf Norton, in May 1838. They immediately, removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where the Doctor practiced medicine two or three years then came back and settled in the old neighborhood. He eventually engaged in farming, in Brown county, where he died in 1869. The widow still resides on the farm. Mary B., born May 19th, 1814, married James M. Taylor, in September, 1841. They settled on Grace's Run, where Mr. Taylor died in 1854. The widow owns and occupies a farm near the U. P. Church on Cherry Fork. Eliza, born July 12, 1818, married W. W. West, November 5, 1846. They moved to Nebraska in 1874, where she died in 1876. America, born January 4th, 1824, married Robert Kerr, in May, 1841. They moved to Oswego, Kosciusko county, Indiana, where Mr. Kerr died in the fall of 1850. Mrs. Kerr married for a second husband, Nathaniel Kirkpatrick, July, 1854. They reside in Wayne township, Adams county. Samuel M. Wright, the sixth child, was born November 25th, 1815, married Catharine A. Stevenson, November 4th, 1846. They are the parents of two children, both daughters, named Sarah Elizabeth and Hannah Louisa. Sarah Elizabeth was born December 4th, 1847; married J. W. Shinn, March 10th, 1870. She died November 18th, 1872, leaving a daughter named Ann Louisa, born May 22, 1871, which died January 31st, 1872, aged eight months and nine days. Hannah Louisa was born January 15th, 1849; married C. E. Irwin, editor of the Adams county New Era, November 23d, 1869. They are the parents of three children, Etta Catharine, born August 14th, 1870, McArthur Wright, born January 1st, 1873, Ralph Waldo Emerson, born April 24th, 1877. Mr. Wright owns a good farm near West Union, as well as other valuable property. He and his daughter Mrs. H. L. Irwin, are the proprietors of the "Barrk Hotel," which they personally manage, while Mr. Irwin runs the New Era newspaper on the same premises.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

BY J. P. SMITH.

The Press of Adams county has been almost co-existent with the county. It is to the credit of the first citizens of West Union that they had barely secured proper shelter for themselves, a church or two, and school, before they had induced a courageous editor to undertake the publication of a newspaper in their midst, in a wilderness whose solitude had only been broken by the clearing not yet completed, begun ten years before.

Prior to this the occasional mails had brought stray copies of the "National Intelligencer" from Washington, the Richmond "Whig," and "Enquirer," and "Examiner," and New York Evening "Post," while there were a few regular subscribers for "Niles' Register," of Baltimore; "Liberty Hall" and Cincinnati "Gazette," Maysville "Eagle," and the "Scioto Gazette," of Chillicothe.

THE POLITICAL CENSOR.

Our first newspaper dates from the Spring of 1815, a time when the Cincinnati "Gazette" (established 1790,) the "Scioto Gazette, (1800) Marietta "Register," (1801) "Ohio Patriot," (N w Lisbon, 1804) "Western Star," (Lebanon, 1805) Steubenville "Herald," (1806) "Belmont Chronicle," (St. Clairsvide, 1813) "Butler County Democrat," (1814) and the "Telegraph," (also of Hamilton, 1814) were the only newspapers in Ohio, then a frontier State. It was called the "Political Censor," and was edited and published by James Finley. This paper was first established in Williamsburg, then the county seat of Clermont, by Thomas S. Foot and Robert T. Weed, in March, 1812. Foot & Weed sold the office to Finley in 1814, who published the paper a year at Williamsburg, then moved the material to West Union in the Spring of 1815. The publication was continued here, with the assistance of John Woodrow, late of Lynchburg, Highland county, O., then a boy in his teens, until March, 1822, when the office was moved to Ripley, and sold to John and James Carnahan, in whose hands the paper was discontinued in 1824.

The outfit of the office was scant, the old Ramage press, and the type being much worn. The "Censor" was a royal sheet of 17x22 inches, though its four columns per page were wider than usual. It contained little original matter, hardly a local. Its extracts favored the administration and internal improvements. The paper was published in the building where Mr. Uriah Upp now lives, which for a time served Finley as both office and residence.

A frequent arbitrator of difficulties between his neighbors, Finley was elected Justice of the Peace in 1816, and served until 1819. Few of his official acts are remembered, except his marrying Robert Carl and other citizens. By his efforts West Union was first incorporated, though remaining so but three years. In General Joseph Darlinton's Cost Book, No. 2, page 104, is this entry:

WEST UNION PETITION OF INCORPORATION.

Recording petition, 40½, order, 03	$ 46½
Copy of petition, 49½, copy of record, $1.03	1 48½
Search and copy of boundaries	37½
Filing	4
Total........	2 36½
December 8th, 1817, received of Jas. Finley, Esq..........	$2 00
Balance due me	36½

A confirmed bachelor of 40 or 50, he married Miss Mariah McFadden, daughter of Moses McFadden, of this place, a girl of 17 or 18 years. Mr. Finley was an honorable, easy-going, economical, very eccentric man, and great honor is due him and his immediate successors for their manly struggle to establish even a feeble press in our backwoods county. He died in Brown county not long after leaving here.

Hon. John W. Campbell, then a practitioner here, was a contributor for the "Censor," mostly of original poetry. The paper and print are still remembered as abominable.

THE VILLAGE REGISTER.

Two young men, Ralph M. Voorheese and John H. Wood next undertook publishing a newspaper in Adams county, of the above name, "making their best bow," Tuesday, June 17th, 1823. If the average country editors of that day be a standard by which to judge they were abundantly able to do this, for both were men of push and ability.

Their type was all new, having been purchased "of the new Cincinnati Type Foundry, at a cost of from 40 cents to $2 per pound, according to size." The new Strausburg Patent Press "was bought for this office at the great cost of $180." It had "both iron platten and iron bed, a great improvement on the Ramage."

With proper management, the work this press did, justified its owner's praise. For, considering the manner in which the type were inked, and the ink distributed, its excellent impression was wonderful. No revolving distributing cylinders, nor composition rollers, had then been thought of, the ink being distributed by great "balls," or sheep's pelts, stuffed with wool combings and saturated with ink, drawn rapidly and deftly over the forms.

The "Register" was published on strong, white, rag paper with bold-faced long primer and minion type, and its advertisements show that the office owned an excellent assortment of display letter. Typographically, and in other respects, this paper is the best ever published in the county up to that date. The publication days were Tuesdays, and circulation 300.

The first seventeen numbers were published "in the Sparks' building, on Market street," but the high-priced rent of $35 per year was too expensive, so the office was moved to the little old shop that then stood on the site of G. B. Grimes & Co.'s Banking House, "on Main street, opposite the Court-house," where it remained until November, 1824, then it was removed to the lower story of the Worstell property, "on Mulberry street," where it drew its expiring breath in A. D., 1831.

John Kilbourn's "Ohio Gazeteer" for 1830, page 296, says of the "Village Register:" "This paper was established in 1823, and is still continued—having however, changed owners and characters several times."

Before speaking about owners a word about names. From 1823 to 1828 the name was simply "Village Register." In 1823 it was "Village Register and Advocate," though what it especially advocated is not clear. From then until its discontinuance in February, 1831 the title was "Village Register and Anti-Masonic Investigator," with the last clause at least explicit.

JOHN H. WOOD.

Two editors for a country newspaper then were as much out of place as a sole editor for a metropolitan daily now would be so Mr. Wood returned to Cincinnati early in June 1824. He had come here from Chillicothe, but was a native of the Queen City. As a zealous Protestant Methodist, with Moses Lyon and Wm. L. Chappell, also of the Committee, Wood then published for the Conference, the "Methodist Correspondent," from 1830 to 1832. In August, 1831, he established the "Cincinnati Mirror and Ladies' Parterre," with Wm. D. Gallagher as chief editor, from which the "National Repository" is an outcome. Wood & Stratton were also well known early "Book, Job and General Printers," at south-west corner Walnut and Fifth streets. Of all the Adams county printers Mr. Wood's career was perhaps most varied. He was well educated, and a live newspaper man, with all the term implies. He died in Cincinnati.

RALPH M. VOORHEESE

Married Gov. Thos. Kirker's daughter Mary, who is now the wife of Hayden Thompson, of Ripley. Unlike Mr. Wood, the senior editor took great interest in his new home, and as early as 1824, he undertook to establish a West Union Public Library, but the ungrateful settlers were thinking more about planting the vacant town lots in "Havana yellow leaf" than books, so the movement came to naught, to no great sorrow. To appease his grief, or for other good reasons, he married about 1825, and his son and only child, Thos. Voorheese, is now a prominent steamboatman on the upper Mississippi.

A LOCAL M. E. MINISTER.

Of this place, the Rev. Allen D. Beasley, took charge of the paper, and soon formed a partnership with David Murray, jr., a young typo from Sugar Tree Ridge, Highland county, under the firm name of Beasley, Murray & Co.

Rev. Beasley, while active in all things, was a better exhorter than editor, and soon found that managing a newspaper office is no child's play. He put the paper entirely in Murray's hands, (with David's father as security for his fulfilling Beasley's contract with the administrators,) and returned to his former, more congenial calling. Murray claimed the rent was too high, refused to pay it, and thereupon Beasley secured an execution, which was put in the hands of David Miller, Sheriff of Highland county, but subsequent proceedings cannot be traced.

Mr. Beasley married Miss Elizabeth R. Cannon, May 15th, 1828, who died in 1831. He married Miss Miley Ann Truitt, March 20th, 1832, and soon moved to Indiana. About 1845, he went to Texas and for a time traded in mustangs, but the roughs, "greasers" and Indians were so uncivilized and quarrelsome that he was forced to make a sudden exit, a more rapid transition than his change of profession from clergyman to country editor and printer, to horse buyer. He died at his home in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1863, and there his wife now lives.

DAVID MURRAY, JR.,

Was a popular journeyman, if not editor. The boys in the office had some lines they used to sing with great zeal on his appearance later than usual certain mornings, which David enjoyed as much as they did. They were funnier then, than now:

"That awful day will surely come,
The appointed hour make haste;
When you must stand before old Laws,
And marry little Grace."

He fulfilled the prophecy by having the Rev. James Laws marry him to Miss Grace Dunbar, (sister of David Dunbar, Esq., of Manchester,) April 22d, 1829. They soon moved to Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., where she died ere many years.

The motto of the "Register" was Shakespear's noble declaration, *Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.* The rates of advertising for twelve lines were three insertions for one dollar—about what has been charged by all papers since for the same space and time. The subscription price was $2 per annum in advance, or $3 at the end of the year. With Mr. Murray's departure in July, 1831, after a useful existence of over eight years, the "Register" suspended.

George Gregory, James Carl and John P. Hood all learned their trade in this office, while James Wormall and L. D. Campbell were the carrier boys. An Englishman, named Benjamin Bullfinch, was also a compositor who contributed a great deal of poetry. His poems were popular and widely copied by the papers of that time; possibly some are afloat in the almanacs yet. Bullfinch was at one time a Cincinnati publisher. Mr. Hood commenced learning his trade when only 11 years old. At that time four faithful years were required to learn the mysteries of the printing business, instead of four weeks now.

In Vol. 1, pages 89-95, of the Records of the West Union Presbyterian church, is a long account of the trial and expulsion from the church of Mr. Murray for a violation of the Fourth Commandment, (in traveling in the mail stage to Maysville on the Sabbath,) and for shoving one Wm. Thoroman out of his office, "for calling him a liar, kicking said Thoroman, and for using profane language on that and other occasions." But Murray, while apologizing for his profanity and Sunday travel, declared under similar provocation he would fight again.

THE JUVENILE JOURNAL.

The greatest curiosity among West Union papers was the literary, miscellaneous and humorous "Juvenile Journal," a 5x9 inch semi-monthly, published by John Allen, in the "Village Register" office. The first number appeared Saturday, February 5th, 1825. In the absence of any reliable statistics to the contrary, this paper may be claimed as *the first juvenile periodical west of the Alleghanies.*

It was grievously burdened with the heavy motto:

"While fiery hosts in heaven's wide circle play,
And bathe in livid light the milky way,
Safe from the storm, the meteor, and the shower;
Our pleasing page shall charm the solemn hour."

Giving such conditions, wasn't the *charming* a pretty huge undertaking? The fourth page was nearly always of original poetry, written by Miss Sarah Wright, of Xenia, a relation of Mr. Voorheese. This young lady possessed no little political genius and wrote an ode entitled, "The Forty-Ninth Anniversary of American Independence," for the "Register" in 1824, that had a wonderful run in the country newspapers all over the Union. The only locals in the "Journal" were those of Cupid's Ledger in which were chronicled all the marriages of the preceding half-month. The clippings were good and the spicy juvenile ought to have had more than its hundred subscribers, (at seventy-five cents each per annum,) which couldn't support it, so it suspended at the expiration of its first year.

Mr. Allen left here in 1826, traveled over land to the Pacific coast, and on his return published an account of his journey; a readable book that is still in existence. He lived some years since in St. Louis.

JACOB T. CRAPSEY,

A Yankee, succeeded Murray, Beasley & Co., and issued the first number of the "Courier of Liberty," in February, 1831. It was contemporary with the "Farmer's Chronicle," and with that paper, and all creation, waged a vigorous warfare on the Masonic question. In 1832, it supported Wm. Wirt, the Anti-Masonic Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The people were much divided on this question, but the "Courier" did not prosper. March 27, 1832, on Crapsey's own application, Joseph Riggs, County Auditor, at the suit of Nathan Guilford, issued Crapsey the proper certificate of insolvency.

The paper was published where Jacob Pffaummer now lives, with the material of the old "Register" office. This paper was slightly larger than its predecessors. It suspended in June, 1833.

Mr. Crapsey taught the school here in the old district, No. 1, and improved the opportunity thus afforded by studying law. He was soon admitted; practiced here until about 1836, when he went to Cincinnati. There he now lives, and has since been elected Prosecutor of Hamilton county. He was a good, though severe teacher, a fair lawyer, a keen editorial writer, a poor business manager.

WEST UNION REGISTER.

George Medary came here in 1833, and established a red-hot Democratic journal called the "West Union Register." Its motto was, "All redress of political grievance is with the people; if the people be with us, who shall be against us?" Its editor seems to have occupied his time mainly in extracting all the demagogical arguments and abuse he could find "against that daring monster, Bank," and with writing long editorials on the same subject. The arguments he used for "specie—and specie only," would have been an excellent campaign document against Gov. Allen in 1875, some forty years after they were written in support of his party's honest President. The paper was published for a time in the shops adjoining Daniel Boyle's residence, then moved down in a building on R. H. Ellison's lot. Medary was a vigorous writer, an extreme partisan, a poor business man. He made an assignment of his effects to James Hood, Esq., and left here for Clermont county, March, 1835. He was a brother to Hon. Samuel Medary, who established the "Ohio Statesman," and was elected State Printer in the sessions of 1835–36.

THE FREE PRESS.

The first paper opposed to the Democracy ever published here was the Whig paper, West Union "Free Press," published and edited by Robert Jackman and James Carl. It dates from March, 1835. The "Courier," prior to it, had supported Wirt for the Presidency, who, though Anti-Masonic in belief, was in all other regards, "after the strictest sect," a Democrat. Mr. Jackman was born in Pennsylvania, but Mr. Carl was a native here; died here in 1837, and now sleeps in our cemetery. The "Press" was a live newspaper, but of the wrong politics to flourish well, so in the fall of 1835, it was sold to

HON. JAMES SMITH,

At that time county Recorder. He too was born in Pennsylvania, and was a half brother to Nathan Foster, who is still living. Mr. Smith's foreman and manager was Wm. Henry Harrison Stallyards, who now lives in Ironton, O. After serving acceptably as Recorder, Mr. Smith was nominated at the celebrated Log Cabin Convention, in Hillsboro, in 1840, as Representative for the Adams-Highland District, and elected the next October. Stallyards married Miss Ann Brown, September 16th, 1837, and upon her death, her sister, Eliza Brown, both of this county, May 28th, 1842. Eliza died of cholera in Portsmouth, O., and Stallyards has married the third time. The circulation of the paper before its suspension in 1839, had reached 300. Its motto was, "Open to all, influenced by none—we follow truth where'er it leads the way," and it was published in the second story of the Bank building.

THE WEST UNION REPUBLICAN AND POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Soon after the "Free Press" had suspended, it occurred to Preston W. Sellers, who was publishing the "Political Examiner" at Georgetown, that he could secure the legal printing of Adams county by changing the title of his paper, and after working off his regular edition each week, print an edition for West Union. This he did, and from the Spring of 1839 to July, 1841, we had the novelty of a West Union paper published 22 miles west of the corporation line. Mr. James Hood was its agent here.

ADAMS COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

November, 1844. Lewis A. Patterson, of this place, established this paper and continued its publication until his health was too poor to admit it, when he disposed of it to his brother, Jos. P. Patterson, who in turn sold it to W. R. Clarke. Mr. Clarke sold it to John M. Smith, in November, 1846, who published it for a few years as a five column paper, then enlarged it to a large seven column sheet, and successfully continued it until sometime in 1859, when he sold it to R. P. Brown. Mr. Smith was elected Recorder, Representative and Probate Judge three times, of this county.

Mr. Brown continued the publication of this paper in a very disgraceful and distasteful manner to his party, until March 23d, 1860, when he sold the office to W. H. H. Stallyards, for $13,000, if we may believe his egotistical card, in which he says he came here to heal up a breach in the Democracy; had done so, and now intended to remove the office. The "Democrat" was perhaps the most prosperous of all the Adams county papers, possessing a large advertising patronage and subscription of——. Lewis A. Patterson died in this place in 1845; Jos. P. Patterson in Butler, Pa., in 1849. Neither married in this county.

DEMOCRATIC UNION.

This organ was established and edited by T. J. Mullen and J. K. Billings, February 17, 1860, in opposition to Brown of the "Democrat." Mr. Mullen retired June 8, 1860, and was succeeded by John P. Patterson, October 25, 1861, the latter became sole owner.

Patterson was succeeded by John A. Cockerill and S. E. Pearson in January, 1863. Its platform at this period was in its own words, "Our position is that the South has rebelled, but Northern-sectionalism has provoked it, and we are against both Southern Rebellion and Northern Sectionalism.

Mr. Cockerill became sole editor February 12, 1864. He was succeeded by Wm. G. Billings, who continued it until February 3, 1865, when the paper suspended. Of the "Union's" editors, Messrs. Billings and Mullen are both still practicing law in our county; Mr. Patterson is a compositor on the Cincinnati "Commercial;" Mr. Pearson is practicing law in Atchinson, Kansas, while Mr. Cockerill, after a brilliant career as managing editor of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," and one of the staff of the Baltimore "Gazette," is at present on the St. Louis "Dispatch." Of all the Adams county editors he has achieved most distinction. Mr. Wm. G. Billings was drowned in the Ohio, in 1866.

THE SCION OF TEMPERANCE,

Samuel Burwell, editor and publisher, made its appearance Februray 17, 1853. The office was then in the bank building. It was enlarged and otherwise improved December 1, 1854. Its motto, was the high sounding phrase, "Unawed by Power and unappalled by Fear." Thos. J. McCollister was an associate editor with Mr. Burwell from March 6, 1857, to June 7th, 1859. Though the words "of Temperance" had been dropped from the title many years before, they were retained at the first column of the editorial page until May 19, 1865, when they were changed to "West Union Scion." The title of the paper was changed from simply "The Scion," to "The West Union Scion" July 23, 1869. The publication day was changed from Friday to Thursday, September 1, 1870. The "Scion" enjoys the distinction of being the oldest paper in the county or ever published in it. It has been a prosperous paper from the start and we trust its sun of prosperity may never set. Its politics has always been Republican, but there is nothing aggressive in its warfare. Circulation 900.

PEOPLE'S DEFENDER.

Friday, January 19, 1866, a live democratic organ of the above name made its appearance on our streets with J. W. Eylar as sole editor and publisher. June 14th, 1867, Mr. E. formed a partnership with his brother Oliver, under the firm name of J. W. Eylar & Bro., which existed until April 26, 1876, O. A. having in the meantime accepted a position on the staff of the "Dallis Daily Herald," and by his energy and ability has won golden opinions from the press in the "Lone Star State." Mr. J. W. Eylar has since successfully edited the "Defender," changing its form and type several times, until the present when it is more properous if not more influential than ever. The paper is a good newspaper and to that cause much of its influence and circulation may be attributed. Mr. Eylar has served four years in the Ohio Legislature.

THE ADAMS COUNTY NEW ERA.

In the spring of 1877, some sixty prominent republicans in the county, feeling that there was a demand for a more progrssive newspaper formed themselves into a company, purchased a fine outfit, and secured the services of C. E. Irwin, of the "Portsmouth Republican," to conduct it. The directors in their card say "that they did not enter the field with any desire or idea of speculation, but solely that the Republicans of the county might have a paper true to their interests and adapted to their intelligence, and in every way worthy their patronage." The initial number of this handsome thirty-two column, 26x42 paper, appeared on the 6th day of July, 1877, almost every merchant in the county inserting an advertisement therein, and some two thousand copies struck off and circulated gratuitously. That the people wanted just such a paper as the "Era" was proven by the large number of subscriptions that came to it. On its second issue the books show that 300 papers were sent to paid-up subscribers. The subscription and local advertising patronage at the present time, though both are taken at the lowest rates, is larger and better than any paper printed in Adams county. During the fall campaign of 1879, the circulation amounted to 1,400 and 1,500 copies, and now circulates, according to the books, over 960 papers weekly.

Mr. C. E. Irwin, who is now the largest stockholder in the enterprise and its editor, is a clear, forcible and fearless writer—one who earnestly endeavors to run along hand in hand with the public sentiment of an an intelligent and honest people, and who does not hesitate to force a clear path for genuine progress. Mr. Irwin is a thorough printer, a practical and prosperous newspaper man, having earned a reputation in the conduct of the Portsmouth (O.) "Republican," which he owned and edited from 1870 to 1876. A part of the conditions of the sale of the "Republican" were that he should not enter the newspaper business at Portsmouth for five years. In May, 1876, he was chosen City Clerk of the city of Portsmouth for one year, in which capacity he distinguished himself as a skillful book-keeper and a zealous and honest servant for the public. In May of 1877, he was called on to aid in the establishment of the "New Era" in Adams county, and has located permanently at West Union. Mr. Irwin married in November, 1869, Miss H. L. Wright, daughter of S. M. Wright, of West Union, O., Mr. Irwin at that time being a resident of Cincinnati, and connected with the printing house of Thos. Wrightson & Co., 167 Walnut street.

MANCHESTER NEWSPAPERS—PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENCER.

This was the first paper ever published in Manchester. After the death of Mr. Jackman, editor of the "People's Intelligencer," of West Union, Henry B. Woodrow bought the material of the establishment, removed it to Manchester, and Feb. 25, 1852, issued the first number of the "People's Intelligencer" at that place. The paper as it had previously been, while under Mr. Jackman's control, was Whig in its politics, and gave a vigorous support to Gen. Scott for the Presidency in that year. It suspended April 6, 1853. The old press on which it was printed is now used in the office of the West Union "Scion."

MANCHESTER GAZETTE.

After the "Intelligencer" suspended, it was several years before another attempt was made to establish a newspaper in Manchester. At length, on Friday, August 1, 1867, the first number of the Manchester "Gazette" made its appearance, with the name of H. C. Doddridge as editor and publisher. The "Gazette" was a 24 column paper, and ably conducted by Mr. Doddridge, until failing health compelled him to retire from it.

On June 8, 1871, it passed into the hands of J. O. Shiras, who on that day made his editorial bow to the public, and presented them a 28 column paper and conducted it until December, 1871, when Holderness & Glover purchased the establishment.

With the number for Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872, appear the names of Glover & Pierce as publishers and proprietors, without any formal farewell of the old proprietors or salutation of new editor. The announcement is simply made that John E. Pierce has bought out the interest of W. H. Holderness, in the office. April 11th, 1872, it appeared with 32 columns.

August 8th, 1872, another change was made. The name of W. H. Holderness takes the place of Pierce's and the firm is again Holderness and Glover.

September 9th, 1872, the name of W. H. Holderness appears alone as proprietor.

From March 26th, 1874, to May 14th, the Gazette appears in greatly reduced size, the last date, May 14th, containing the valedictory of the editor. The next number, May 21st, 1874, appears with its broad pages, containing 32 columns, and the pleasant smiling salutatory of a new editor in the person of Thomas P. Foster, publisher and proprietor.

July 9th, 1875, the name of W. H. Holderness again appears as sole editor, and who run the Gazette until April 14th, 1876, which number contains his valedictory and the salutatory of still another editor, W. C. Pennywitt, who continued it until March 2d, 1877, with which number he announces its discontinuance. Thus ended the existence of the Manchester Gazette.

ADAMS COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

The publication of a weekly newspaper with the above title was commenced in Manchester, April 1871, by Edwin Shivel. Its mission appears to have been the advocacy of the removal of the county seat to that place. The better to reach the ears and secure the influence of the dominant party, in favor of its object, it adopted the name of Democrat, and advocated Democratic principles.

The vote on the question of removal having shown that the majority of the people were opposed to it, the Democrat suspended soon after the election, in the fall of 1871.

MANCHESTER HERALD.

The first number of the Manchester Herald was issued May 16th, 1878, by G. M. Holoway. The material of the office was brought from Portland, Jay county, Indiana, and was owned by Holoway and Teinmonds. The Herald was a Democratic paper, and remained under the management of Mr. Holoway until February 17th, 1879, when it yielded to financial embarrassments, and was bought by John H. Flaugher, who changed its name to the

THE MANCHESTER INDEPENDENT.

This paper now, as its name indicates is non-partisan. It was published by Mr. Flaugher until November 29th, 1879, when it was sold to Messrs. Bailey and Kirker. One or two changes have since taken place in the proprietors until Ernest T. Kirker has become editor and proprietor.

With the number for May 7th, 1880, the publication of the Manchester Independent was discontinued.

OHIO RIVER BOATMAN.

On the 14th day of May, 1880, appeared the first number of the Ohio River Boatman, at Manchester. It took the place of the Indpendent. It is devoted to the river interests and steamboat men. It is a 16 column paper, E. T. Kirker, Publisher.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Adams County Bar.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Was born in Manchester, Adams county, Ohio, March 11th, 1847; received his education in the common schools, and in 1870, commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Scioto county, Ohio, April 26th, 1872, and located in Manchester, Adams county, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1879, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Adams county, which office he now fills.

Mr. Anderson's parents dying when he was young, he was left to depend upon his own resources. He is emphatically a self made man, having worked his way to the honorable position he now occupies, unaided and alone.

FRANKLIN D. BAYLESS,

Was born in Adams county, February 2d, 1839. His preliminary education was acquired at West Union. During 1858-59 he was engaged in teaching school, but in 1860-61, returned to his books and student life. In the winter of 1861-62, he resumed for a brief period, the role of educator, and also, in the course of the latter year, commenced the study of law, under the supervision of Major J. W. McFerren (of the 70th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.) In the following July he enlisted as a private in the 91st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. July 20th, 1864, at Stevenson's Depot, near Winchester, Virginia, he was severely wounded (gun-shot) in and through both thighs. He was subsequently unfitted for active service, through the effects of this casualty, until he was mustered out, in June, 1865. He had, however, in the preceding January, returned to his company, at Martinsburg, Virginia.

Upon the completion of his studies of the law with J. K. Billings, of West Union, he was admitted to the bar, April 23d, 1866, at Portsmouth, Ohio. In this year he was the Democratic nominee and candidate for the General Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Colonel Phillips. Owing to the strength of the Republican party, then in power in the county, he was defeated by twenty votes. In 1869, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Adams county, and was re-elected in 1871. In 1873, he was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and owed his defeat to the local strife connected with the removal of the county seat. Since then he has been constantly and successfully engaged in professional labors, and is widely and favorably known for his able conduct, particularly of criminal cases. He assisted in the prosecution of Frank Hardy, for the murder of J. M. Rice, his step-father. This criminal, found guilty of murder in the first degree, received from the Governor a commutation of his sentence, and was condemned to imprisonment for life. He assisted also in the prosecution of J. W. Harper, for the murder of Luther Collier, when a verdict for murder in the second degree was awarded. He assisted also in the defense of James H. Daugherty and John Warden, for the murder of Morris Edgington.

He also assisted in the defense of Samuel N. Greenlee, for the murder of William Monroe, and assisted in the prosecution of James T. Lewis, for the murder of Harrison Copas.

Mr. Bayless was married November 22d, 1869, to Helen M. Young, daughter of James F. Young, of Youngville, Ohio.

JOHN K. BILLINGS,

Attorney at law, office in Johnson's Block, Main street, West Union, Ohio. Mr. Billings was born at Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y., January 12th, 1815. Emigrated to Michigan in May, 1831, to Ashland, Ohio, in March, 1834, to Southern Ohio in May, 1837, located in Adams county, in February, 1843, in West Union Oct. 1851, was a school teacher from 1833 to 1851, admitted to the practice of the law in February 1851, elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Adams county, in 1851, 1861, 1873 and 1875. He is the oldest member of the West Union Bar, now in practice.

HENRY COLLINGS,

Was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, studied law with Col. A. F. Moore, of Portsmouth, Ohio, was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Scioto county, at its April term, 1873. He began the practice of his profession at Manchester, the same year, where he still remains, engaged in his profession.

He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1877.

HON. JAMES L. CORYELL,

Was born near West Union, Adams county, February 22d, 1830. He was the oldest child in a family of three children, whose parents were Salathiel Coryell and Nancy (Holmes) Coryell. His father, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, followed through life, principally agricultural pursuits.

In 1801, Salathiel Coryell, settled in Adams county, near West Union, where he resided until his decease, in 1838. He was a member of the old Coryell family, which in days long gone by, lived at Coryell Ferry, on the Delaware river, New Jersey. His mother, a native of Adams county, Ohio, was a daughter of James Holmes, an early pioneer, and one of the original settlers of this county. She died in June, 1874.

Until James L. Coryell was twenty years of age, his days were spent alternately in working on the farm during the summer months, and attending a country school in winter season. He then assumed the role of educator, in a school in Adams county, where, with the exception of a period of six months passed in Scioto county, he was assiduously engaged in pursuing the vocation of teacher. During these years he applied himself wisely and perseveringly to the task—to him an agreeable one—of accumulating knowledge, and by a well directed course of study and reading, greatly enlarged the boundaries of his literary attainments. For two years, he acted as school examiner of Adams county. In the fall of 1859, he was elected County Auditor, was re-elected to the same position in 1861, and held the office for four years. In 1864, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and with the duties of that office and the practice of surveying, was afterwards constantly engaged for about six years.

In 1869, he was elected Probate Judge of Adams county, was re-elected in 1872, and again in 1875. In 1879 he was chosen a Representative in the Ohio Legislature, which position he now holds.

Having in preceding years directed his attention to the study of the law, and thus qualified himself for its practice, he was admitted to the bar in 1875.

Politically, his principles connect him with the Democratic party, while his religious views are expressed in the creed of the Presbyterian church.

He was married in 1854, to Mary McGranagan, a native of Virginia, who died in 1866. He was again married in 1869, to Hannah (Briggs) McFerren.

WILLIAM C. CORYELL.

W. C. Coryell was born at West Union, Ohio, February 18th, 1859. He is the only son of Judge James L. Coryell. He attendded the public schools of West Union, until he was sixteen years old, and in the fall of 1875, he entered the Ohio University, at Athens; here he remained one year, but believing that the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, more fully met his necessities, he entered that institution in the year 1876. He remained at Delaware until the year 1879, when sickness compelled him to retire from study and return to his home. He is now reading law with F. D. Bayless, Esq., of West Union. Mr. Coryell is often engaged in his own county as a surveyor, in which work he is proficient and reliable. In his studies as well as labors, he clearly exhibits the care and promptness of his father.

JOHN C. COMPTON.

The subject of this sketch was born June 20th, 1853, five miles east of West Union, on the West Union and Portsmouth road. At this place his father, Alexander Compton, has lived since 1816. John being the youngest living of the family, remained on the farm until he was eighteen years old. He then began teaching school in the "country districts." At the age of twenty he entered the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated in the Scientific Class of 1875, and received the degree of A. B. at the same Institution in 1876. Mr. Compton now returned to Adams county, and in the summer of '77 taught an advanced grade of teachers at Jacksonville. During the two following years he was employed at a good salary as Principal of the schools at Bentonville, Ohio. In 1879 he was made Superintendent of the West Union Public Schools. While engaged in the business of teaching at the latter place he has also pursued the study of the law under the tutorship of F. D. Bayless. To the legal profession he will devote the remainder of his life.

T. C. DOWNEY,

Commenced the study of law in 1852, with Judge Meek, of Winchester.

In 1854, he removed to Joliet, Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Will county. After practicing his profession there some two years, Mr. Downey again returned to Winchester, and engaged in the practice of the law in all the courts of Adams and the adjoining counties.

He served in the war of the rebellion, as Capt. of Co. I, of the 91st Reg't. O. V. I.

In 1866, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Adams county, serving one term.

In 1880 he was elected by the Ohio Senate, Sergeant-at-Arms for that body, in the sixty-fourth General Assembly.

GEORGE C. EVANS.

Was born at West Union, Adams county, Ohio, February 20th, 1858. He first attended the village schools, then went to Salem Academy one year. Afterwards went to Marietta College until he finished the sophomore year, when he was called home on account of the sickness of his father. During two years after he left college, he devoted himself to the study of the law, under the tuition of his father, E. P. Evans.

Having read the required time, he was admitted to the practice on the 12th day April, 1877, at Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio.

He is now practicing law in West Union, junior member of the firm of Thompson and Evans.

A. F. FAULKNER—BLUE CREEK.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Northampton, Northamptonshire, England, April 27th, 1854, was educated at Kettering Grammar School, 1865-67. In January, 1868, he went to London University, where he remained until December 1869, when he obtained a diploma. In April, 1870, he commenced the study of law, with Geoffrey Hawkins; was enrolled as an attorney of England, in May, 1875, practiced in England until January, 1877, when he came to New York, where he was admitted to practice in March, 1877. From that time until June, 1878, he traveled to various parts of the United States. In August, 1878, he settled in Jefferson township, Adams county, and commenced the practice of law in all the courts.

S. NEWTON GRIFFITH.

S. Newton Griffith was regularly admitted to the bar as an attorney and counselor at law, in the State of Kentucky, November 1st, 1877, immediately after which he removed to Ohio, and located in the city of Ironton, at which place he was licensed by the District Court at its April term, 1878, as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery. He practiced law in Ironton two years and one month, when he removed to Manchester, Adams county, where he is now located, engaged in the practice of his profession.

JOHN W. HOOK.

The subject of this sketch was born in West Union, August 26th, 1854, worked on a farm in his early years, commenced teaching in 1873, when only eighteen years of age. In the spring of 1874, commenced the study of law, under the instruction of Bayless & Thompson, of West Union. At the September term of the Adams county District Court, was admitted to the bar, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

JOHN W. MASON,

Was born on the old homestead of his father, four miles east of West Union, September 28th, 1845, where he grew to years of manhood, working on the farm during the summer, and attending school in the winter, which he continued to do until 1868, when he commenced teaching. He, however, attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1870-71. He read law with T. J. Mullen, and was admitted to the bar at the city of Hamilton, Ohio, April 1st, 1873. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice, and also farming, the latter employment, with its pure air and bright sunshine seems more congenial to his tastes, and better suited to his constitution, than pouring over musty volumes and dry formal details of principles of law and the decisions of courts, or the intellectual conflicts of the noisy forum.

Mr. Mason was married April 16th, 1872, to Addie Moore, daughter of Newton Moore.

THOMAS J. MULLEN.

Was born in Clermont county, Ohio, February 24th, 1824, and worked on a farm in his earlier years. Afterwards attended the High School in Felicity, two years, and in 1846, commenced the study of law with Hon. Thomas L. Hamer and Sandus W. Johnson, of Georgetown. He was soon compelled to cease his studies on account of ill health, and went South for its improvement.

In 1848 he again commenced his law studies, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and commenced practice. In 1852, he was a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, but failed of an election. In 1853, he was elected a Justice of the Peace in Georgetown, but soon removed to West Union, where he has had an extensive practice.

He was for many years a school examiner of Adams county, was Prosecuting Attorney four years, and a member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1873.

In politics Mr. Mullen is Democratic, in religion a member of the Christian Union church.

W. T. NAYLOR,

Was born on Gift Ridge, Monroe township. He says his early life was that of the common country boy of those days--working on the farm in summer and attending the "district" school in winter. Thus, except one term at the Grammar School of Manchester, did Mr. Naylor obtain his education. Having went through his course of study, he commenced the study of the law, in the office of E. P. Evans, of West Union, and on the 5th day of September, 1855, was admitted to the bar at the September term of the court at that place, and at once commenced the practice there, which he continued until the breaking out of the rebellion. He then laid aside his books and briefs and entered the service of his country, as Captain of Co. C, 7th O. V. C.

After the expiration of his term of service, he returned to his native county, and resumed the practice of his profession at Manchester, where he still resides.

CHESTER W. C. NAYLOR,

Was born on Gift Ridge, Monroe township, Adams county, October 20th, 1849. He claims to be a lineal descendant of John Nailor, the right band man of Robin Hood, during the predatory residence of that bold Earl in the green woods of England.

Mr. Naylor, like other country boys, worked at whatever was to do about a farm, managing to obtain a liberal education. On October 22d, 1866, he commenced teaching, which he followed until March, 1869. He then commenced the study of law with E. P. Evans, of West Union, and on the 20th of October, 1870, his twenty-first birth day, was admitted to practice at the bar, by the District Court of Hamilton county, at Cincinnati. He then entered into a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Evans, which continued until the failing health of the latter compelled him to retire from business.

Mr. Naylor is not at present actively engaged in the practice of his profession, but is acting as deputy Auditor of the county, with the intention of resuming his profession of law at an early day.

He was married, June 1st, 1875, to Miss Nannie Irene Coryell, second daughter of Judge J. L. Coryell, of West Union.

MARK O'NEIL—MANCHESTER.

Mark O'Niel was born at Maysville, Kentucky, May 14th, 1856; moved from there in 1864, two miles north of Manchester, where his father now resides. In 1874, he left his home and was absent three years, during which time he was at Lockburn, Franklin county, Ohio, where he was principally educated. In the latter part of 1876, he returned to his home, near Manchester, where he has since resided.

May 26th, 1877, he commenced the study of law with William Anderson, of said village, and was admitted to the bar Sept. 26th, 1877.

G. W. PETTIT,

Was born April 5th, 1846, in the village of Dunkinsville, received his education mainly in the common schools, and as soon as old enough, commenced teaching; with a widowed mother to support, he had no small difficulties to overcome.

He devoted his spare hours to the study of law, and was, in September, 1877, admitted to the bar by the District Court at West Union, at its September term. In April, 1879, he moved to West Union and entered upon the practice, Hon. J. T. Mullen kindly giving him the privilege of his law library. Mr. P. tried his first case at the May term, 1879.

J. W. SHINN,

Was born in Jacksonville, Adams county, January 27th, 1845. He was the sixth in a family of eight children. His father died when Mr. Shinn was but six years old. He was placed in the family of Judge Henry Oursler, with whom he lived until he was twenty-four years old, in which time he had received a pretty good education, having attended the Miami University at Oxford, and the Ohio University at Athens.

Having attained his years of majority, he was, in 1868, elected county Clerk, and was re-elected to the same office in 1871. While serving in the Clerk's office, he devoted all his spare time to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Adams county, at its September term, 1874, since which time he has devoted most of his attentoin to the practice of his chosen profession.

At the April election of 1880, he was elected Mayor of West Union, which place he now occupies.

He married Sarah E., daughter of Samuel M. Wright, March 8th, 1870, who died November 18th, 1871.

He married for a second wife, Laura Swearingen, September 15th, 1874.

HENRY SCOTT.

Henry Scott was born in Greene township, Adams county, March 6th, 1838. He is the second in a family of five children, of John and Susannah Scott. He received his first education in the common schools of the country, then for awhile attended the North Liberty Academy, and afterwards, the West Union High School, under the care of Professor Williams.

He removed to Jefferson township, where at the age of twenty-one, he commenced teaching, which he followed some years. In 1863, he was elected Justice of the Peace for that township, to which office he was re-elected three terms, but before the expiration of his last term, he was elected County Treasurer, which office he held two terms. In the mean time, he devoted all his spare hours, during these years, to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Adams county, at its September term, 1878. Soon after this he entered into a copartnership with F. D. Bayless, in the practice of the law—in West Union.

March 24th 1861, he married Harriett Shively, daughter of James and Mary Shively.

D. W. THOMAS.

The subject of this sketch in 1860, commenced the study of the law with the late Col. J. R. Cockerill, of West Union. He enlisted in the army in 1861, which interrupted his studies but after his return from the war, in 1864, he resumed them, and on the 1st day of October, 1864, was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Brown county, Ohio. He located in West Union, and since then has been continually engaged in the practice of his profession.

LUTHER THOMPSON,

Was born near Dunkinsville, Adams county, Ohio, December 10th, 1868. He received his education mostly at the National Normal School, of Lebanon, graduating there in the Scientific class of 1871. Read law with F. D. Bayless, of West Union, and was, on the 24th day of April, 1873, at Portsmouth, Ohio, admitted to the bar; has ever since followed the profession of law, and is now the senior member of the firm of Thompson & Evans.

JACOB MAHAN WELLS.

Was born in Clermont county, Ohio, June 8th, 1821. He had as good opportunity of an education as the schools of this section, at that early day, afforded. These opportunities, he improved; commenced teaching in 1841, which profession he followed ten years, in the meantime diligently employing his leisure hours in the study of the law, under E. P. Evans, of West Union. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Pike county, Ohio, November, 1854, and immediately commenced the practice of the profession. Ardent and fearless in the advocacy of what he conceives to be right, he immediately obtained a large practice, which he has retained to the present time. There has not been a case of homicide in Adams county, that he has not been employed on one side or the other.

He is a firm and consistent Republican, from conscientious convictions of duty. As a husband and father he is kind and indulgent to a fault. He has been twice married. By his first marriage he had seven children. He is now in his fifty-ninth year and in the full possession of his physical and mental powers.

CHAPTER XXV.

The Mound Builders.

Far back in the dim ages of the past, this land teemed with a busy population, and Adams county was adorned with beautiful fields that were covered with luxuriant crops of golden grain, that supplied the inhabitants with an ample sustenance. Their dwellings dotted the valleys or nestled near the ravines that cut gaps into the hills, through which flowed streams of pure crystal water, that subserved the uses and ministered to the comforts of the people. Happy children with gleeful mirth, gamboled in the bright sunshine over the fields or through the groves, or perchance climbed the steeps to gather the wild flowers that so enticingly looked out from their quiet abodes. Domestic animals lazily grazed the rich pastures, or leisurely climbed the slopes to browse the herbage there. We can gladly hope that in these early days, which reached back almost to creation's morn, when the earth was new and bright, that man was not yet stained with crime, nor his hands dyed in the blood of his fellow man, but each could sit under his own fig tree, with none to molest or or make him afraid. There is reason to believe that their days were happily and pleasantly spent in the peaceful occupation of providing for their wants, and in offering sacrifices and supplications to their deities. Age on age circled away over this happy and contented people, but a change was to come at last. Dire calamities of some kind, at length overwhelmed the the land, and the people who had occupied it so long, were destroyed, but whether by pestilence, famine, or whether exterminated or driven from it, by some cruel and savage enemy, is not known. It is probable that the latter was the case, that the inhabitants after offering all the resistance in their power, were compelled to give way to the superior force of a relentless foe, and as they retired before the invaders, the fleeing exiles doubtlessly cast many longing, sorrowing looks behind upon the homes they were forced to leave, and the land they were to see no more.

The conquerors, whoever they may have been, seem not to have occupied or improved the country they had wrested from its occupants, but left it to relapse into wilderness again. Centuries have since rolled their courses over these Elysian fields, which have long ago, again been covered with dense forests, while not a trace or vestige of their habitations remain—all have disappeared before the great destroyer—Time.

This people have left no trace of their history, except what can be gathered from the remains of their works, that have survived the wreck of time; and even these memorials of departed nations are fast being obliterated by the ruthless hands of those who have finally succeeded to the heritage of the vanished races. These successors who boast of their refinement, high civilization and christianity, not satisfied with the vandal destruction of the works left by these pre-historic people, have, with sacriligious hands, invaded the quiet sanctuaries of the dead, and with the plowshare, remorselessly exhumed the remains of the silent sleeper's beneath the soil. Many of the burial grounds of the sleeping dead have been converted into fields, where acres are to-day, literally covered with fragments of human bone, that lie bleaching upon the surface, and which fertilize the soil and cause it to bring forth larger crops, to fill the coffers of the living. O, shame! where is thy blush!

Had we the space we would give a more full account.

MOUND BUILDERS' WORKS.

Although generation after generation of the Mound Builders here lived and flourished, and peradventure reached the acme of their glory, then passed through age after age of decadence and decrepitude, into the receptacle of things lost upon earth, without transmitting to us of these latter days anything that can properly be called history; and though no record of their exploits has come down to us through the intervening centuries, yet their still enduring works furnish the laborious student some indications, even though they be slight, of the peculiarities and characteristics of their builders, and afford us some data as to the probable history they made during the unknown, perchance barren, uneventful cycles of their long career as a nation or race. As the history of the Mound Builders is as yet an unwritten one, it is a matter of gratulation that so many waymarks and traces of them yet remain. By the aid of their still remaining works we are able to gather much of their manners, habits and customs, their general characteristics, their mode of life, the extent of their knowledge of the arts, their husbandry, their state of civilization, their religion and its rites.

Mounds, enclosures and other works of these pre-historic people were built for various specific purposes differing from each other somewhat according to the uses for which they were designed.

AN ANCIENT WORK.

On the farm of Samuel McClung, in the northern part of Tiffin township, Adams county, O, is a circular enclosure of about thirty acres, that is undoubtedly a work of the Mound Builders. It is almost, if not quite, an exact circle, and bears evidence of great antiquity. Mink or Town run passes nearly centrally through it from west to east. This stream is somewhat rocky or stony, and the embankments of the work, which extend at right angles with the ravine are to a considerable distance on either side of the run, filled with stone promiscuously intermingled with earth. Some of these rocks are as heavy as two men can carry, and were doubtless transported by hand from the creek to the place they occupy in the walls, until the distance became greater than the workmen liked to carry them in this manner, after which the embankment appears to have been made mainly of earth, with a few scattering stones, such as were, perhaps, gathered along the line of the works thrown up.

Those portions of the wall in which stone is freely used, are much better preserved than the parts built of earth. Although full grown forest trees now cover the former, the embankment yet remains two or three feet above the original surface of the ground, while those portions constructed of earth, are in some places scarcely traceable. These embankments were, doubtless originally, of considerable height, but the wear of time during the unnumbered centuries that have passed by since they were built, has nearly obliterated them. They bear unmistakable evidence of great antiquity.

The only gateway or entrance to this work that we discovered, was on the west side, where the creek enters the enclosure. The walls on either side of the stream, instead of terminating abruptly as they approach it, are, as it were, bent round to the outside in a circle, till they reach the embankment behind, making the ends of the walls at the gateway, terminate in a circular nub turned outward. These circles are 40 or 45 feet in diameter. The gateway is over 100 paces in width. On the outside of this work, some twenty rods east of it, are five or six small low mounds, one of which has been examined by Mr. McClung to the depth of four or five feet, but nothing was found.

Inside of the enclosure, not far from its eastern wall, is a small mound, that before the land was cleared, was some six feet high, and twenty or thirty feet in diameter at the base. This is in a field belonging to Mr. Treber, that cuts off a segment of the circle, containing about two acres. It is now nearly leveled by the plow. By digging into it Mr. McClung found charcoal and ashes, and a part of a broken pot of earthenware, but he has suffered them to be lost.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SPRIGG TOWNSHIP.

This was one of the original townships, as reorganized by the Commissioners at their December session, in 1806.

Its boundaries extend from the Southeast corner of Huntington township (now in Brown county), on the Ohio river; thence up the river to the mouth of Island Creek; thence north, so far that an east and west line will strike the line of Thomas Hill's land; thence west so far that a south line will strike the beginning. This included all of Manchester and Liberty townships.

The election was ordered to be held at the house of Seth Foster.

THE SURFACE

Of this township is diversified, consisting of hills and valleys, with the farm productions common to the southern portion of the county.

FIRST SETTLERS.

It is difficult to ascertain with certainty, when the first settlers came. It is probable that the first to settle in the township were three brothers, named George, Joseph and Isaac Edgington and William Leedom, a son-in-law of George Edgington. These parties located near where Bentonville now stands, not far from 1795. Not far from the same time, but perhaps the next year—1796, a settlement was made on what is known as "Dutch Run," by a company of Germans who came in a colony and settled some three miles southwest of the present village of Bentonville, on the run that now bears the above name. The names of these colonists were John Bryan, Peter Pence, John Pence and two lads named William and Georgn Pence, Michael Roush, Phillip Roush and and George Cook.

Samuel Starrett came and bought land in 1796. In 1804 he settled on the farm now owned by his son, John Starrett. In 1800, Daniel Henderson, Peter Conner and William Robinson, located about a mile and a half south of the Starrett farm.

Among the other early settlers, were John McColm, in the southeast part of the township. Van S. Brady, Joseph Beam and Peter Conner, who came about 1804, and settled near Bradysville. Robert Simpson, who settled on the farm now owned by his grandsons, Will and John Simpson, on the Manchester pike. Samuel Swearingen came about the same time and settled adjoining Simpson.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

It is difficult to obtain any definite account of the first schools in this township—one of the first, perhaps *the* first, was known as the Buckeye School House, about two miles southeast of Bentonville. It stood on the line dividing the farms now owned by Harrison Pence and Joseph Lytle. It was also used as a place for religious meetings. An Irishman named Conn, was the first teacher.

Another early school house known as the Jennings School House, was on the farm now owned by Cyrus Ellis, and stood where his house is now situated. Schools where taught in it as early as 1804. Allen Gates was one of the first teachers.

PRESENT SCHOOLS.

This township is divided into fourteen sub-districts, in which schools are taught six months in the year, as required by law. These districts have comfortable houses in each of them.

INDEPENDENT DISTRICT—BENTONVILLE.

This school has one of the best houses in the county. It was built in 1871—is a two story frame building with four rooms. The enumeration in 1879, was 155. In addition to the common branches, Algebra and United States History are taught.

MILLS.

The first mills were probably "horse mills." It is believed the first of these mills was built as early as 1800, by Michael Roush, in the "Dutch Settlement," and the first water mill was built on Island Creek, near the line between Sprigg and Monroe townships, known as the Bowman mill.

There are at present three mills in the township, McColm's steam flouring mill on Little Three Mile Creek, known as Grime's mill, and a small corn and saw mill near Bradyville.

This township contains three villages, six churches, three mills, and two post-offices.

VILLAGES.

BENTONVILLE.

Bentonville is the principal village in the township. It was laid out by Joseph Leedom, October 10th, 1839, with nineteen lots. It was named in honor of Thomas H. Benton. G. W. Leedom laid off an addition to it on June 9th, 1841, of nine lots, and on June 24th, 1842, he made a second addition of 36 lots.

A third addition was made July 30th, 1845, by Joseph Leedom, of 62 lots.

A fourth addition was made August 1st, 1845, by Amos Duncan, of 8 lots.

It contains two dry goods stores, three grocery stores, four millinery stores or shops, one drug store, one steam flouring mill, two wagon shops, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one cooper shop, one chair shop, two harness shops, one gun shop, one hotel, one M. E. Church, one Christian Church, and a population of 400.

EARLY HOUSES AND BUSINESS OF BENTONVILLE.

Some time before Joseph Leedom laid out the village, he sold to Lyman Perry one acre of land that is now within the limits of the town. On this land Mr. Perry built a frame house and fitted up a room in it and opened out a store. This was the first house built, and the first store started in the limits of the town. This building still stands, and is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Hannah McCutchen, as a residence. The carpenters who built it were Thomas Bowman and John C. Beasley.

After Mr. Perry, Jeremiah Stewart kept the store, and then R. N. Edgington was next.

The first house built after the laying out of the village, was a hewed log building, put up by —— Palmer, on the ground now occupied by F. M. Harover's store.

TAVERNS.

The first tavern in the village stood on the site now occupied by the present steam mill. It was kept by G. W. Leedom, and started about 1840.

BRADYSVILLE.

This village was laid out by Van S. Brady, January 25th, 1839, on a plat of thirty-one lots. It was called Centerville, which is still its legal name. In obtaining an order for a post-office at the place, it was found there was already an office of that name in the State. Therefore the name of Bradysville was given for the post-office, in honor of the proprietor, and for this circumstance the place is everywhere known by the name of "Bradysville."

The village contains two stores, one cooper and wagon shop, one blacksmith shop and one church, and a small mill near by for grinding corn, and being near the center of the township, the elections are held here. It contains about fifteen houses and one hundred inhabitants.

CLAYTON.

This village lies in the north-west corner of the township The neighboring country looks poor and uninviting. It contains some eight or ten houses—has two stores and one blacksmith shop, but no post-office. Their mail is brought from Bentonville by private conveyance, as apportunity offers, and left at one of the stores for distribution to the community. There was a store kept here as early as 1838 or 1839, by Vincent Cropper, and about 1840, George Bryan laid off a few lots for a village, but the plat was never recorded. Mr. Bryan being an ardent Whig, called his new town Clayton, in honor of Henry Clay, or James M. Clayton, the distinguished Senator from Delaware.

This place was somewhat notorious in its early years for the drinking and rowdyism of the community. It is said to be improving of late years in that respect, however.

EVERTONVILLE.

This place, usually known as "Nauvoo," was laid out September 10th, 1845, by John Everton, who named it after himself, "Evertonville." Eighteen lots were surveyed and sold.

An old man named Bartley, settled in this locality before any one else had ever lived here, but we learned nothing more of his history.

Mr. Everton was an early settler, and kept a small store where the village is located, long before he laid off a town. He appears to have been somewhat eccentric in his notions. He at one time concluded to move to Nauvoo, Illinois, prepared his wagon, and loaded his effects in the evening, to make an early start next morning. When morning came his mind was changed, and he unloaded his goods and remained. From this circumstance the community called his village Nauvoo, by which name it is now everywhere known.

This place is on the West Union and Aberdeen pike, two miles south of Bradysville, but has never amounted to much, and there is now neither store, post-office or shop of any kind in it.

POST-OFFICES.

This township has two post-offices, Bentonville and Bradysville.

BENTONVILLE.

This office was established about 1842, and has had the following postmasters: John S. Adamson, 1842-45; Asahel D. Keet, 1846-50; James Martin, 1851-56; E. D. Leedom, 1857-61; T. M. Downey, 1862-65; L. L. Edgington, 1866-67; W. B. Baird, 1868-71; James Bradley, 1872; J. G. Bradley, present incumbent.

BRADYSVILLE.

A post-office was established at this place about 1839, with Power Campbell as the postmaster. The second was William M. Greenlee; third, Robert Tucker; fourth James Truitt; fifth, Samuel Greenlee.

CHURCHES.

There are six churches in this township, as follows:

At Bentonville, one M. E. Church, one Christian, called "Union Church," one M. E. Church at Bradysville, one Christian Church at Nauvoo, McColm's Chapel, M. P., in the southeast part of the township, and Ravenscraft's Chapel, M. P., in the southwest part of the township, on the farm of the late David Bradford.

THE FIRST CHURCH

Organized in this township was Hopewell Chapel. It was situated about three miles west of Bentonville, on the land of James Hook, who gave them an acre of ground for house and grave yard.

The first house was built in 1812, of hewed logs. After being used twenty-five years, it was accidently burned. In 1839 a new frame house 40x45 was built about half a mile east of the first one. In 1845 this house was abandoned and finally sold, a part of the members uniting with others in the neighborhood of Clayton, formed a church there, while another portion united with the Bentonville church. The old graveyard is still used.

M'COLMS CHAPEL, M. P.

This church was organized in 1871. In 1873 they built a neat frame house, 32x46. It is situated on Cabin Creek road, in Sprigg township, three miles west of Manchester. It was named in honor of Mathew McColm, an old and esteemed citizen who donated over half an acre of land for the building lot.

RAVENSCRAFT'S CHAPEL—METHODIST PROTESTANT.

This congregation was organized about 1844 as a Methodist Episcopal church, under the preaching of the Rev. —— Perkiser. They held their meetings for some years in the Kimble school house. In 1851 they built a frame church, situated on the Manchester and Aberdeen road, in the southwest portion of the township, and called it Furgeson's Chapel. In 1870 they changed the administrative forms of the church and adopted those of the Protestant branch of that denomination.

About 1874, they replaced their old house with a neat frame building 32x40, and named it "Ravenscraft' Chapel," in honor of an esteemed minister of that name.

UNION CHURCH—CHRISTIAN.

But little can be gathered of the history of this church. It appears to have been organized about 1830, at what is known as the Buckeye school house, some two miles southwest of Bentonville. In 1832, they built a brick house where the present frame one stands. This house was used until about 1850, when it was replaced by the present frame. Alexander McLane organized the church and preached for the congregation for some years. Mathew Gardner preached here occasionally after its organization.

BENTONVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

No history of this church found.

M. E. CHURCH, EVERTONVILLE.

No history.

MURDER OF SANFORD PHILLIPS.

There was living in Bentonville, in 1866, a widow lady named Susan Purdon. With her lived a daughter, who was a young woman, and a son in his teens. This lady resided in the northwest part of the village, and on the 31st of December, she and her son went some two miles in the country, to the house of a friend, where they were gone nearly all the day, the daughter remaining at home. But about noon, she too, left the house for an hour or more, to call on a neighbor or two. On returning home she raised the alarm that a man was killed in the house. People soon gathered to the place, and found Sanford Phillips lying in the house, murdered. He had received two fatal blows with an axe about the head. One had half severed his head from his body, and a blow had been given in the forehead with the blade of the axe, extending down the face. He had seemingly been sitting in a chair when he received the fatal strokes, and had apparently been dead some time when found.

Although this murder was committed in a village in mid day and in a few rods of a school house with a school going on, no clue was ever found to the perpetrator of this crime. The young lady was arrested, but nothing was elicited to criminate her.

REMINESCENCES.

At a very early day, when Maysville was but a fort, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Mefford and Mr. Gunsaulus, or Kingslauly, as he is frequently called, were in the habit of crossing the Ohio and hunting in the wilderness back from the river. This was before any settlements were made in Sprigg township. A favorable hunting ground was in the neighborhood where R. S. Dailey and T. J. Shelton now live. Licks were found in the vicinity where the wild deer resorted in large numbers, that made these favorable spots at which to kill them. One of these licks was on the farm now owned by G. G. Games, and was known as Ellis' Lick, from Mr. Palmer's given name—Ellis. The run of which this spring is the source, is called Ellis' Run. Another lick, known as Mefford's Lick, was located on the farm of Thomas J. Shelton, and the branch of which it is the source, is known as Mefford's Run.

These hunters were the old backwoods style of men, who lived mainly by hunting, never owned any land of their own, and shifted from place to place, as convenience and circumstances made it desirable. There are doubtless many incidents in the lives of these early pioneers that would be interesting could they be gathered.

Palmer and Gunsaulus came over and settled in the vicinity of their hunting grounds. Palmer settled on the present farm of Wilson Case, while Gunsaulus built his cabin on the farm now owned by Robert S. Dailey.

ELLIS PALMER

Was a Pennsylvanian, and had a brother most cruelly tortured and murdered by the Indians there. He vowed vengeance against all Indians, whether friends or enemies. It is probable that he has been the means of sending many a red man to the happy hunting ground. It is related that on one occasion an Indian in passing through the neighborhood stayed over night with Will Gilbert, just over the Brown county line. Palmer, learning the Indian's presence in the neighborhood, watched his opportunity and when near where Clayton now stands, shot him and threw his dead body into a sink hole and covered it from sight.

Mr. Palmer lived and died in the neighborhood of his settlement, where some of his descendants yet live.

JOHN GUNSAULUS

Was a man of unusual size, and had tremendous muscular power. Tradition has it that on one occasion he crosseed the river and anchored his canoe at the mouth of Fishing-gut Creek, and a party of Indians passing that way espied his vessel. A part of them ambushed to watch the canoe, while five others went in pursuit of his trail. The pursuers overtook him, one of whom he soon shot. He then started on his retreat, loading as he went. Another soon fell and perhaps a third one also. The pursuit was then abandoned, and Gunsaulus made his way to a point opposite Brook's Bar, near Maysville, where he swam the river and escaped.

After the country became settled and game began to grow scarce, Mr. Gunsaulus went further west to find larger hunting ground in which to operate. He died in Brown county, Ohio.

MEFFORD.

We are not advised that Mefford ever settled in Adams county, nor do we know what became of him. (We are indebted to Robert S. Daily and lady for the foregoing particulars.)

A DUEL IN ADAMS COUNTY.

The only duel ever fought in Adams county—and so far as we know—in the State, was on the soil of Sprigg township. For the honor of the township, we are happy to say, the participants in the affair were not citizens of Ohio. This event occurred February 12, 1812.

Gen. Thomas Marshall, of Lewis county, Kentucky, and Charles Mitchell, of Mason county, of the same State, had some difficulty between them that they concluded could only be settled by the "Code of Honor." They also decided to compliment Ohio by having the conflict of arms on her soil. Accordingly they selected their seconds and surgeons and a few intimate friends to witness the affair. With these preparations, they crossed over the Ohio, and landed at a secluded spot on the land now owned by the heirs of Washington Ellis, near the farm of the Hon. Jesse Ellis. The distance was measured off and the parties took their places and the word given.

Marshall fell at the first fire, having received a ball in his hip, which remained in his flesh and lamed him for life. The honor of the parties being vindicated the company crossed the river and returned to their Kentucky homes happy and satisfied.

The pistol that Mitchell used on this occasion, afterwards became the property of his brother-in-law, Vachel Masterson, who himself got into a difficulty with another party, and agreed to decide the dispute by the "code." Masterson arranged for his family's support, and then instead of meeting his antagonist went up stairs and shot himself dead with the same pistol. The formidable little weapon after passing through several hands, is now the property of the little son of Stephen Lawill, of Sprigg township, on the Cabin Creek road.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

David M. Bradford—The Bradford family is of Irish origin, but we can learn little of the history of their ancestry. As far back as we can gather anything authentic, is that two brothers, David and William, who came from Pennsylvania or Virgihia and settled in Adams county. David came at a very early date and settled at the mouth of Brush Creek, on the Ohio river. He became a very prominent man in the county, serving as County Treasurer from 1801 to 1831, a period of thirty years. When the county seat was removed, he was among the first to locate in the new town of West Union, coming here in 1804, as soon as the town was laid out. He built the first hotel in the place and opened a tavern in 1806. William Bradford, the other brother, was the grandfather of David M. Bradford, the subject of this sketch. It appears that the father of William died when the son was but a child, and the little fellow was placed in a family of strangers, somewhere in Virginia, with whom he lived until he grew to the years of manhood. In 1819 he left Virginia, came to Adams county and settled in West Union where he stayed a year, then moved to Sprigg township and settled in Fox's Survey, No. 401, on the Ohio River, where he lived and died. He married Margaret Parkinson. They were: the parents of twelve children, three boys and nine girls. They all grew to years of maturity and married. They were Eveline, who married Alexander Baldridge, Clarinda married Elijah Kimble, Benjamin married Nancy Ann Burbage, David married Mary Ann Terhune, Samuel married Eliza Case, Sophia married Alexander Hutchinson, Eliza married Samuel Beam, Sallie married Thomas Batton, Jane married David Beam, Rebecca married Washington Carpenter, Polly married John McCauley, Margaret married Jacob Holmes. David Bradford, the father of David M. Bradford, was born June 1st, 1806, and married Mary Ann Terhune, April 28th, 1830. They raised a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, as follows: William, born May 17th, 1831, died July 21st, 1832. Samuel, born October 22d, 1832, died September 30th, 1862. Amanda, born Dec. 23d, 1835, married John Brookover, Feb. 19th, 1832. James, born Jan. 30th, 1838, died Jan. 29th, 1880. Benjamin, born October 18th, 1840, married Margaret Brookover, December 4th, 1870. David M., born August 17th, 1842, married Celesta Robinson, November 5th, 1868. Martha, born January 19th, 1844, married James W. Campbell, March 17th, 1864. Eveline, born January 21st, 1840, married Robert Stewart, March 12th, 1868. Ann Eliza, born June 7th, 1851, married James S. Lewis, July 29th, 1880. Three of these sons, Samuel, Benjamin and David all served in the army. Samuel and Benjamin both enlisted in the 70th O. V. I., Co. G. They were both at the battle of Shiloh. Samuel was, after that battle taken with the mumps and returned to Aberdeen, where he convalesced, started to return to his regiment and got as far as Cincinnati, where he had a relapse, was brought back home and died a few days afterwards. Benjamin continued in service longer. He served through the seige of Vicksburg and started with Sherman on his march to the sea, but some where in Georgia, was taken sick and sent to the Invalid Hospital at Evansville, Indiana. He was, however, afterwards drafted in and served in the 142d Indiana regiment until the close of the war. David M. Bradford enlisted August 54th, 1864, in the 182d Regt. O. V. I., commanded by Col. Butler. This regiment was assigned to duty in the engineer corps in which it did service most of the time. It was in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was so disastrously defeated. He served until the close of the war, was discharged at Nashville, July 7th, 1865, and mustered out at Camp Chase. As stated before, Mr. Bradford married Miss Celesta Robinson, daughter of Wade Robinson. They are the parents of seven children, five boys and two girls. Their names are John Nelson, Elmer Ellsworth, Dora Deen, David Decatur, Samuel Preston, Elsie Ellwood, and Martin Lewis. Mr. Bradford owns and occupies the old homestead. It is a splendid farm of 350 acres, embracing a portion of the best river bottom, and extending back to the hills. It is provided with good and substantial buildings of every kind, all tastefully arranged. A beautiful spot, 40x40 feet, has been selected on the farm for a family cemetery. It has been enclosed with a substantial stone wall of solid masonry. There is a marble monument fourteen feet high, in the center of the lot, on which are to be inscribed the names and ages of the deceased members of the family as they are deposited there. Five members of the family already repose in this cemetery. There are situated on the road near the eastern side of this farm, a school house and church. The church, which belongs to the Protestant Methodist denomination, is a neat frame building 40x30. The congregation was organized in 1870, and the house built in 1874. The society is in a prosperous condition and now numbers sixty members. Mr. Bradford devotes considerable attention to the raising of bees. He has the most approved style of hives. A few years ago he made what he called his "Centennial hive." He somewhere in the woods found a hollow poplar tree which he cut down and sawed out a section seven feet long, with an inside diameter of two feet. This he roofed and set on flat stone, and put into it a swarm which he allowed to work two years. He then killed the bees (which was wrong) and took their stores, which required two years hard labor to collect. This yielded two hundred pounds of marketable honey, which he sold for 25 cents a pound. Mr. Bradford is stock holder and director in the First National Bank of Manchester. He is a man of business habits and a good financier.

Robert C. Brookover—This gentleman's ancestors were of German origin. His grandfather lived in Pennsylvania until after his marriage. He first moved to Kentucky, then came to Brown county, where he lived and died. Me reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Richard, Nancy, Sallie, John, Matilda, James, Mary, George, and Andrew Jackson Brookover. John, the fourth child, was born September 13th, 1806. He married Eliza Grimes, November 17th, 1831. They were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to years of maturity, and all married but one. Six still survive. These children were, Martha Ann, born Aug. 17th, 1833, married David Pence. They moved to Kentucky, and are both dead. Samuel born May 9th, 1835, married Tannar Shelton. They live in Greenwood county, Kansas. Mary Ann, born December 23d, 1836, married John Meck Leedom. They live in Sprigg township. Nancy Ann, born Dec. 6th, 1838, is dead. William, born Dec. 9th, 1840, married Lizzie Frame. He died in the army, at Nashville, Tenn. Jane G., born January 20th, 1843, married James Lang. Mr. Lang died in the service at Nashville. She married for a second husband, Henry Pence. George W., born May 12th, 1845, married Mary Leedom. They live in Missouri. Isabel, born Jan. 27th, 1850, married Jeremiah Foster. They are living in Missouri. Robert C. Brookover, who is the subject of this sketch, was born April 3d, 1848. He married Ruth Pence, April 8th, 1869. His wife was born Oct. 28th, 1848. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Brookover owns an excellent farm, which is in a high state of cultivation, furnished with good buildings of all kinds.

The Grimes Family—The Grimes family is of Irish origin. The paternal grandfather, whose name is not remembered, came from Ireland and settled in this country previous to the Revolutionary war. He served throughout that struggle; was engaged in many of its battles; was at the battle of the Brandywine, and participated in its closing scences at the surrender of Lord Cornwallace at Yorktown, that ended the contest. After the war was over, Mr. Grimes moved to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky, where he lived until 1800, when he crossed over to the Ohio side and settled about two miles above Aberdeen. In 1804, he located 240 acres of land in Fox's and Stephenson's surveys, Sprigg township. In the spring of that year he moved to the farm and settled. He lived here until his decease, in 1828. He reared a family of six children—all sons, one of whom when a young man was killed by the Indians, on the waters of big three mile creek. One of these children, who was named William, born in 1778, became the owner of the farm. He married Nancy Ellis, after he came to Adams county. They were the parents of seven children, two boys and five girls; Sally, Eliza, Hester, Jane, Margaret, Samuel E. and William. All grew to years of maturity and married, but one. Five of the children still survive, two of them, Sally and Hester are deceased. Samuel E., the oldest of them, was born in Sprigg township, Dec. 11th, 1803. He married Sally Brookover, January 20th, 1825. She was the daughter of Asahel Brookover, and was born April 19th, 1804. They are the parents of ten children, five boys and five girls, named William H., Lewis, Eliza, Nancy, Asahel, Matilda, Mary M. and Darius C. Two of these are deceased, the others survive and are all married. The youngest, Darius C. Grimes, was born April 14th, 1848. He married Frances C. Myers, December 19th, 1873. They are the parents of two children, Musa Gladys and Bertha May. He resides on the old homestead, and takes care of his aged parents, and runs the farm. Samuel E. Grimes now owns and occupies the old home of his father and grandfather, the home on which he grew up from his infantile years, with all the memories of the past clustering around him, but how changed the scene! The wild beasts which used to prowl through the forests in countless numbers, a terror to his youthful imagination, have all disappeared, while the darkling woods with their massive trees, have given place to beautiful fields, that almost groan beneath the heavy crops that cover them. Instead of the rude cabins of his forefathers that nestled among the trees, he now sees comfortable and substantial dwellings, with beautiful adornments surrounding them, while the beautiful Ohio, with its waters flowing onward as in days of old, no more carries upon its surface the clumsey log canoe or the rudely constructed raft or flatboat, but instead, the light and neatly made skiff gaily skims over the waters, and the grand and elegant steamboat plows through the waves with ease in its majectic strength. But while these pleasant changes are presented to his view, the beautifully adorned family cemetery on this old farm, where, after "life's fitful dreams are over" these forefather's of the hamlet sleep beneath the monuments that speak their memory, admonishes him that all things earthly must pass away. While the thick forests, as they appeared to these early pioneers, in their wild, rugged grandeur, have passed away and can never be restored again as they looked then, yet the fields, the flocks, the comfortable houses that have taken their place, can be preserved as they appear to-day, and be handed down to all future generations. This Mr. Grimes has the enterprise and regard for the rights of posterity to do, as will be seen by the view of his old home which beautifies a page in our history. In this engraving the venerable proprietor and his lady, appear in the scene, as they will look, when a thousand years have passed away.

GRIMES' MILL.

Although the history of this mill runs back into the past, more than half a century, it is still a prominent and useful institution of Sprigg township. It is located on Little Three Mile creek about a mile above its confluence with the Ohio river. It was built by William Bradford, in the summer of 1826. It is the old fashioned heavy frame, of hewn timber throughout.

It was run by water power three or four years, when steam was applied. Bradford run it until 1832, when he sold to Wm. Carpenter. Carpenter sold it to Richard Grimes, who died and his heirs sold it to Daniel Reeder, who became insane and was taken to the Insane Asylum, where he has since remained, now some twenty-five or thirty years. It was next sold to E. B. Hill, for taxes; he sold it to Peter Cooper, who in 1858 sold it to Samuel E. Grimes.

In 1859. Grimes put in a new engine and other modern machinery. It finally passed into the hands of Mr. Grimes' son, Francis M. Grimes. There are three pairs of burhs in it, two for wheat and one for corn. The corn burhs are those originally put there in 1826 and are still propelled by water power. In short, this old mill is sound in every part and joint, from bottom to top, and doing good work, with the prospect of being good for fifty years more.

William Roush—This gentleman's ancesters were of Dutch descent. His grandfather, Michael Roush, together with Philip Bowman, Peter Pence and John Pence, removed from Pennsylvania at a very early day and settled about three miles west of Bentonville, in what has from that circumstance been since called "The Dutch Settlement." Grandrather Michael Roush, had a son named Parmenus, born in Adams county, who married Catharine Smith. They reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, named, William, Michael, John, Squire, Samuel, Rachael, Cassander, Mary Ann and Elizabeth. William, the oldest of these children, is the subject of our sketch. He was born April 16th, 1824; was married in 1849, to Margaret Edgington. They have reared a family of nine children, all living, to-wit: Laura Ann, Nancy Jane, Mary Catherine, Alexander, Frank, Pangburn, Aaron, Robert and Sherman. Two of the sons are married, the other four remain at home. The daughters are all married. Mr. Roush owns 255 acres of land, well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He owned the old homestead of his father, which includes a part of his grandfather's homestead. Mr. Roush in his farming operations acts on the principle, that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," therefore his farm is kept in first class condition, and with it systematic cultivation, pays well. His stock, being of good blood, well kept and cared for, always brings the highest market price and ready sales. He has made all his fine property by persevering industry.

John Starrett, of Sprigg.—We can only trace back Mr. Starrett's ancestors to his grand-father, John Starrett, who left Londonderry, Ireland, at the age of sixteen, came to America and settled in Chester county, Pa., where he engaged in farming and tanning. While living there he married a lady named Mary Webb. After his marriage he removed to Westmoreland county, in the same State, where he also carried on a farm and a tannery. Here he lived and died. He reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. One of the sons named Samuel, came to Adams county at an early day, perhaps as early as 1794 or '95. While prospecting the country, he became acquainted with and married Miss Mary Shoemaker, daughter of Peter Shoemaker, who then lived on Ohio Brush creek, some two miles below the Fristoe bridge, near Jacksonville, on the farm that now belongs to Robert Sproull. After his marriage Mr. Starrett returned to Pennsylvania, with his wife, who soon after died with small-pox. About 1796, he came back to Adams county and bought the land in Sprigg township on which he afterwards settled, and where he lived and died. After making his purchase he returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth Coppel. After his second marriage Mr. Starrett left Pennsylvania, and came to his land in 1804 and settled. With him came his father-in-law, Daniel Coppel, who settled near Fairview, in Liberty township. Mr. Coppel was a revolutionrry soldier, who had fought under Washington and Wayne, and had seen much service in that struggle. Samuel Starrett, by his second marriage reared a family of fourteen children, John, Margaret, Catherine, Samuel, Moses, James, Betsey, Mary, William, Elijah, Sallie, Nancy, Daniel and Jacob, all of whom grew to years of maturity, except James, who was killed at the age of fifteen, by falling from a tree. Of this family seven still survive. Those living are William and Catharine (now Mrs. Wallace, a widow) who lives in Pike county, O. Daniel lives in Iowa, Jacob lives in Meigs and Elijah in Monroe township. Sallie (now Mrs. Edgington, a widow) is living in Kansas. John, the oldest of these children, and who is the subject of this sketch, now owns and occupies a portion of his father's old homestead in Sprigg township. He was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 18, 1802, and was brought by his parents to Ohio when they removed in 1804. He grew to years of manhood on the old homestead, where he has lived all his life. He married Emily Hudson, Sept. 27, 1825. They reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, Angeline, Elizabeth, Martha, Samuel, Sarah, Mary, John and Elijah. Angeline, born Aug. 15, 1826, married Albert Pence; she is deceased. Elizabeth, born Oct. 29, 1827; is deceased. Martha, born April 19, 1829; lives at home with her father, never marrying. Samuel, born May 6, 1831; married Sarah P. Truitt, lives in Merrick county, Nebraska—engaged in farming. Sarah, born March 12, 1833; deceased. Mary, born Jan. 3, 1835, married Samuel B. Truitt; lives in Sprigg township. John was born Nov. 9, 1836. He enlisted in Co. F., 7th O. V. C.; was taken prisoner at Duck River, and kept in the South some time, then was paroled and started home on the ill-fated steamer Sultana, which blew up below Memphis, Tenn., by which several hundred men lost their lives. John Starrett was among the lost. The youngest son was born April 19, 1839, and married Sophronia C. Miller, of Ottawa, Ill. He lives in Grand Ridge, La Salle county, of that State. He also, was in the army during the rebellion. He enlisted in the 15th Illinois Cavalry, served over three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Mr. Starrett, in his earlier years, while game was plenty, was fond of hunting. Many a deer he has killed, besides turkeys and other smaller game. He still retains his old gun and powder horn, but as the game he used to hunt is all gone, they are not used any more, though he occasionally delights to put on his pouch and shoulder his gun, as he used to do, to remind him of his early sports in hunting. He is seen in the engraving of his home, which adorns our pages, with his old equipments on, as he used to appear in them in his hunting expeditions. Mr. Starrett, now in his 78th year, is as active and sprightly as most men of 50 or 55, and is able to do as good a day's work in the field as most of them. This, however, he has no need to do, as he owns a good farm and has an abundance of this world' goods to keep him comfortable the remainder of his days, with a portion to leave behind at his departure.

William Harrison Simpson.—The grand-father of William Harrison Simpson was Robert Simpson, a native of New Hampshire. He served in the revolutionary war, and received a yearly pension in his latter years. At an early day he came to Washington, Ky., and engaged in the mercantile trade; was the first merchant to engage in business in the place. He afterwards married Mrs. Mary Daily, then bought 1,000 acres of land in Brooks' Survey, No. 1,688, Sprigg township, to which he removed in 1797 or '98, where he lived and died. He, his wife and a son are buried on this old homestead. Robert Simpson reared a family of nine children, Martha, who became Mrs. Moore; Sarah, (Mrs. Chambers); Isabel, (Mrs. Crusan); Ann, (Mrs. Burbage); Lydia, (Mrs. Chambers); Elizabeth, (Mrs. Cunningham); Jane, (Mrs. Fowler); Ruth, (Mrs. Smith); two sons, Robert and Thomas. Robert died at the age of fourteen. Thomas was born on the old homestead, Feb. 1, 1810; married Miss Mary Degman, April 15, 1832, and settled on the old farm, which he afterwards bought. Here he continued to live to the time of his decease. He reared a family of twelve children, two sons and ten daughters, all of whom grew to years of maturity, and all married but two daughters, though four of them are now deceased. These children were Lavina, (now Mrs. Baldwin); Eliza Ann, who is now dead, never married; Minerva R., (Mrs. Robert S. Daily); William Harrison, who married Diana Moore; Maria Louisa, who married Rev. J. P. Bloomhuff; John Durbin, married Helen Snedriker; Nancy Ellis, died single; Susan Helen, married William Games, of Brown county, O.; Martha Armine, married Isaiah Little, she is now dead; Lucy Adaline, married Robert McChesney, but is now dead; Cynthia McKee, married Isaiah Little; Emily Eleanora, married George W. Harding. Of these children, William Harrison, who is the subject of this sketch, was born Feb. 13. 1838, and married Diana Moore. March 2, 1865. They are the parents of seven children, Mary C., Sallie M., Idella A., Thomas H., William Loyd, Emily L., Fannie F. Mrs. Simpson was the third daughter of Shary Moore, who came from Maysvlick, Ky., to West Union, and after living there some time, removed to Huntington township, Brown county, O., where Mrs. Simpson was born. Mr. Moore died in Cincinnati, February 28, 1880. Mr. Simpson now owns 200 acres of the original 1,000 acres bought by Robert Simpson, which was the old homestead of his grand-father, and also of his father, where he himself was born, and has always lived. It is a good farm, and has one of the best groves of sugar trees on it to be found in the county, from which he manufactures large quantities of maple sugar and molasses. Mr. Simpson and his wife have both long been members of the Protestant Methodist church, and are respected by all who know them.

Thomas J. Shelton.—The ancestors of Thomas J. Shelton were Irish. The maternal great grand-father, William Cochran, with two brothers, came over to America with the British Army during the revolutionary war, soon became attached to the country and its people; remained and became citizens. William Cochran married in Pennsylvania and settled, where he remained until 1797 or '98, then moved to Washington, Ky., where he stayed through the winter, during which time he came over to Sprigg township, and built a three-faced cabin on the farm now owned by Robert S. Daily. This house stood about forty rods south of Mr. Daily's barn. In the spring he moved into his little cabin in the wilderness. Mr. Cochran was fond of hunting, and the lonely wilderness was his paradise. He lived the usual backwoodsman's life, and finally died at the house of his son in Brown county, O. What became of his brothers who came over with him we don't know. Mr. Cochran reared a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. His second son, John C. Cochran, became a prominent man in his day; he served in the war of 1812, and was everywhere known as Gen. Cochran; he twice represented Brown county in the State Legislature, once beating the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer for that position. He married Miss Tamar Howard, by which marriage he reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, Joseph, John, Elizabeth, William, Tamar, James, Jefferson, Sarah, Malinda rnd Lydia. They all grew to years of maturity and married, all of whom, except one, still survive. The oldest daughter, Elizabeth, married William Selton. They are the parents of ten children, Tamar, Thomas J., Jeptha, Sarah, Margaret, Joseph, Ann, Chase, Lillie and Hattie Shelton. The second of these children, Thomas J. Shelton, is the subject of our sketch. He was born in 1840, and married Miss Susan Dragoo, Feb. 22, 1865. They are the parents of nine children, Samuel, William, Cora, Grace, Earnest, Thomas, Hanson, Richard and Amanda. They are all unmarried. Thomas Shelton, the paternal grand-father of Thomas J. Shelton, was a native of Virginia. He removed from there to Kentucky, where he remained a few years, then came to Brown county, O., and settled at an early day. Here he lived and died. Thomas J. Shelton owns a beautifully located farm of 212 acres of land, in Surveys 1,688 and 1,690, with nice surroundings. He is a prominent, active citizen, well and favorably known throughout the county.

The Truitt Family.—About the year 1760, three brothers of the name of Truitt, emigrated from England to America. One of them settled in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware and the other, the youngest of the three, whose name was Benjamin, went to the eastern shore of Maryland, where married Margaret Kellum, and settled on a farm near Snow Hill, the county seat of Worcester county. They were the parents of four sons, Benjamin, Samuel, John K. and William. The latter, who was the progenitor of the Truitt family of Adams county, was born in 1778. He married Elizabeth Gootee, of Accomack county, Virginia. They, with five other families, left their native State on the 20th of March, 1817, to seek new homes in the West, and arrived at Manchester, Adams county, O., on the 24th of April. Mr. Truitt settled near Clayton, where he lived until his decease in 1846. He reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, James, Henry P., Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth. James, the eldest son, was born Dec. 24, 1806, and married Elizabeth Campbell on the 19th of January, 1830. They live near Bradysville, and celebrated their golden wedding on the 19th of January, 1880. There were born unto James and Elizabeth Truitt nine children, two sons and seven daughters. The two sons and three daughters are dead. Margaret married James W. Taylor. She is dow deceased. Mary never married and is now deceased. Elizabeth married John P. Leonard. They live near Wrightsville. Henry P., the second son, was born Nov. 16, 1809. He married Carlena, daughter of Abraham Bloombuff, Jan. 24, 1832. She was a sister of the Rev. J. P. Bloomhuff, and was born Oct. 26, 1808. Mr. Truitt died Oct. 18, 1847, and is buried in Ebenezer cemetery, Brown county, O. Mrs. Truitt died Nov. 9, 1878, and is buried in the Odd Fellow's Cemetery, New Haven, Allen county, Ind. Henry P. and Carlena Truitt were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, Eliza Jane, Sarah P., John W., Samuel B., James H., Thomas S., Maria B. Eliza Jane married George W. Taylor and lives at Clark's Hill, Tippecanoe county, Ind. Sarah P. married Samuel Starrett. They removed to Allen county, Ind., where she died Feb. 7, 1878. John W. is single, and now lives in Allen county, Ind. James H. never married; died June 6, 1866, aged 25 years. Thomas S.

married Amanda Rarey. He lives in Allen county, Ind.; engaged in farming. Mariah B. married Harvey Stoneman. They live in Kansas. Samuel B. Truitt, the fourth child in the family of Henry P. and Carlena Truitt, was born in Sprigg township, Adams county, Feb. 21, 1839. He grew up and worked on a farm, receiving such an education as the country schools generally gave at that day. He married Miss Mary Starrett, daughter of John Starrett, Dec. 16, 1859, Rev. J. P. Bloomhuff being the officiating minister. On the 8th day of September, 1862, he enlisted in the 7th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Isaiah Garrard, Co. F., Captain J. R. Copeland. His regiment performed meritorious service throughout the war. Major General Upton in General Order No. 21, issued at Edgefield, Tenn., highly compliments this regiment for its bravery and eminent services in the last campaigns of the war, reciting the achievements of the division of which the 7th O. V. C. was a part, by saying: "In thirty days you have traveled six hundred miles, crossing six rivers, met and defeated the enemy at Montevallo, Ala., capturing 100 prisoners, routed Forrest, Buford and Rhoddy in their chosen position at Ebenezer church, capturing two guns and 300 prisoners, carried the works in your front at Selma, capturing thirteen guns, 1,100 prisoners, five battle flags, and finally crowned your success by a night assault upon the enemy's entrenchments at Columbus, Ga., where you captured 1,500 prisoners, 24 guns, eight battle flags and vast munitions of war. April 21, you arrived at Macon, Ga., having captured on your march 3,000 prisoners, 39 pieces of artillery and thirteen battle flags. Whether mounted with the sabre or dismounted with the carbine, the brave men of the 3d, 4th, 5th Iowa, 1st and 7th Ohio and 10th Missouri Cavalry, triumphed in every conflict. With regiments led by brave Colonels, and brigades commanded with consummate skill and daring, the division in thirty days won a reputation unsurpassed in the service. Though many of you have not received the reward to which your gallantry has entitled you, you have nevertheless received the commendation of your superior officers and won the admiration and gratitude of your countrymen. You will return to your homes with the proud consciousness of having defended the flag of your country with honor in the hour of the greatest national peril while, through your instrumentality, liberty and civilization will have advanced, the greatest stride recorded in history." After his return from the army Mr. Truitt bought a farm of 158 acres which he has improved, put in a high state of cultivation, and adorned with beautiful buildings, as may be seen by the view given in our pages. Mr. Truitt devotes considerable attention to raising good stock. His cattle brought from Kentucky are among the best in the country. Mr. Truitt and his wife are both members of the M. E. church. They have a beautiful home, and are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods to keep them comfortable the remainder of their days.

GEORGE S. WILSON—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARM.

The ancestors of George S. Wilson, first lived in the valley of Virginia, but finally moved to Pleasant county, W. Va., where his father, Charles Wilson, was born Dec. 25, 1822, and where he grew up to manhood. He here married Matilda Haynes. In 1866, he moved to Mason county, Ky., and settled on the banks of the Ohio. He reared a family of 8 children, 3 boys and 5 girls. George S. Wilson, who is the subject of this sketch, was one of these sons. He was born in 1850, and in 1877 married Miss Ella Parr. In the fall of 1879, he bought the farm on which he now resides. It is situated in Sprigg township, and known as the McCall farm, widely celebrated as a vegetable and fruit growing place, a business that has lost nothing under Mr. Wilson's management. On this farm are grown all the most useful varieties of fruits adapted to this latitude. the trees in the orchard having just reached good bearing age, are in healthy condition. Mr. Wilson devotes special attention to the cultivation of the sweet potato, and the raising of plants for setting, for which purpose he has the best hotbed in the country. It is a platform 18x60 feet, constructed of stone, in solid masonry work, arranged for flues beneath to supply warmth, with a thermometer to regulate the heat. By this arrangement, Mr. Wilson says plants can be grown large enough for planting in three weeks. This one bed alone will produce 200,000 plants in a single season. In connection with his business, Mr. W. has a well constructed house for preserving his sweet potatoes, and tender plants through the winter. This building is 18x36, with a capacity to hold 1,000 bushels of potatoes. It is made of double walls, and the space between filled with charcoal. By this means he can keep sweet potatoes all the year. He can, therefore, fill orders at all seasons. This is a very pretty farm, with neat buildings, as can be seen by the engraving in this work.

John Y. Francis.—The subject of this sketch is of Irish descent. His grand-father Francis, was born in the county of Cork, grew to years of manhood, married there, and raised a family of children. His wife died, and about a year afterwards he emigrated to America, bringing with him six children, the oldest of them being sixteen. He landed at New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, thence came direct to Adams county, where a sister, who had come over the previous year, had located. Mr. Francis had bought land in Liberty township, on Briar Ridge, and settled on it. He lived but a few years. The children he brought over with him were John L., Thomas, Abraham, Isaac, Jane, Mary and Margaret. These children, after their father's death, remained together and carried on the farm, receiving assistance from the kind counsels of their aunt. Here they grew up, and all married but Isaac. They finally separated after marrying, and located in different sections. They are now all dead but Thomas. John L. Francis, the oldest of the family, married Margaret, a daughter of Judge Needham Perry. They had born unto them nine children. Two of them died in infancy, the other seven, Needham Perry, John Y., Wellington, James, Margaret and Jane L., all grew to years of maturity and married; but three of them, Needham P., William and Jane L., have since deceased. Of these children, John Y. Francis, the subject of our sketch, is now the only one living in the State. He was born February 4th, 1831, and married Miss Malinda J. Smith, Sept. 7th, 1857. She was the daughter of James Smith, and was born Oct. 8th, 1842. They are the parents of thirteen children: Nelson B., born June 21, 1858; John L., born January 9, 1860; George B., born November 17, 1862; William S., born June 2, 1864; Andrew J., born February 28, 1866; Dyas, born Dec. 6, 1868; Annette A., born March 14, 1870; Laura Bell, born Oct. 12, 1872; Margaret C., born March 16, 1874; Harvey G., born Oct. 10, 1875. They are all living, and remain under the paternal roof. Besides these living children, there were three that died in infancy or early years. Mr. Francis has been the pioneer in introducing machinery in all branches of farming pursuits. He was the first man in the county to introduce and use on his farm a combined reaper and mower. He uses in farming the latest improved machinery of all kinds; grain drills, that at one and the same time sow the wheat, the grass seed and the fertilizers; he uses the sulky rake and horse power hay fork. In building his new barn this spring, he employed S. S. Tucker, who has invented a horse power borer, for framing buildings. With this machine, a man with one horse, will do all the boring for a building faster than a mechanic can lay out the work. While thus intently engaged providing for his convenience on the farm, he is not unmindful of women's rights and conveniences in the household labors. He was the first man in Sprigg township that bought a sewing machine for his family, as well as providing other conveniences to lighten the household work. He is a devotee to the raising of good stock, and has spent his whole life in efforts to procure and improve all the best breeds for his farm. His cattle and Cotswold sheep were purchased from the best herds and flocks in Kentucky, and his Poland-China hogs in Butler county, O. How he has succeeded is attested by looking at his stock, as shown in his farm view, given in our book. Mr. Francis owns and occupies the old homestead of the Rev. William Williamson, who first settled on it, about 1806. Mr. Francis owns some 300 acres, which is kept in a high state of cultivation. He is a believer in Franklin's maxim, that what is worth doing at all should be done well. With his enterprise it is needless to add that with him—farming PAYS.

The Pence Family—The ancestors of Alfred Pence were of German descent. They emigrated to to this country at an early day and settled in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, but we can gather little of their history, till we come to the great grand-father, Michael Pence. He married in the Valley and raised a family of children. He, with all his family, left the Valley and came to Adams county, and settled in Sprigg township about 1796. He bought 1,400 acres of land in Hopkins' Survey, No. 915, on which he immediately settled, and commenced to clear up his farm. One of his sons, Peter, had married, while living in Virginia, Susan Roush, and had two children, but they came with the family to Ohio. With Michael Pence also came two families of Roush's, a family named Bryan and Mr. Cook, who settled in the same neighborhood. All, except Mr. Bryan, were Germans, and used the Dutch language, from which circumstance the neighborhood was called the "Dutch Settlement," a name it retains to the present day. A few years after Mr. Pence settled, perhaps about 1808 or '9, he was drowned in the Ohio river while crossing with his team in a ferry flat at Henry Gilman's ferry, which was situated just below the residence of David Pennywitt, at the lower end of Manchester. His body was afterward recovered, brought back and buried on the old homestead. the first interment in what has since become the family cemetery, which now contains many graves. In crossing the river, from some cause not now known, Mr. Pence and his team were precipitated into the waters, and all perished. After Mr. Pence's death his property was divided among his children, and most, if not all, yet remains in the hands of his descendants. Peter Pence, previously mentioned as having been married before he left Virginia, was the grand-father of Alfred Pence. He raised a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, besides one that died in early years. Of these children but four now survive. One, Lucinda (Mrs. Lany) lives in Brown county; another, Eleanor (Mrs. Thompson) lives in Indiana. The other two, Andrew and Benjamin, live somewhere in the West. One of the sons of Peter Pence, named Aaron, born about 1798, married Elizabeth Moore. These parents raised eight children, seven sons and one daughter. They were named Alfred, Nathan, David, Daniel, Jacob, Francis S., Peter and Harriet. Two of these children are deceased, Nathan and David; the latter was drowned in the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Crooked creek, July 1, 1853, while bathing. Daniel and Harriet (now Mrs. Gilbert) live in Huntington township, Brown county, O. Francis S. lives in DeWitt county, Illinois. The other three, Alfred, Jacob and Peter, live in Adams county. Alfred, the oldest of these children, is the subject of this sketch. He was born May 17, 1823, and married Hannah Evans in 1847. These parents have reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, Elizabeth, who married Zevorus Roush; Ruth married Robert Brookover, Rufus, who is unmarried; Dyas married Ada Parr, Mahala married Lafayette Roush, and Ida, who lives with her parents, unmarried. Alfred Pence, by industry and economy, has accumulated a handsome property. He now owns the old original homestead of his great grand-father, Michael Pence, and has built a neat residence not far from where the first cabin stood. He grew up and has always lived in the neighborhood where he was born, and has the confidence of his fellow citizens, who have elected him Justice of the Peace two terms, besides filling other township offices. The Pence and Roush families were among the first, possibly the very first settlers in Sprigg township, though the probability is the Edgington families preceded them a year at Bentonville. When they settled there was not a road or path in the country, but an unbroken wilderness, which swarmed with wild animals of every kind. Bears, wolves and panthers lurked in every covert, while the wild deer, the turkey and small game roamed at will over the land.

Hon. Jesse Ellis.—Nathan Ellis, the grand-father of the Hon. Jesse Ellis, was a native of Pennsylvania. He lived and married at Redstone, now Brownsville, that State, but left there about 1794 or '95, and came Westward, stopping a short time at Limestone, now Maysville, Ky. He then crossed the Ohio river and settled where Aberdeen now stands, being one of the proprietors of the town, or making an addition to it. Here he lived and died, and lies buried on the hill north of the village. He reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to years of maturity, and all married but one. These children are now all deceased but one daughter, Mrs. Ellen Higgins, who lives in Missouri. One of the sons named Jeremiah, was born at Redstone, Pa., Dec. 8. 1780, and married Anna Underwood, who was born in "Old Virginia," April 6, 1782. They both lived and died in Adams county. Mr. Ellis died Nov. 26, 1857. Mrs. Ellis died April 20, 1867. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, three of whom are now deceased. Jesse, the ninth in the family, and the subject of this sketch, was born Dec. 19, 1823. He married Miss Maria Baker, daughter of Gen. Simon R. Baker, of Mason county, Kentucky. She died March 15th, 1850. By this marriage were born two children, one of them now deceased. Mr. Ellis married for a second wife, Anna Maria, daughter of William Rickards. They are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter—all remain with their parents. Mr. Ellis is a prominent and influential citizen,—has served as County Surveyor several terms, and repesented the county two terms in the Ohio Legislature. He owns a farm of over 200 acres in Sprigg township, some four miles northeast of Maysville, Kentucky. This farm lies on a high plateau, which by its elevation, is fanned by pure, healthful breezes, that makes it a delightful place of residence. From the southern part a full view of the Ohio river is seen for a distance of ten miles, while the city of Maysville lies spread out beneath the spectator. Though his farm is elvated land, the soil is of an excellent quality, and produces well, all kinds of grain fruit of superior quality. The whole is in a high state of cultivation, and all kinds of stock are of good blood. There are on this elevated surface, several ponds or little lakelets, into which Mr. Ellis has commenced the breeding of fish.

Daily Family—Robert S. Daily, the subject of this sketch, is of Irish descent, but we are unable to trace his ancestors back farther than to his grandfather, James Daily, who was born near the city of Cork. At an early day, while yet a young man, he emigrated to America, landed in Philadelphia, from whence he at once made his way to Ohio. He first stopped in Gallia county, where he remained several years. While living there he married Mary Fort and settled on the French grant. He finally left that section of country, and went to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. On his arrival at that place, he accidentally fell out of his pirogue into the river and was drowned, at a place then known as "Beasley's Whirlpool." The family settled in Limestone, where they lived some three or four years, when the widow married Robert Simpson, of Washington, Kentucky. Mr. Simpson afterwards bought one thousand acres of land in Sprigg township, Adams county, Ohio, in Brooks Survey, No. 1,688, to which he removed and settled. He lived on this farm until the infirmities of old age required him to retire from business. He sold his land to his son, Thomas Simpson, and resided with a daughter in Brown county, the remainder of his life. He reared a family of twelve children, whose history will be found elsewhere in this work, in the biography of Wm. H. Simpson. He died on his birth day, in 1844, being just eighty-six years old; and with his wife and his son Robert, lies buried upon the old farm where he first settled. The other son, Thomas, died May 26, 1863, and the old homestead became the property of Thomas' two sons, William Harrison and John Simpson. Mrs. Simpson, by her first marriage, became the mother of three children, a boy and two girls, Peter, Polly and Margaret Daily. Peter Daily was born in 1791. He married Lydia Dobbins, daughter of Rev. Robert Dobbins, a well known minister of the Protestant Methodist denomination. Mr. Daily, after his marriage, settled in Sprigg township, where he lived until 1812, when he removed to Jefferson county, Illinois, where he died soon after. He reared a family of six children, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, Robert S., Joel B. and Margaret Daily. Mary married Wm. Bartholomew and lives in Badax county, Wisconsin. Elizabeth married Wesley Richmond, and emigrated to Jefferson county, Illinois, in 1842, where she died August 22d, 1843. Jane is unmarried and lives in Wisconsin. Joel B., never married. He went to California, in 1854, and from there to Nevada. Margaret married James M. Calloway. They live in Wisconsin. Robert S., the subject of our sketch, was born March 25, 1822. When Peter Daily removed to Illinois, in 1842, his son, Robert S. Daily, accompanied him there, where he remained, some three years after his father's death, then went to "Mineral Point," Iowa county, Wisconsin, and from there to Highland, in the same county, and worked in the lead mines five years. While engaged in the lead mines, the California gold excitement broke out and Mr. Daily joined a company that crossed the plains in 1850, reaching the point where Placeville now stands, on the 3d day of August, after a tedious journey of eighty-seven days. After working in the gold mines eighteen months, he returned to his old Adams county home, in Sprigg township, after an absence of ten years, spending two years on his California trip, going there by the overland route and returning by the Isthmus of Panama. After his return, October 31st, 1854, married Miss Minerva R, third daughter of Thomas and Mary Simpson. They are the parents of six children, Lillie B., Mary W., M. Durbin, Robert S., Gabrielle and Amy L. They are all unmarried and remain under the paternal roof. Robert S. Daily is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, highly esteemed and respected by all who know him, and although he never desired or sought places of public position, he has been called to fill several important public trusts, among which was that of County Commissioner. He owns a farm of nearly two hundred acres in the western part of Sprigg township, beautifully adorned with substantial and handsome buildings, as is shown by the engraving in this volume. This farm is in a high state of cultivation. Surrounded by his intelligent family and all these worldly comforts about him, he is prepared to enjoy every earthly blessing that man can desire.

Morris Pollard—The subject of this sketch is of Dutch origin, but at what period his ancestors came to this country we can not learn. The earliest trace we can get of them, is his grandfather, John L. Pollard, who was a native of Maryland. He, while a young man, came to Fleming county, Kentucky, and there married Mahala Strode. In 1825 he came to Adams county, and settled on what is since known as the old "Pollard homestead" in Sprigg township. On this farm he lived and died, and lies buried in the family grave yard near by. He was a good man, a Methodist minister, and died February 19th, 1846, in the 69th year of his age. Mr. Pollard was twice or thrice married, but we know nothing in regard to either of his wives. We learn, however, that he reared a family of 12 children in all, their names being William S., Elisha, Benjamin, Samuel G., Elizabeth, Mahala, Genettie, May. Malinda, Nancy, John L., and one that died in infancy. John L., the eleventh in this family, was born June 6th, 1816, and married Drusilla, daughter of Elijah Pence, June 29th, 1840. They are the parents of the present Pollard family of Adams county. They reared a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, named Nancy, John, Kilby, Harriet, Elijah C., Samuel G., Harvey Simmons, Morris and James Hiram. Nancy was born May 22d, 1841. She married W. T. Hook. They live at Red Oak, Brown county, Ohio, where Mr. Hook is engaged in the mercantile business. They have a family of five children, named Sallie D., John, Irene, Ira, and Islea May. J. K. Pollard, the oldest of the sons, enlisted in the army in the late rebellion, at the age of eighteen, at Camp Harner, West Union, Ohio, October 16th, 1861, in Co. G., 70th O. V. I., Capt. Watson Foster's company, the regiment commanded by Col. J. R. Cockerill. He was discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, December 22d, 1864, on account of disability. He re-enlisted July 24th, 1864, in Co. I., 182d O. V. I., Capt. W. H. Shriver's company, regiment commanded by Col. Butler. He was commissioned Lieutenant, October 13th, 1864, and served until the close of the war, and was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, July 7th, 1865. After his return from the army, he married Miss Annie W. Watson, September 4th, 1867. They are the parents of two children, Lulu E., and William Simmons. In 1875, Mr. Pollard was elected Sheriff of Adams county, and re-elected to the same office in 1877. In 1879, he was chosen to represent the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Adams, Scioto, Pike and Jackson, in the Ohio Legislature, which position he now holds. Harriet was born May 11th, 1845, and married John F. Games, July 25th, 1866. They are the parents of three children, two of them are living—one is dead. They are Harvey B., Elmer—dead, and Omar. Elijah C. was born January 24th, 1847, and married Ella Hill, in February, 1872. They are the parents of two children, Eva Myrtle and Ora. He is a minister in the M. E. church. and lives near Sand Hill, Lewis county, Kentucky, and is engaged in ministerial duties on the Concord circuit. Samuel G. was born February 26th, 1849, and married Cora Hamric, September 4th, 1874. There has been born unto them four children, Gertrude, who died at the age of three years. Mary Ethel, Hettie and Jesse A. The last three are living. Samuel G. Pollard is a minister in the M. E. church. He is stationed at Somerset, Kentucky, engaged in the discharge of his duties in the ministry, Morris was born May 6th, 1851, and was married April 6th, 1876, to Ella J., daughter of Rev. J. P. Bloomhuff. They are the parents of a son, named John Earl, born September 13th, 1878. Morris Pollard remained with his parents until he grew up to manhood. He then carried on the farm for his father, who had for several years become an invalid —receiving a share of the proceeds. He also dealt considerably in stock, and by his untiring industry, perseverance and economy, saved enough to buy a farm of nearly one hundred acres. This farm is pleasantly located, on the Cabin creek road, in Sprigg township, near the old Pollard homestead. Its high, elevated position, with its cool, healthy air, and the beautiful Ohio in full view at a distance of some two miles, makes it a delightful place for a home. Mr. Pollard has put his land in a high state of cultivation and adorned it with neat and tasty buildings, as will be seen by reference to the engraving of it, that appears in this book. Mr. Pollard and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Ella J. Pollard, as already stated, was the daughter of the Rev. J. P. Bloomhuff. She was born March 1, 1854. Her ancestors were of German origin. Her grand-father was born in Germany, emigrated to America at an early day, and came to Mason county, Ky., where he married a lady, who was a native of Virginia. He afterwards moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he died at the age of 97 years. He was blind the last twenty years of his life. His wife died there also, aged 65 years. They reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, Abraham, William, Polly, Carlena, John P., Sally, Sydney, Nancy Jane, Samuel H. These children all grew to years of maturity and married, though three of them are now deceased. John P., the fourth in this family of children, was born Oct. 16, 1805. He has been three times married. His first wife was Rachel Hutson, who only lived a few years. He next married Maria Warner, who also died. His third wife was Louisa Simpson, who still survives. By his first marriage, Mr. Bloomhuff had born unto him two children, Martha Ann and Marion F. Martha married Henry L. Phillips, who served throughout the war of the rebellion. He was Colonel of the 70th Regt., O. V. I. He died July 25th, 1866. Mrs. Phillips is Postmistress at Manchester, where she now resides. She has three children named Cora, Dudley and Fannie. Francis Marion married Tamar Cochran, and lives on a farm one mile from Ripley, Brown county, O. They have eight children, William, Samuel H., Frank S., John P., Lida J., Mattie, Dudley and Ada. By his second marriage he had five children, Isora I., who is dead; Samantha Viola, who married Charles Galbraith. They live in Manchester and have two children. Ella J. (Mrs. Pollard) before stated. Minnie Irene married William Cropper. They live in Sprigg township, and have one child, a daughter, named Lola. John F. married Irene Stewart, and lives on the old homestead. By the third marriage were born three children, Essie Ruth, Dora P. and Edgar C., all at home with their parents. In his early days, Mr. Bloomhuff united with the M. E. church, of which he has remained a consistent member through life. He has for the last forty years been a minister in that denomination. He was in his day a prominent citizen of Adams county; represented it in the Ohio Legislature in 1846, and has held other minor offices of public trust. He is now enfeebled by age, and almost blind, but is solaced in his declining years by the good wishes of kind friends and loving children, and after a long and useful life, awaits the summons that will soon call him hence. But to return to the Pollard family; Harvey S., the next after Morris, was born March 18, 1853, and died Sept. 30, 1860, in his fourteenth year. James Hiram was born May 15, 1855, and married Susan Hutchinson, Oct. 7, 1879. He lies buried in the Pollard lot in the Odd Fellow's Cemetery at Manchester. The widowed mother still remains on the old homestead, in the enjoyment of good health, surrounded by plenty of this world's goods, to make the remainder of her days comfortable and happy. They were truly good and pious parents, who brought up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. They were from early years members of the Methodist church, and set a good Christian example by always being prompt at church when able. Mr. Pollard held the office of steward and trustee of his church for many years. His children loved to obey his wishes. Whatever father said, was, with them, always right. He lived to see them all embrace the faith he loved so well.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Winchester Township.

This township lies in the north-west corner of the county. It was organized January 2, 1838, by taking a territory from the west side of Scott, four by six miles, and from the north end of Wayne, four by two miles, making an area of thirty-two square miles. It was called Winchester, from the village of that name embraced within its limits.

SURFACE.

Its surface is moderately rolling, but somewhat hilly along the water courses. The soil is a clay of medium fertility, that in early years, produced fair crops of corn and wheat, which were the farmer's principal reliance for money. This continued cropping of grain after awhile began to exhaust the soil, and other methods of farming became necessary. For the last few years more attention has been paid to stock raising, and with good results. Commercial fertilizers have, also, been successfully applied to the lands. With more attention to stock raising, and proper methods of farming, this would be a good agricultural township.

CREEKS.

The principal stream is the west branch of Brush creek, which passes nearly centrally through it from west to east. It received its name from the original forests that lined its banks.

LIMESTONE,

Which underlies the whole area of the township, crops out in endless quantities all along the banks of Brush creek, is of easy access, and when burned in kilns, makes a superior quality of lime for plastering and other mechanical purposes.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It is generally more or less difficult to ascertain with certainty, who were the first settlors in a community, or just when, or where they located. As near as can be gathered, it is probable the first in this township came about 1805. It is supposed that McIntire was the first man who settled within its present limits. He came in 1805, and located about a mile and a half south of where the village of Winchester now stands. Israel Rhodes and Andrew Clemmer came in the same year, and located in the same neighborhood.

FIRST CHURCHES.

The first church built in the township was the M. E. church, erected in 1830.

The second one was the Baptist, built in 1831. This was a brick edifice, and is now used as a wagon shop. The society, however, retains an organization, and has another house of worship. The third church was built by the Presbyterians in 1839.

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first school house was a small log cabin, that stood where the village cemetery is now located.

FIRST TEACHER.

The first teacher was Richard Cross. He taught in the above mentioned log school house.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following is a list of the Justices of the Peace, who have served since the organization of the township: William McNeal, Samuel Holmes, Rezin T. Fowler, Richard Ramsey, (Mr. Ramsey. who is now acting, has served in that capacity 27 years), William Long, Turner Osborne. A Mr. Thomas was elected, and served a few months in 1861, and resigned.

FIRST MILLS.

The first mill was built in 1809 or '10, by Richard Cross, near the north-east corner of South Winchester. It was propelled by horse power.

The second one was a tramp mill, located on Main street, erected by Ezra Sparks in 1820.

The first water mill was started on Brush creek in 1820, by Joseph Marlatt, and the second one by Stephen Tolle, in 1835, on Elk Run.

The first saw-mill was built by Joel Bailey, in 1825, on Elk Run. a mile and a half east of the village.

There are at present but two grist mills in the township: Thomas M. Young's steam mill in the village, and James M. Rees', situated on Brush creek, 2½ miles east of Winchester. It runs by water and steam.

FIRST PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate in the village was Dr. Mahan, who came in 1832.

The second one was Dr. A. C. Lewis, who came in 1835.

SCHOOLS.

The township, exclusive of the village, is divided into seven sub-districts, with a school enumeration in 1878, of 261 children of school age, as follows: White males, 150; white females, 109; colored males, 2.

INDEPENDENT AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION OF ADAMS, BROWN AND HIGHLAND COUNTIES, OHIO.

This is a joint stock company, incorporated under the laws of the State, in 1859.

Moses J. Patterson, Edward E. Wilkins, George H. Dixon and I. H. de Bruin were the incorporators. It has a paid up capital of $3,985. The original subscribed stock was $6,000, in shares of $5. It owns twenty acres of land, one-half mile south of the village of Winchester, arranged with all the necessary conveniences, where its annual fairs are held.

It held its first fair, Oct. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1860. Its usual attendance is from 8,000 to 15,000 people. The first dividend to stock holders was made in 1865, since which, there has been annual dividends, amounting in all to $1,241 on the paid up stock. It is in a flourishing condition, well managed, and profitable to the association.

CHURCHES.

There are in the township seven churches, four in the village, and three in the country.

Those in the village are; One Methodist Episcopal, one Disciple, one Presbyterian, one Baptist.

In the country are: One Methodist Episcopal, called "Centennial;" one Methodist Protestant, called "Calvary;" one Christian church, called "Oakland."

WINCHESTER VILLAGE.

This is the only village in the township. It was laid out by Joseph Darlinton, November 8, 1815, on a plat of 70 lots. Mr. Darlinton came from Winchester, Virginia, hence the name of his new town.

The first sale of lots was at auction, Nov. 28, 1815.

On the 10th and 12th days of August, 1833, Joel Bailey surveyed and laid off an addition of 82 lots, with a public square, containing 80 square rods. This addition is known as South Winchester. Richard Cross was the surveyor.

The village was incorporated in 1865, and is now governed by corporation laws, with officers to execute them.

FIRST HOUSE.

The first house in the limits of the village, was built by Mr. McIntire in 1807, before the town was laid out. It was of hewed logs; was weather-boarded by Hamilton Dunbar in 1832; is still in a good state of preservation, and at this date—1880—is owned and occupied by David Young as a dwelling.

FIRST STORES.

The first store was opened by James and Joseph Bailey, in 1818 or '19. It was on lot 44, opposite the Post-office. The property is now owned by Mrs. M. J. Snedeker.

The second one was started by —— Cunningham, on the east side of Main street. The building in which it was carried on, has long since been removed.

OIL MILL AND CARDING MILL.

In 1831, Levi Sparks built an oil mill and carding mill where he made flax seed oil and carded wool. They were opererated by Milton Cutter until 1840, when the manufacture of oil became unprofitable and it was discontinued. The carding was, was continued, and the mill passed through several hands until 1852, when M. J. Patterson became proprietor, who built in connection with it a flouring mill, which he carried on until in the fall of 1863, when the mill, carding machinery and tannery adjoining, were all consumed by fire.

Mr. Patterson was a member of the Legislature in 1860–61. He entered the army early in the war. He died on Cheat Mountain in 1862.

HOTELS.

Joseph Eylar started the first hotel in the village about 1810. It stood on the north-west corner of South street. The property is now owned by John Erthal.

The second tavern was owned by Lindsey Gossett, about 1830. It stood on the opposite side of the street from the first one.

The third one was started by Mr. Goldsbury in 1834, in a brick building now owned by A. L. Robbins.

There are at the present time four hotels, kept by the following proprietors: D. F. Wilson, John Bradley, William Long, Mrs. Stevenson.

TANNERIES.

The first tannery was started in 1812 by Joseph Eylar, by whom it was carried on until near the time of his death in 1851. It was soon after discontinued.

The next one was started by Andrew Davidson, about 1835. I. H. de Bruin has owned this establishment for several years, and worked it until within a few months past. It is still in complete order, though at present idle.

POST OFFICES.

There are two post offices in the township, Winchester and Emerald.

WINCHESTER

Was established about 1820, and called Scott, from the name of the township in which it was then situated, Winchester not then being a part of Scott. The office retained this name until April 1, 1880, when it was changed to Winchester.

The first Postmaster was Joseph Eylar, who served until 1841, when he was succeeded by James Sparks; the third was Isaac Prutzman; the fourth, John Frow, 1847–61; the fifth, Jos. Eylar, 1862–64; the sixth and present incumbent is Aaron Shriver.

EMERALD.

This office, situated about three miles north-east of Winchester, was established about 1868, with Sanford Burba as first Postmaster, who has since been succeeded by W. L. Albert, present incumbent.

WINCHESTER LODGE I. O. O. F., NO. 508,

Was organized June 1, 1875, under the auspices of Bro. H. Sly, M. W. Grand Master. The charter members were:

Dr. R. Bryant, C. W. Clowe, J. C. Boltin, Alex. Gilfillen J. L. Massie, S. G. Massie, S. E. Parker, John Sereight.

This lodge has passed through varied changes, and suffered by removals, expulsions, sickness and deaths, but has weathered the storms, and retains an efficient organization with 27 members at this time, July, 1880. The present officers are:

J. A. Frow, N. G.; C. S. Carboy, V. G.; James Rea, Treasurer; Rev. J. C. Boltin, Chaplain; A. F. Shriver, R. S.

WINCHESTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY PROF. W. A. CLARK.

The history of the Winchester public schools extends over a period of seventy-two years, during the first fifty-seven of which it existed as a sub-district, first of Scott, then of Winchester township. A correct chronology of the events of this period would be difficult to obtain. No certain record can be found, and we are forced to rely solely upon the personal recollections of individuals.

For thirty years prior to the organization of Winchester township in 1838, the school was a sub-district of Scott township. From 1838 to 1865, it was known as "District No. 4," of Winchester township. In 1865 it was organized into a special district. Under this new organization, which was that of schools in corporate villages, it had six directors and a board of examiners. This special board of examiners was discontinued several years ago.

The first school house within the present limits of the village was a log house built in 1808, upon a little eminence east of town. This knoll is now the cemetery grounds; and the graves of Judge Eylar and wife mark the site of the building. This house was used for school and church purposes for eighteen years. In 1826 another building for school purposes was erected on the "public square." This was also a log structure, and is still standing in the rear of the residence of J. A. Lemons. It was occupied until 1848. In 1839 the Legislature by a special act authorized the sale of the building, together with the ground upon which it stood, Col. Wm. Robbins, H. I. de Bruin, Esq., and Dr. N. D. Thompson were appointed commissioners for that purpose. They effected a sale, and applied the proceeds to the erection of a new building. A lot of land was bought of J. M. Darlinton, on the west side of town; and on it was erected a one-story brick building of one room, the third school house built for the district. This building was used for school purposes until 1855, when it was found to be insufficient for the accommodation of the district, and was sold. It is now occupied by David Fisher as a private residence. Thos. Ramsey was the contractor for the new building, and received "eight hundred dollars and the old house" for building the new one. This house is a frame with two rooms, and a hall, and was built upon a lot "13 rods square," purchased of James Dunlap for $30.50. It was occupied until 1871, when the present building was erected.

The present house is the fifth school house built for the district. It is a two-story brick, 32x68, containing four commodious rooms and hallways, and cost $4,000. The frame house after being sold and passing through several parties hands, was finally purchased by the school board, and is now used for the colored school.

The first teacher who taught in the district—in the log cabin on the cemetery grounds—was Richard Cross. This school was taught in 1808. For forty years following that time one teacher seems to have been sufficient, but he undoubtedly had at times "a full school." In the records of 1847, is found the following:

"Report of Quarter of Schools, commencing Aug. 2d, and ending Oct. 22d, 1847:

No. in attendance	95
Males	50
Females	45
Average daily attendance	60 1-6

Oct. 23, 1847. A. C. Dibold, Teacher."

One man taught this school for less than $25 per month! From 1848 to 1855, the date of the building of the fourth school house, two teachers were employed for the schools, with one or two exceptions. Since the year 1855, the number employed in the white schools, has in one or two instances reached four. The following persons have held the position of principal teacher since the organization of the special district, in 1865:

John B. Campbell	1865–66
John Rea	1866–67
C. L. Bennett	1867–68
L. J. Fenton	1868–69
G. F. Mead	1869–70
John A. White	1870–71
L. J. Fenton	1871–75
J. F. Fenton	1875–76
B. W. Fenton	1876–77
William Stevenson	1877–79
W. A. Clark	1879—

The present organization of the school board (June, 1880), is as follows:

Wm. Adams,	Term	expires,	1881.
Wm. Smith, Treas.,	"	"	1881.
J. H. Bradford,	"	"	1882.
N. R. Thompson, Clerk,	"	"	1882.
J. W. Rothrock,	"	"	1883.
A. L. Robins, Pres.,	"	"	1883.

The enumeration for the year 1879, shows a school population of 181, of which 14 are colored. The schools are in session about eight months in the year.

HISTORY OF THE WINCHESTER BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY THE PASTOR.

The history of this church cannot be given as fully as is desirable, owing to the fact that there are several breaks in the records of its earlier transactions; we give, however, its history, with as much regularity and consecutiveness as the records will permit.

The first church meeting, of which the records give account, was held at the house of Spencer Records, south of Fincastle, Brown county, O., Sept. 18th, 1813. At this meeting Elder Chas. B. Smith was called to the pastorate of the church, and Brother Records was chosen Deacon, and Brother Laycock, Clerk of the church. On the 28th of August, 1814, the church held a meeting at the house of Brother Records, at which, the church chose to be known as the "Regular Baptist church at Brush creek, in Adams county, State of Ohio;" and adopted the Articles of Faith. The constituent members signing the Articles of Faith at that meeting were as follows:

John Murphy, Mary Murphy, Solomon Sparks, Catherine Sparks, Spencer Records, Elizabeth Records, John Pile, Rebecca Pile, William Laycock, Mary Barngrover, Abraham Thomas and Rachel Bailey.

Brother Thomas was the first person baptized by the church, his baptism occurring in June, 1814. From this date to 1818, the church met very irregularly and with but little success, Elder Chas. B. Smith continuing with them as Pastor. On the 23d of May, 1818, the church dissolved, and on Jan. 28th, 1820, a meeting was held at the house of Bro. Spencer Records, at which time a reorganization of the church was consummated on their former Articles of Faith. There were present at this reorganization of the church, Spencer Records, Deacon; Wm. Laycock, Clerk; Solomon Sparks, Abraham Thomas, Henry Pile, Elizabeth Records and Catherine Sparks. At this meeting the church dismissed by letter Brother and Sister Records, and Brother Wm. Laycock. From 1826 to April 20th, 1828, the church failed, "through various causes," to have meetings. Elder H. Johnson began to preach for the church about this time, whether as pastor or not, the records do not state. During the time that Elder Johnson preached for the church, there were received by baptism 18, and 15 by letter and experience. The Strait creek Association held its first session with this church, August, 1829. In 1830, the church began to build a meeting house, and appointed John Wallace, Solomon Sparks and Nathaniel Cloud, Trustees, to attend to the building of the new church house, to be erected on a lot in Winchester, purchased of Samuel Bawldrige. Brother Rhoads was also afterward appointed as Trustee of the church. The church had no pastor, so far as the records show, until 1832, but during the interval Elders Johnson, Smith, Spohn and others, preached occasionally for them. Elder Hiram Bennett was called to the pastorate in June, 1832, and continued his labors with the church about nine years. During his pastorate about 150 were received by baptism, 60 dismissed by letter, and 15 excluded.

Elder Wm. Allgood was called to take charge of the church in Sept. 1841, and entered upon his pastoral labors Nov., 1841. He resigned in July, 1848, the church having received during his pastorate, 5 by baptism, 9 by letter, dismissed by letter, 25, and excluded 9.

At the September meeting, 1848, Elder Eli Fry was called, and partial arrangements made, but were dissolved at the next meeting. In Nov., 1851, the church called Elder James Gabriel to the pastorate, who began his labors at once, and continued to serve the church until 1853. While Elder Gabriel was pastor, the church received 28 by baptism and 13 by letter; dismissed by letter. 37, and excluded 6.

Elder Gilman Stone, a licentiate of Providence, R. I., was soon after called, and was ordained in July, 1853. He resigned in April, 1854, and the church immediately recalled Elder Gabriel, who continued until Sept. 1855. During the pastorate of Elder Stone and the second pastorate of Elder Gabriel the church received by baptism, 3; dismissed by letter, 17; excluded 1. On the 27th of February, 1830, the church agree to build a brick church in Winchester, 30x40 feet, and the building committee report the house completed Jan., 1833.

In Oct., 1855, Elder Huson took charge of the church, and at their meeting the following month the church resolved to build a new meeting house, 36x54 feet, with 14 feet to ceiling. The building committee consisted of Samuel McNeil, Ezra Sparks, Jas. Carson and B. C. Colburn, who were instructed to sell the old house and lot, and to purchase a new site for the new building. This, the second house of worship built by the church, was dedicated the 29th of March, 1857.

During the time that Elder Huson was pastor, the church received 5 by letter, and dismissed 4 by letter. Elder Samuel Wallace next took charge of the church in 1857, and resigned March. 1861. While he was pastor the church received 55 by baptism, 15 by letter, and excluded 5. Elder A. B. White was called. March, 1861. and began labor in May, 1861. He was ordained in June following, and while he was with the church, 7 were received by baptism and 4 by letter; 9 dismissed and 7 excluded.

In April, 1864, Elder G. W. Taylor was called, and continued with the church about one year, during which, 1 was received by baptism, 4 by letter; 2 dismissed by letter, 7 excluded. Elder F. C. Fear was called Sept., 1865, and continued until Nov. 1867. While he was pastor the church received 2 by baptism, 4 by letter; 10 dismissed and 1 excluded. Elder Wm. Haw was called Jan., 1868, and continued as pastor until Dec., 1872. During his pastorate the church received by baptism, 13; by letter, 8; dismissed 10, excluded 4. No pastor from Dec., 1872 to Oct., 1873, but had occasional preaching by Elder D. Trichler.

Elder G. W. Thompson was called Oct., 1873, but resigned March, 1874. Charles A. McManis was licensed to preach Nov., 1873, and was ordained in March, 1874, the church having called for his ordination in February previous.

Elder Joseph Smith was called to the care of the church April, 1874, and closed his pastorate April, 1879. During the time he served the church, 5 were received by baptism, 3 by letter, 2 restored; and 8 dismissed by letter, 1 excluded.

From April, 1879, to Nov., 1879, the church had no pastor, but occasional preaching by Elders Joseph Smith and S. G. Lindsey. During this interval the church received 1 by baptism and 1 by experience.

In Oct., 1879, the church called Elder L. H. Denman to the pastorate, who is now acting pastor. He entered upon his pastoral duties Nov., 1879, and from that time to the present (July, 1880) the church has received by baptism, 6; by letter, 8; dismissed by letter, 3.

The total membership at present is 71. The church has had in all 11 Deacons, 9 Clerks, 9 Trustees, and 6 Treasurers, during her existence of over 66 years. And in that length of time, 15 different ministers have been in the pastorate, an average of a little over 4⅓ years to each pastorate.

May thorough consecration and an unwavering faith mark her future course and progress, and success crown her every effort for God's glory!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—JOHN N. DARLINTON.

The grand-father of this sketch, Joseph Darlinton, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Adams county, was Clerk of the Court over forty years. At an early day he bought 1,000 acres of land, on a part of which he laid off the village of Winchester in 1815. The remainder of this land was divided among his children. One of these children, John M. Darlinton, married Polly Beard, Jan. 27, 1818, and in March of the same year, moved on his new home, a part of the thousand acres, where his wife died some ten months after their marriage. Mr. Darlinton married for a second wife, Mary Naylor, February 10, 1820. By this marriage there were born unto him six children, three of whom survive, Harvey A. Darlinton, Newton M. Darlinton and John N. Darlinton. The last named, who is the subject of this sketch, was married February 28, 1872, to Rachel A. Smith, by which marriage they have three children, George Edward, Mary Nancy, George Wilson. Mr. Darlinton occupies a portion of the old farm adjoining the village of Winchester.

James Doyle.—The subject of our sketch was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1807; came at the age of thirteen to Highland county, O. In 1823, he settled in Decatur, where he learned the blacksmith trade. He removed to Winchester in 1825, where he started a drug store, which he carried on until his decease, October, 1879. He was for many years a member of the Christian church.

George W. Doyle,—Son of the above named James Doyle, was born in Winchester. He is the oldest citizen now living in the township, that was born in it. He is engaged in the manufacture and sale of wagons, carriages and buggies. He has been engaged in this business from early life. He does a prosperous business.

Dr. John Grossman,—Was born in Union county, Pa., in 1806, came to North Liberty in 1845, resided there three or four months, then removed to Brush creek, Winchester township, where he stayed from April to October. 1847, from thence he went to Youngville and stayed a year, and from there settled near Winchester, where he lived until his decease in 1877, in his 73d year. His widow still survives, and resides with her son, William A. Grossman, on the old homestead. Mr. Grossman reared a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, Ira A., Mary E. and William A. Grossman. Ira A. was killed by the Indians at Sweetwater Ridge, Nebraska, in 1863. Mary E. married John B. Campbell, and now lives in Kansas. William A. married Sarah B. Denning, December 13, 1870. They are the parents of two children, John Eldon and William A. Grossman. Mr. Grossman owns and occupies the old homestead, one-half mile west of the village, engaged in farming.

Jesse Hall,—Came to this county in 1816. In 1827 he married Sarah M. Cochran. They are the parents of ten children, only two of whom are now living. Among the sons of this family three were physicians, one a bookeeper, one a professor of languages in some institution of learning. The oldest son, J. M. Hall, is a practicing physician. The daughter, Mrs. E. J. Anderson, lost her husband, J. K. Anderson, in the service in the rebellion. He died of sickness. Mrs. Hall's father, Mr. Cochran, was a sea captain. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812.

Rees Hiatt.—This gentleman's ancestors were natives of Virginia. His grandfather and father both came and settled in Highland county where the grandfather died. Rees Hiatt was born near Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1840. In 1863 he married Ellen Greathouse. They have had born unto them four children, two of whom are dead. Soon after his marriage, he settled one and one-fourth miles north of Winchester, where he still resides In 1874 his wife died, and he married for a second wife, Elsena Alexander. Mr. Hiatt has a farm of 120 acres of good land. He makes a speciality of thorough bred stock. He has at great expense procured a herd of short-horn Durham cattle from the best herds in Kentucky, which he cultivates with great care and good judgment.

David M. Kane.—Stephen Kane, the grandfather of David M. Kane, emigrated with his family from Penn., in 1808, and first settled on Beasley's Fork. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1814, moved to Cherry Fork, and located about two miles above North Liberty. Here he and his wife both lived and died. He married Mary Kirker. They reared a family of children, one of whom was named James. This son was four years old when his parents came to Adams county. He spent his early life at home, helping to clear and improve the farm. By untiring industry and perseverance, he obtained a farm near Eckmansville, where he settled and still resides. He married Mary Gaston. These are the parents of David M. Kane, the subject of this sketch. David M. Kane was born Aug. 12, 1834. He received such an education as the scholars of that period afforded. At sixteen his prospects for a finished education were good, but these prospects were blighted by the death of his two older brothers. In 1855, he bought the farm on which he now resides, and has improved, adorned and beautified it, until to-day there is no more comfortable or prettier residence in Adams county. In 1860, he married Sarah J. Moreland, daughter of Thomas Moreland, who was a native of Ireland. Mr. Moreland came to this country at an early day, and in 1826 married in Green county, Ohio, Miss Anna Reed, who was a native of Penn. David M. and Sarah J. Kane are the parents of four children; Rosa M., Dora A., Willie M., and Jennie Maud. The Kane family are cultured and refined, and we record with pleasure that Mr. Kane takes an interest in education, which is rapidly placing his family in the front ranks of education lovers in the country. Rosa M., is already in the teacher's profession, and the other children are given the benefit of the best educational advantages in the country.

A. C. Lewis, M. D.—The subject of this sketch was born in Herkimer, N. J., June 17, 1700—came to Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1828—studied medicine with Dr. S. S. Fowler, of Cincinnati, and graduated at the Miami Medical College in 1855. He married Miss Eveline Tweed, in Williamsburg, Clermont County, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1834, came to Winchester July 16, 1835, where he commenced the practice of his profession, which he has since followed. He reared a family of three children, Alice, Emma, and Annie. His wife died Feb. 7, 1857. He married for a second wife Francis A. Hopkins, of Greene county, Ohio. There is but one person now living in Winchester that was here when Mr. Lewis came to the place in 1835. At that time there was but one church in the village, the Baptist Church, which is used by W. T. Hughes as a wagon shop. A small log school house stood on the public square. It had a few small windows in it, and slab seats. There were then but two regular physicians in the county; there are now thirty. Mr. Lewis is the oldest resident physician in Adams county.

T. M. Young,—Was born in Wayne township, Adams county, in 1835, was married in 1855, followed farming until his marriage, when he commenced the milling business which he has since followed. In 1873 he bought the flouring mill of James Rees, in Winchester, which he has continued to run to the present date. This is one of the best mills in the county, and under the management of Mr. Young is doing a large business. It was built by Mr. Rees about 1868.

W. R. Duffey.—The ancestors of W. R. Duffey were natives of Ireland. His grandparents, both paternal and maternal, lived near Londonderre. His paternal grandfather, Michæl Duffey, was born in 1753, and died in June 1838, and his maternal grandfather, Thomas Ramsey, was born in 1749, and died in Sept. 1833. They came to America about the year 1772, and both were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. They both married in 1779 or 1780, and settled in Fayette county, Pa., near New Genava. His grandfather Duffey married Nancy Cross. They raised four children, James, William, Francis and Elizabeth. Mr. Duffey and all his family emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1807. They came down the river on a flatboat—there were no steamboats then—and landed at Manchester. From there they went to Brown county, Ohio, and settled about three miles northwest of Winchester, where his wife died. He married for a second wife Mrs. Nancy Boatman. By this marriage he had a son named Michæl, who is now living in Hendricks county, Indiana. Of the four children by Mr. Duffey's first marriage we know but little. James died, leaving a widow who still survives. She is now in the 89th year of her age and in reasonable good health. William served in the war of 1812, and he died in Brown county, Ohio, aged about 70 years. Elizabeth died in Scott township, Oct. 5, 1877, in her 92d year. Francis was born in Pennsylvania in 1784. He married Miss Elizabeth Ramsey, January 3, 1806, and came with his father's family to Ohio in 1807, and settled in the same neighborhood in Brown county that his father did. Francis and Elizabeth Duffy were the parents of thirteen children. Mary, Agnes, James, Thomas R., Michæl, Levinah, Eliza, William R., (the subject of this sketch.) Rebecca C., John C., Tabitha R., Elizabeth J., and Martha A. Mary never married. She died April 27, 1864. Agnes married Daniel Sharp, Aug. 11, 1855, who died in February 1875. The widow still survives. James never married. He died Dec. 24, 1832. Thomas R., died, aged 5 years. Michæl married Jane Cross, Dec. 7, 1837. They are the parents of eight children. Levinah married Samuel Smith, Oct. 10, 1837. They have reared a family of eight children. Eliza married Andrew McManis Oct. 10, 1837. They reared a family of three children. William R. married Catherine Moore, late of Washington county, Penn., April 11, 1853. Rebecca C., married James Duffey, Dec. 6, 1849. They have had seven children but two of whom survive. John C., married Martha A. Patton, Aug. 27, 1851. His wife died Sept. 9, 1857, leaving three children. He was again married in Aug. 1860 to Satyra Waite. By this marriage were born unto him three children. His second wife died in July 1870, and in Sept. 1872, he married for a third wife Mrs. Druzilla J. Wallace. In 1875 Mr. Duffey died, and his last wife still survives, living at the pleasant home with her parents near Winchester. Tabitha R., married John M. Humes, Dec. 16, 1852. They were the parents of five children. Mr. Humes died a soldier in the Union army in May 1862. Elizabeth J., married John B. Breckinridge, May 30, 1857. She died leaving one child, May 20, 1858. Martha A., married James Bierley in March 1865. They live in Manchester, Ohio, and have had two children, one survivor. Thomas Ramsey, the maternal grandfather of W. R. Duffey, married a Miss Elizabeth Cross. They were the parents of eleven children, William, Samuel C., Rebecca C., Charles, Thomas, Isabel, Joseph, Robert W., Elizabeth, James C., and one that died an infant. Of these children we can gather but little. Thomas and Charles died in the army in the war of 1812, and Elizabeth married Francis Duffey, who were the parents of W. R. Duffey. Thomas Ramsey's first wife died, and he afterwards married for a second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Mears, who survived him several years. Mr. Ramsey and both his wives died in Penn., on the farm where he first settled. In 1825 Francis Duffey bought of James Wells, of Wellsville, Ohio, a farm in Wayne township, now Winchester, two and a half miles south-east of the village of Winchester and settled on it, and there lived until his decease, March 1, 1846. His widow continued to occupy the old home until her death, July 5, 1856. This old farm was originally settled by Nathaniel Patton in 1801. Mr. Patton cleared up a considerable portion of the land and planted an orchard on it over seventy-five years ago, some of the trees of which are still living. The first school house in the neighborhood was built on this farm. The large elm tree seen in the engraving in front of the house, was but a small shrub when the settlement was first made. In the eighty years that have since passed by, it has grown to be a tree of three feet in diameter. In April 1872, this tree was struck by lightning and considerably shattered, but it is now regaining its former vigor, and promises to be good for another century of healthy growth. Mr. Patton, who bought this land of Beasley and Ellison, found his title defective and lost most of his labor. He left it and moved to Indiana in the fall of 1824, where he again settled in the wilderness. W. R. Duffey who is the principal subject of this sketch, and eighth in the family of Francis and Elizabeth Duffey, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1820, married Catherine Moore as before stated. He now owns and occupies this old farm—the homestead of his father. He is a gentleman of good taste, an original thinker, and farms intelligently. For the last twenty years he has been more or less extensively engaged in sheep-raising, keeping from 100 to 400 heads and with satisfactory results. He thinks sheep and cattle are the most profitable stock for a farmer to raise to improve the soil of the land; more grass and less grain is his motto. He is from experience a strong advocate for the use of fertilizers to improve the productive properties of the land, though it pays a good per cent. to set the land in grass alone. Mr. Duffey has a taste for keeping a pair of good horses in saleable condition with fine harness and saddles for them. He says a team will eat less grain in good flesh than when in poor condition, and will always be readier sale and command better prices than in poor condition. In politics he is a straight Republican from conscientious convictions of duty and right. His sentiments were anti-slavery from his early years, and he advocated and voted that ticket, apparently unsuccessfully until 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Presidency. He has voted with that party since, and thinks that under Republican management every branch of the Government has been admirably successful, and that financially it stands the second nation on the globe, that the financiers of the world concede this, and that they are not likely to be mistaken. Mr. Duffey and his wife are kind, good people, always ready to aid the poor and relieve the needy; none are ever turned from their door hungry or in want. After Mr. Humes lost his life in his country's service, the widowed mother and her orphan children were kindly provided with a comfortable home on Mr. Duffey's farm, and have since shared his hospitalities. Of Mrs. Hume's five children two are dead, the other three, John M., Martha E., and Mary B. Humes are all married. John M., married C. A. Freeland, Dec. 21, 1876. He lives on Mr. Duffey's farm, is a Republican, and prospering financially; has one child named Thomas Clyde. Martha E. married R. S. Black, Sept. 11, 1878, and resides at Unity, Adams County, Ohio. Mary B., married N. M. Brown, Oct. 1, 1879. They reside at Unity, and have one child. Although never blessed with children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Duffey have generally had children about them. Martha C., the youngest daughter of John C. Duffey is now living with them and is quite a pleasant girl.

Isaac Roberts.—Stephen Roberts, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bucks county, Pa., April 29, 1762. He came with his father to what was then Fairfax county, now Louden county, Va. He married Deborah Williams, whose ancestors came from England, and were members of the society of friends. some of her relatives being opposed to war remained loyal to the British Crown during the Revolution, and with others got the appellation of *Tory*, which perhaps was no undeserving. Miss William's relatives settled at the same place and about the same time that Mr. Roberts did. The fruits of their marriage was eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom married, raised families and have since died except John Roberts, who was the third oldest, being born on the 22d of August, 1792, and who is the father of the subject of this sketch. War having been declared by the United States against Great Britain in June, 1812, he, on the 13th of April of the following year volunteered for six months in Capt. Landen Osburn's Company, Fifth Regiment, Va., Militia, and served out his time of enlistment in the vicinity of Norfolk, and was honorably discharged. Again the following year, 1814, came a general call for all able to take up arms, as the British were threatening the Capitol, and to this call he responded, and was on his way to gain his company which by some means had got in the advance of him, but before our troops had reached the Capitol it had been fired, and the light of the burning buildings could be distinctly seen. He also served one month in the vicinity of Baltimore, which city the American troops were shielding from. Gen. Ross, who after burning the Capitol determined on its destruction, but in the skirmish which ensued Gen. Ross was killed, and before day the campfires of the British were extinguished by throwing hides of cattle over them which they had slaughtered, and in the darkness moved off and took shipping near North Point, and the siege of Baltimore was at an end. This ended Mr. Robert's military life. In the fall of 1835 he came to Adams county, of which he has been a citizen since. An anniversary scene occured in the haying season of this year—1880. If the passer-by had chanced to look into the meadow he could have seen this man who has seen the sun of eighty summers out with his old-time sycthe, while his son Isaac and grandson Samuel were each laying the grass behind them with the improved mower; and what was more interesting was the ages of the parties at work. Samuel, 29; Isaac, 62, and John Roberts, 88. Isaac Roberts the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 36, 1818, in London county, Va., and as his parents possessed little of this world's goods Isaac was early learned to labor, and after becoming quite a large boy has worked for 12½ cents per day. In the summer of 1835, while working on a farm for the enormous sum of $5.50 per month, he formed the acquaintance of a millwright by the name of Joshua Harlen, who lived in Washington county, Maryland, and contracted with him to learn the trade. He was to serve as an apprentice for three years for the sum of $50 per year and to clothe himself, which, by close economy he did, and never received all of his money at that. Having finished his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman two or three years then went into business for himself and met with good success. On the 18th of Oct. 1846, he married Lucinda E. Wince, of London county, Va. She was the daughter of Phillip and Catherine Wince, whose maiden name was Shaffer, and who was from the above county. Phillip Wince was born in Pa., on the Delaware River, near Phila. These parents are buried in London county, Va. Mr. Roberts remained in Va., and followed his trade until two children were born to them. He being away from his children much of the time he decided to change his occupation. Having friends in Ohio, he in the fall of 1850 brought his little family and located in Adams County. There has been eleven children in all born to them, six sons and three daughters, but in the month of Jan. 1865, three children were taken from them two sons and one daughter; their ages being four, five and eleven years. The remaining children are all at home except the oldest who is married and lives in the neighborhood. The home of this family is a pleasant one, adorned by flowers and surrounded by ornamental trees and foliage as can be seen in the engraving.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Franklin Township,

Is situated in the north-east corner of Adams county, Ohio, and contains about ——— square miles of territory. It was erected in ——— and formerly included the territory now forming Bratton township. It is principally drained by Scioto Brush creek which empties into the Scioto river. Crooked Creek drains the Western portion and empties into Brush creek. The Western portion of the township is comparatively level, but the soil is thin and unproductive. The eastern portion of the township is mountainous and poor, with a few good farms along the streams. James Horn settled in Franklin (then Meigs) township, in 1798, on the land now owned by C. P. Tener, about one mile south of the present village of Locust Grove. About the same time Peter Platter and Peter Wickerham located in the vicinity. Mr. Wickerham kept the first hotel in the bounds of the township. James Boyd, Aaron Freeman, Wm. Pemberton, R. Roberts, George Haines, Wm. Ogle and George Heller were also early settlers. John Chapman was the first Justice of the Peace in the township.

Franklin township contains two villages—Locust Grove and Palestine; three churches—the Methodist Episcopal church at Locust Grove, Conaway Chapel, (M. E.) and the United Brethren church at Locust Grove, eleven school houses, two post offices—Locust Grove and Poplar Grove—and one grist mill, that of M. H. Newman, situated on Scioto Brush Creek. The present Justices are James Copeland and Phillip Leightley; Constables, Samuel Johnson and James Mustard.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

M. H. Newman, Darius Murphy, Nimrod Conaway, Isaac L. Rarick, Wm. S. Copeland, James Herdman, James Ferguson, Wm. W. Crowthers, J. L. Wright, James Copas and Thomas Beaver.

TOWNS.—LOCUST GROVE.

Curtis Cannon settled in the vicinity of the now village of Locust Grove, about 1810, and kept a hotel where Jesse Kendall now resides; he also built a tannery, the first in this part of the country. Urban W. Cannon, son of Curtis, built a hotel about 1830, and planted a locust grove, opposite the present hotel of D. S. Eylar. This was in the palmy days of stage coaching, and "Cannon's Hotel" was a noted point on the line from Maysville, Ky., to Zanesville, O., and Gen. Jackson, more than once, received the hospitalities of this house on his way to and from the Nation's Capital.

In the year ——— Mr. Cannon laid out a town, which received its name from the locust grove above mentioned. The first store-house was built and first store kept by L. M. Cannon, about 1833–4.

PALESTINE.

This is the name of a small village in the southern part of Franklin township. It was laid out in 1837, by Peter Wickerham, but contains only a few dwelling houses, a small store, wagon-shop and blacksmith shop.

CHURCHES.—LOCUST GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist class was composed of Jacob Newland, Anna Newland, Peter Andrews, Margaret Pemberton, Cornelius Kane, Elizabeth Kane, David Newman, Wm. Hamilton, Elizabeth Thomas, Jacob Tener and Catherine Tener. Jacob Newland was the Leader.

Meetings were held at the house of Jacob Tener until about 1828, when a log church was built. This served the purpose until 1854, when a new building was erected at Locust Grove, a frame 35x50 feet, which is still used by the congregation. There are at present about 60 members. The Leaders are Henry Hamilton and Jesse Kendall.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1856 by Rev. Mr. Bowers, with three members, viz: Southey Copes and wife and Samuel Mattocks. In the year 1858, a church was built in Locust Grove, brick, 30x40. There are at present eleven members, and the Rev. Mr. Shade is the pastor, with Mr. Shelton as Leader.

LOCUST GROVE LODGE F. & A. M., NO. 365.

Dispensation granted June 4, 1866; organized June 26, 1866; the meeting organized by appointing J. R. Copeland, President, and Newton Richards, Secretary. Present at the meeting: S. E. Parker, G. W. Reddick, James A. Murphy, Jesse Kendall, Newton Richards, J. R. Copeland, D. S. Eylar and T. J. Holliday.

Officers under the dispensation: Silas E. Parker, W. M.; Geo. W. Reddick, S. W.; James A. Murphy, J. W.

Charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, at Toledo, Oct. 17, 1866; charter members: Silas E. Parker, George W. Reddick, James A, Murphy, David S. Eylar, James T. Holliday, Jesse Kendall, T. S. F. Collins, J. R. Copeland, Newton Richards. First officers elected under the charter, Nov. 22, 1866; James A. Murphy, W. M.; David Thomas, S. W.; D. S. Eylar, J. W.; Jesse Kendall, Treas.; Newton Richards, Sec.; J. W. Tarlton, S. D.; Isaac East, J. D.; T. S. F. Collins, Tyler; J. R. Copeland, W. C. Elliott, Stewards.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.—J. S. BERRY.

The subject of this sketch, is of English descent, but at what time his ancestors came to this country we don't know. The earliest authentic information we can gather of them, is of his grand father, Thomas Berry, who lived in Baltimore, where he was married about 1812 or '13. He served in the war of 1812, was at the fight at Bladensburg, and participated in the military operations around Baltimore and Washington City. In 1818 he emigrated to what was then the West, and settled near Greenfield, Highland county, O. Here, in 1832, his wife died. He remained there until 1840, when he removed to Indiana, and located near a village called Albany, in Delaware county of that State. After settling in Indiana, he married a second wife, by whom he had one child, a daughter, named Elizabeth. He died at the advanced age of 80 years. Thomas Berry, by his first marriage, reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, John, Caroline, Margaret, William, Thomas and Richard. William and Thomas are deceased, the others still survive. John, the oldest, in this family of children, was born in Baltimore in 1816. He is the father of J. S. Berry, the subject of our sketch. He came with his parents, when two years of age, to Highland county, where he grew to years of maturity and has since lived. After remaining at home until the age of sixteen, he went to Leesburg, in the same county, to learn the tanning business. While working at his trade in this place, he married Mary Ellen, only daughter of James and Phebe Stewart. After his marriage, he bought a farm near Sugar Tree Ridge, to which he moved, where he farmed through the summer and taught school during the winter months, until 1855, when he sold out with the intention of moving West. But before starting, he had one of his legs so badly broken, that he was for a long time disabled from active business. This accident caused him to abandon his contemplated removal to the West, and he bought a farm and tannery in Hamer township, Highland county, where he now resides, and carries on the farming and tanning business. In 1875, he suffered a sad bereavement in the death of his wife. She was born in 1824 and died April 11, 1875. She had been an exemplary and consistent member of the Christian church nearly all the days of her life. She was a devoted wife, a kind mother and a good Christian woman. In January, 1880, he married for a second wife, a Mrs. Gibler. Mr. Berry is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, respected and esteemed by all who know him. He has served the people of his township many years as Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds. In religious principles he is a Quaker or Friend, and a consistent member of that church. By his first marriage he reared a family of eight children, besides a child that died in infancy, named Phebe A., James S., William N., Margaret E., Jesse R., Rachel E., Thomas R., Cynthia B. and Sarah J., who died. Phebe A. was born Dec. 25, 1842; married Perry King. They live in Lynchburg, Highland county, where Mr. King is engaged as principal of the Union Schools at that place. James S., born April 26, 1844, married Sarah Murphy, Oct. 9, 1873. William N., born Nov. 23, 1846, married Mary Hawk. He resides in White Oak township, Highland county; engaged in farming. Jesse R., born July 2, 1852, is unmarried; resides in Locust Grove; engaged in the practice of medicine with Dr. J. S. Berry. Rachel E., born Oct. 11, 1855; married

John Rhoads; resides near Berryville, Washington township, Highland county, where Mr. Rhoads is engaged in farming. Thomas R., born March 6, 1858; unmarried; is attending college at Wilmington, Clinton county, O. Cynthia B., born July 1, 1860, is engaged in teaching dear Lynchburg, Clinton county, O. Sarah J., born Jan., 1863, died in infancy. Dr. James S. Berry, who is the principal subject of this sketch, was born in Highland county, O., where he received his early education and grew to years of manhood. He worked on the farm during summer and attended school in winter. Having improved his opportunities, he found himself, at the age of eighteen, qualified to teach. He followed teaching some years, devoting a part of the time to attending schools of a higher grade than those he had hitherto had access to. Thus prepared with a good education, he, in 1867, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Henry Whisler, of New Market, Highland county, O. He attended the lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., for the terms of 1868–69, and 1869–70, graduating March 1, 1870. In April, immediately following, he located at Locust Grove, and commenced the practice of his profession, which has become a lucrative one. He also holds the office of Notary Public of the village. As before stated, Dr. Berry was married Oct. 9, 1873, to Miss Sarah A., eldest daughter of Capt. James A. Murphy, of Locust Grove. Their union has been blest by two bright, pleasant, interesting children, Charlie, who was born Sept. 25, 1871, and Amina, born March 29, 1877. Dr. Berry and his pleasant family are located on a beautiful high point in the village, in a pretty house, as will be seen by the view of it, that appears in this volume, enjoying the comforts of their delightful home.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

We are indebted to McDonald's sketches for the statements here given: Gen. Massie, while engaged in the winter of 1893--94, in surveying on Cæsar's Creek in Ross or Highland county, late one evening came upon tracks of Indians in the snow. Some of his men were sent to search out the Indian encampment, while others were sent to hunt up the assistant surveyors, in order to collect the whole force together, and be ready for any emergency that might arise. The Indian encampment was found, but it was concluded to be too hazardous an enterprise to attack it, and the surveying party decided to suspend their work and make a rapid retreat to their station at Manchester. Their line of march for home was at once commenced, and they traveled until ten or eleven o'clock at night, when they halted till morning, and the march was again resumed, traveling in a Southern direction. About noon they came to a fresh trail, crossing their route diagonally, and made by four horsemen and eight or ten footmen. After traveling a few miles further the trail was struck again. Upon consultation between Massie and his men, it was concluded that these Indians knew nothing of the surveying party, and it was decided to follow them as long as they kept in the direction they were then going. The pursuit of the Indians was kept up until dusk, as fast as the men could walk, but without overtaking them. The party then halted for consultation. In a few minutes the Indians were heard at work with tomahawks, within two or three hundred yards cutting wood and tent poles. After a short consultation it was decided to wait till morning, and then attack the savages in their camp. Two or three men were then sent to reconnoiter their camp and bring away their horses, which was done, and then preparations were made to lie down for the night; but Massie, more thoughtfully than the rest, told them that there would be more risk in waiting till morning than to attack them now; that they were probably pursued by the Indians that they had passed, and by waiting until morning they might be caught between two fires and be destroyed. His advice was followed and it was decided to attack immediately.

It was now about two hours after dark. The day had been warm, and the snow which was about eight inches deep, had melted and became soft, but when night came on, it began to freeze rapidly, and by this time there was a hard crust on the top. In this situation a man could be heard walking three hundred yards as he broke the crust beneath his feet.

The men were formed in a line in single file, with the ramrods of their guns in their hands to steady themselves in walking. They then commenced moving toward the Indian camp in the following manner: The foremost man would walk about twenty steps and halt; then the next in the line would move on, stepping in the the tracks of the first to avoid noise in breaking the crust of the snow. In this cautious and silent manner, they crept within twenty yards of the Indian camp, when an unexpected interruption presented itself by a deep ravine between Massie and his party and the Indian encampment. The Indians were singing and amusing themselves around their fires unconscious of danger. Massie and his men were concealed from the light of their fires by the low ground of the ravine. After halting a few moments on the bank Massie discovered a few paces above him a large log which had fallen across the gully. On this log he determined to cross. Seven or eight of the men, on their hands and knees, had crossed over and crouched low, had got within twelve or fifteen paces of the Indians, when too many got on the log at one time, and as it was old and rotten, it broke with a loud crash that startled the Indians. The whites who had crossed over immediately fired into the camp shouting as they ran. The Indians fled, and though none were killed, there were found blood upon the clothing and blankets they left in their camp. No attempt was made to pursue them. Their camp was plundered of the horses and arms, making altogether considerable booty. The march was at once resumed, the party traveling the rest of the night and until noon the next day. Wearied and hungry, they then halted to prepare some dinner and rest a little. After taking some refreshments they loitered about the fires a short time and then resumed their march through snow and brush, reaching Manchester about midnight, after a fatiguing march of two days and nights from the head of Cæsar's creek.

On the last day of their march about a mile North of where West Union now stands, one of the men who rode one of the horses and carried a bag of Indian plunder, dropped it and did not miss it until they arrived at Manchester. Two of the men next day took fresh horses and rode back to look for the lost plunder. They found the bag some distance South of the hill and concluded they would go to the brow of it to look over for deer. When they reached it they found where a large party of Indians who had followed to the top of the hill had stopped to eat their breakfast. Had those Indians pursued the trail one hundred yards farther they would have found the bag and lain in wait for the whites to return, and would, doubtless, have killed or taken those who returned for it. This was truly a narrow escape.

THE LAST INDIAN FIGHT,

We quote from McDonald's sketches: "In the year 1795 while Wayne was in treaty with the Indians, a company came out from Manchester on the Ohio river to explore the North-western territory, and especially the Scioto. Gen. Massie was in this little band. After proceeding several days cautiously, they fell on Paint creek, near the falls. Here they found fresh Indian signs and had not traveled far before they heard the bells of horses. Some of the company were what were called *new hands*, and previous to this wanted much to smell Indian powder. One of the company, who had fought in the Revolutionary War, and also with the Indians, said to one of these vaunting fellows: "If you do you will run, or I am much mistaken." A council was now called. Some of the most experienced thought it was too late to retreat, and thought it best to take the enemy by surprise. Gen. Massie, Fallenbach, and R. W. Finley, were to lead on the company, and Capt. Petty was to bring up the rear. The Indians were encamped on Paint creek, precisely at what is called Reeve's crossing. They come on them by surprise, and out of forty men about twenty of them fought. Those who wanted to smell powder so much ran the other way and hid behind logs; and Capt Petty reported afterwards that they had the ague, they were so much frightened. The battle was soon ended in favor of the whites, for the Indians fled across the creek and left all they had but their guns. Several were killed and wounded, and one white man, a Mr. Robinson was shot through the body and died immediately. These Indians had one male prisoner with them, who made his escape to the whites and was brought home to his relatives. As soon as the company could gather up all the horses and skins and other plunder, they retreated for the settlement at Manchester, on the Ohio River. Night overtook them on the waters of Scioto Brush creek, and as they expected to be followed by the Indians they made preparations for the skirmish. The next morning, an hour before day, the attack was made with vigor on the part of the Indians, and was resisted as manfully on the part of the whites. There being a sink hole near, those bragging cowards got down into it to prevent the balls from hitting them. Several horses were killed, and one man, a Mr. Gilfillan, shot through the thigh. After an hour's contest the Indians retreated, and the company arrived at the place they started from, having lost one man killed and one man wounded. Thus ended the exploring of the valley of the Scioto this year.'

This was the last Indian fight that took place during the old Indian war, and the last fight ever occurred in Adams county, or on the waters of the Scioto. The location of this fight was in Franklin township, about three miles North-east of Locust Grove, on the Washington branch of Scioto Brush creek, at a spring called Washington's Spring. This creek and spring received their names from Mrs. Betty Wetherton, a widow lady who was among the first to settle there. The premises on which this event took place are now the premises of Mrs. Sarah Moomaw, widow of John Moomaw, now deceased. The house stand' on the east bank of the stream. near this spring which supplies the water for the household.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Jefferson Township.

Wamsleyville Lodge I. O. O. F.—This Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 653, was instituted Aug. 3, 1876, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The ceremonies were conducted by W. S. Cappeller, Grand Master, of Cincinnati, O.

The following named Brothers are the charter members: A. J. Jones, J. Freeman, Robert Newman, Jas. Jones, W. T. Wamsley, Geo. Wamsley and F. R. Turtle.

On the night of their first meeting, there were seven members initiated, making fourteen.

W. T. Wamsley was made first N. G.

The Lodge has steadily increased since the installation, and has at this time forty members in good standing. There has been no deaths in the Lodge, and but little sickness. The meetings are held in the building formerly known as the A. J. Jones & Co. property, but now owned by the Odd Fellows.

MEIGS TOWNSHIP.

I. O. O. F. Lodge of Jacksonville.—Jacksonville Lodge, No. 537, I. O. O. F., located at Jacksonville, was instituted June 7th, 1873, by J. H. Kincad, D. G. M.

The charter members were, Geo. W. Nixon, S. J. McAdow, M. I. Foster, C. F. Hall, John Bunn, Geo. A. Thomas, R. H. Wilson, J. S. Young and J. W. Reid. On the night of the institution there were seven initiates. The first elective officers of the Lodge were Geo. W. Nixon, Noble Grand; S. J. McAdow, Vice Grand; M. I. Foster, Rec. Sec.; Geo. A. Thomas, Per. Sec.; and Dr. Jno. Bunn, Treas. The growth of the Lodge has been substantial but not rapid.

The total membership foots up sixty-nine, eighteen of whom have withdrawn, the greater number withdrawing for the purpose of becoming charter members of West Union and Wamsleyville Lodges. The lodge has sustained the loss of but one of its members by death since its organization, that of D. J. Bryan, a worthy member of the Scarlet Degree, who was buried according to the rites of the order at Unity Cemetery.

The present membership of the Lodge is fifty (forty-five active and five dormant). Financially, the Lodge is in a prosperous condition, having about $1,000 in its treasury.

The present elective officers are W. F. Kilpatrick, Noble Grand; Isaac W. Thomas, Vice Grand; L. O. Thoroman, Rec. Sec.; Joseph Thurman, Per Sec., and Dr. J. M. Wittenmyer, Treasurer.

Mineral Springs—Meigs Township.—This is not a regularly laid town, but receives its note and name, from two springs that by their medicinal virtues, have attracted to them large numbers of invalids from different places.

These springs are situated in the eastern part of the county and flow from the eastern base of the mountain, surrounded by beautiful and picturesque scenery. From the summit of the mountains that surround them, beautiful views can be had, reatching over hills and valleys as far as the eye can reach.

They afford a sequestered retreat to the invalid, and a pleasant resort for those who seek respite from the cares of business, or desire the refreshing influence of mountain scenery and climate.

A HISTORY OF THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THESE SPRINGS AND THE MEDICINAL VIRTUES OF THEIR WATERS, AND THE FAME THEY HAVE ACQUIRED.—It is said that sometime about 1840, as Charles Matheny and John C. Beasley were hunting in the forests, they came to these springs. and Matheny, being very thirsty, drank freely of the water; after resuming his hunt, he presently found it acted strongly on his kidneys. Being afflicted with a kidney disease he concluded the water would benefit him if used regularly awhile. He came back and remained in the vicinity, drinking freely of it, and soon found himself completely cured.

Others having occasionally tested these waters with beneficial effects, the increasing numbers of those resorting here for health, became so great that the proprietor, Elias Matheny, who lived in a log cabin, was unable to accommodate them. These parties would bring with them beds and provisions of their own, and camp the best they could. Mr. Matheny, in 1857, sold his property to W. W. Matheny, who was still unable to make provision to accommodate those desiring to remain awhile to try the benefits of these waters. He, in 1861, sold out to Hillis Reese who was unable, or did not desire to incur the expense of putting up buildings, suitable to the demands of the public. He, in 1867, sold to the present proprietors, Salisbury & McFerson, who immediately set about fitting up an establishment whose accommodations should be commensurate with the requirements made upon them.

In 1877, A. H. McFerson became sole proprietor. He has erected a spacious building, with accommodations for 100 guests. Besides this he has put up neat cottages that will accommodate 100 more. These are usually all full during the summer months. The curative properties of these waters are fully attested by hundreds who have tried them, and have been either greatly benefitted or permanently cured.

An analysis of a specimen of the water, by E. S. Wayne, of Cincinnati, shows it to be highly charged with gas, and contains 210.35 grains of solid matter to the gallon. The solids are composed of Chloride of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Chloride of Calcium, Chloride of Sodium and Oxide of Iron, and a subsequent test shows it contains Idoine.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Robert Anderson Glasgow.—The ancestors of the Glasgow family were natives of Scotland. They lived near the city of Glasgow. From that country they were driven on account of their religious views, and took refuge in Ireland, in county Down. Both the great grand-fathers of the subject of this sketch, came to America about the year 1765, and settled in Virginia, Rockbridge county, on the banks of the James river. Robert Glasgow, grand-father of the subject of this sketch, come to Ohio in 1796, and settled in Scott township, this county, on the farm now owned by Wm. McCormick, where he died in 1804, he having been a soldier in the Revolution. His son, Joseph Glasgow, the eldest of five brothers and five sisters, settled at the same time on an adjoining farm, where he died in 1820, he having been a soldier in the war of 1812. In his last illness he was treated by an old Indian doctor. He left a widow and eight children, who continued to live on the same farm, until her death, which occurred in 1877, she being ninety years old. Robert A., second son of Joseph and Nancy Glasgow, was born Sept. 19, 1813. In 1834, he was married to Dorcas Finley, by whom he had five children, all of whom died in infancy, except one son, Joseph, who died at Memphis, Tenn., while serving his country in the War of the Rebellion. He was married again in 1843, to Jane Smiley, who was born March 20, 1818, near Hamilton, Butler county, O. Her father, John Smiley, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Glasgow died Sept. 17, 1879. There were eleven children, of whom six are now living: Maggie, who married Andrew C. Platter, in 1862. She now lives near Holden, Johnson county, Mo.: they have five children, John S., Arthur, Stewart G., who married M. M. Brown, in 1877; they now live near North Liberty, and have one child, Daisy Pearl. James Gilmore and Sadie still remain at home. Robert A. and Jane Glasgow have seven grand-children living. Mr. Glasgow's farm is one of the finest stock farms in the county, containing 270 acres. A view of the residence, surroundings and fine cattle is seen in this work.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

James Hiner.—The maternal grand-parents of James Hiner, David and Mary Mitchell, were natives of Westmoreland county, Penn. Mr. Mitchell, at an early day, while he was a young man, settled near Brooks' bar, not far from Maysville, Ky. He took shelter in or near a block house for protection against the Indians. After remaining here a year or two, he went to Scioto county, Ohio, and bought considerable quantities of land. He owned the land where Buena Vista now stands, as well as another large tract of land in Nile township, where he subsequently made his home, and where he lived and died. Mr. Mitchell became a prominent citizen of Scioto county, was a Judge of the courts many years, represented the county in the Legislature, and was engaged in extensive business operations. He married Mary Stockham, by whom he raised eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Mr. Hiner's paternal grand-parents were natives of Venango county, Penn. His grand-father, Robert Hiner, removed from there to Fleming county, Ky., where he remained a few years, then came to Scioto county, O. He lived here a year or two, then emigrated to Decatur county, Ind., where he died. Grandfather Robert Hiner reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. In 1825, one of the sons, named James, married Sarah Mitchell, a daughter of Judge Mitchell, of Scioto county, mentioned above. They were the parents of James Hiner, the subject of this sketch, but the father was unfortunately killed a short time before the birth of his son, by the falling of a log from a building he was helping to raise. The child was named James by its mother in memory of his deceased father. Some four years after her husband's death, Mrs. Hiner married Zenas Hayward. They then removed to Adams county and settled on the farm now owned by Elliott H. Collins. James, who was then about four years old, remained with his mother and step-father until he was eighteen. Having an inclination for boating, he now engaged on a flat-boat, which business he continued about four years. He then engaged as a pilot on the steamer "Beauty." He was a pilot for a number of years, and ultimately owned interests in several boats, among them the "Ironton," the "Domain" and the "Reveille." He was sole owner of the "Reveille," an illustration of which is shown in the engraving of his home, that appears in the pages of this volume. In 1855, he married Letitia, daughter of John McKinley, of Irish Bottom. About a year after his marriage, his wife and infant son both died. He subsequently married Elizabeth McKinley, a younger sister of his former wife. By this marriage he has had born unto him seven children, six sons and one daughter. They were Arthur, who died at the age of sixteen years, Flora B., John, Charles and Frank Hiner. The others died in infancy. None of the surviving children are married, but all remain at home with their parents. Shortly before his first wife's death, Mr. Hiner left the river and engaged in farming which business he yet follows. He eventually became the owner of the old McKinley homestead of 225 acres, which he still retains. This farm is a part of Survey No. ——— of 1,000 acres, located by Mayo Carrington, in 1791, and known as the Carrington Survey. It is situated on the banks of the Ohio, in the Irish Bottom. Vanceburg, Ky., lies on the opposite side of the river, a little above it. This is an excellent farm in every respect, highly cultivated, with beautiful buildings and adornments, as may be seen by reference to the view here given. Mr. Hiner, who is an original thinker, and a man of good judgment, has been very successful in cultivating and improving the different varieties of grains and other farm products. In 1874, Mr. Hiner started a mill in Vanceburg, Ky., to grind feed stuff, and in connection with it carries on a feed store. There is on this farm, near the Sandy springs, a rather remarkable work of the Mound-Builders. It is a circular depression, or more properly, perhaps, excavation made in the sandy soil, about two or three feet deep, at the present time. It is 100 feet in diameter at the base, and at this time, about three feet high. This mound is built of clay, entirely different from the sandy soil around it or beneath it. The kind of clay of which it is constructed, cannot be found nearer the place than thirty or forty rods. This must have been built by the Mound-Builders for the performance of some of their religious rites.

The Puntenney Family.—This family is of French Huguenot stock, but its history is meager. It appears that the direct ancestor of the Puntenneys of Adams county, was compelled to leave Rochelle, France, on account of his religion. He embarked at that place in 1690, some two weeks before the elder Marion—father of Gen. Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame—left there. The vessel, in which they sailed, landed them on the Island of Eustatia, or more properly, Saint Eustatius, in the West Indies. They soon became dissatisfied with this barren mountainous island and left it, and went to Ghent in Holland. Here they remained but a short time. They next went to Oxford, England. How long they continued here we don't know, but during their sojourn at that place, a son, named Joseph, married Mary Hollingsworth. This name, Hollingsworth, is still retained in the family, hence the "H" that is generally one of the initials in the name of some member of it. The family next emigrated to America, and settled at Little Gunpowder Falls, Harford county, Md., though at what period they came we do not learn. Joseph Puntenney died during the second year of the Revolutionary War. We know little of Joseph Puntenney's family, except that he had a son, named George H., who was 15 or 16 years old when his father died. After Mr. Puntenney's death, the administrators sold the assets of the estate, which amounted to $22,000, receiving the pay in continental money, which soon became worthless, and the whole sum was lost. The family then removed to Braddock's old battle-field, Penn., where they settled, and George H. Puntenney became a scout on the then Western frontier. He afterwards was a trader with the Delaware Indians, and subsequently connected with a party of surveyors on Green river, Ky. He twice passed where Cincinnati now stands, before the forest had been touched by the hand of man. He married Peggy Hamilton, an Irish Presbyterian lady, and moved to Kingston creek, Bourbon county, Ky., whence in March, 1800, he came to Greene (then Iron Ridge) township, in the North-western territory, and settled on what is now known as Puntenney's fork of Stout's run. On this farm, James Puntenney was born, Sept. 1, 1800, the second white child born in the township. This farm is owned by James Puntenney and A. C. Smith. George H. Puntenney died in Jan., 1853, at the age of 94 years. The Puntenney's were all original anti-Slavery from the time their slaves were sold by the Administration.

BRATTON TOWNSHIP.

S. Edwin Gore.—The Gore family is of Irish origin. The paternal ancestors of S. Edwin Gore came from Ireland at an early day, but at what date is not now known. The first certain information we have of the family is that of the great grandfather, Joslina Gore, who died in Va., and who there married Sarah Hoge. These ancestors lived and died there. They reared a family of children, of whom we can only gather, that there was a son named Solomon, who married Rachel Marte. These were the grandparents of S. Edwin Gore. They reared a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, named Enos, Sarah, Elizabeth, Joshua, William, John G., Nancy Jonathan L., and Thomas. They all grew to years of maturity and married, and all the family came to Adams county, though two of them afterwards went to Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, and two moved to Illinois. Two, Sarah, Elizabeth and Jonathan L., are dead. Solomon Gore died in Va. Rachel Gore died in this county near Louden. Enos, the eldest son, was born in Louden county, Va., May 2, 1801, where he grew to years of manhood. He married Miss Sarah Davis, who was a native of Louden county, Va. In 1834 he removed to Adams county and settled in what is now Bratton township, near the village of Louden, on the farm now owned by S. Edwin Gore, the principal subject of this sketch. Here his wife died, Nov. 12, 1835, and was buried at Sinking springs, Highland county, Ohio. He married for a second wife, Rachel Fulton, who died May 28, 1863. For a third wife he married Malinda Williamson, who still survives. In 1866 Mr. Gore left the old homestead and now lives in the village of Louden, enjoying the esteem and respect of all who know him. There were no children by his second and third marriages, but by his first marriage four children were born, one son and three daughters, named Jane, Elizabeth Ann, Eliza S., Edwin, and Emeline. Ann Eliza was born Feb. 7, 1830, and Emeline was born in 1834. They both died in 1840. Jane Elizabeth married William M. Reid, Feb. 1, 1849, who died a few years afterwards. She next married Samuel C. Allen, who lived near Decatur, Illinois, where she died June 25, 1880. By his first marriage two sons were born, one of whom died in infancy. The other, Charles A., grew to manhood, is married, has one child and lives in Southern Mo. By her second marriage she had five sons, one dying in infancy; the other four remain under the paternal roof. S. Edwin Gore, the subject of our sketch, and only son of Enos and Sarah Gore, was born in Virginia, March 12, 1832, and came with his parents to Adams county where he grew to manhood. He married Ruth Hannah, daughter of William and Ruth Reed, Dec. 17, 1854, who died Dec. 11, 1860. He next married Louisa Maria Reid, a younger sister of his first wife. By his first marriage were born three children, Willard Ottiwell, who died in infancy, Sadie J., born June 20, 1857, and Horton R., born Oct. 29, 1859. By his second marriage has been born four children. Minor A., born Sept. 3, 1864; Verda, born Sept. 12, 1866; died Nov. 18, 1869; Enos S., born May 8, 1868; Ora Estelle, born Nov. 2, 1873. These children all remain under the paternal roof—unmarried. Mrs. Louisa Maria Gore—The paternal ancestors of Mrs. Gore were natives of Maryland. Her paternal grandfather, Jonathan Reid, married Susan Gatten. They reared a son named William, born March 23, 1793. William Reid went from Maryland to Louden county, Va., where, in 1818, he married Ruth Potts, daughter of Enos and Lydia Potts of that place. This daughter was born April 7, 1798. These were the parents of Mrs. Gore. Enos Potts father was Nathan Potts, who married Susan Cluse. Mr. Reid remained in Va., until 1831, when he come to Adams county and settled at Marble Furnace, where he lived until his decease, August 16, 1854. After Mr. Reid's death, Mrs. Reid removed to near the village of Louden, Adams county, where she still resides. Will and Ruth Reid were the parents of ten children: Martha Alcinda, born Dec. 11, 1819; Sarah Eliza, born March 9, 1821; Townsend Enos, born May 11, 1823; William Minor, born June 24, 1825; Rebecca Ann, born Jan 17, 1828; Lyda Jane, born April 23, 1830; Ruth Hannah, born July 1, 1832; Emila Elizabeth, born Aug. 23, 1835; Louisa Maria, born Dec. 11, 1837; Susan Francis, Oct. 24, 1840. Mrs. Gore's maternal ancestors were also natives of Louden county, Va. Her maternal grandfather was Enos Potts, who married Lydia Brown, daughter of John and Martha Brown, whose maiden name was Martha Bauld. They came to Adams county about 1857, where they both lived and died. They are buried in the Locust Grove cemetery. S. Edwin Gore now owns and occupies the old homestead of his father. It is an excellent farm of 167 acres in Calmese survey, No. 1,980, near the village of Louden. This farm is in a high state of cultivation and everything about it is kept with neatness and in perfect order. On a beautiful location, Mr. Gore has recently built one of the prettiest houses in Adams county, which has been adorned with good taste and artistic skill. A view of this residence, together with the old homestead, is seen in the pages of our book. In this beautiful home, with an abundance of this world's goods about them for their temporal wants, Mr. and Mrs. Gore, surrounded by their pleasant, happy family, are certainly prepared to enjoy all the happiness that earth affords.

Phillip M. and Tobias P. Hughes.—Among the earliest settlers of Adams county, was Sushanna Keller, who came from New Jersey in 1801, while Ohio was yet a territory, and settled near where Mr. Hughes now lives. About 1815, she was married to Andrew Carrigan, a native of Ireland. They continued to reside at the place above mentioned. Andrew and Sushanna Keller had two children, Hannah and Mary. In Nov. 1835, Mary was married to Peter L. Hughes, the father of the subject of this sketch. Peter L. Hughes was a native of Ireland; he was born May 4, 1809, and came to America about 1821. The children of Peter L., and Mary Hughes, are Hannah S., Frank O., Phillip M., Mary R., Tobias P., and John W. Hannah S., attended the Ursuline Convent, in Brown county, Ohio, Frank O., was educated at Mt. St. Marys near Cincinnati. Phillip and Tobias both have a good education, Phillip having attended school at Cincinnati and Tobias at Dayton. John W., graduated at St. Louis University in 1879, was post graduate in 1880, and is now in the study of law. Phillip Hughes was married in the year 1871 to Mary L. Weaver, a native of Highland county, Ohio, daughter of Jonathan Weaver, of Va. Jonathan Weaver married Levina Whitler, in the year 1826, in Highland county, Ohio, where they both lived and died. There were ten children, of whom Mrs. Hughes is the youngest. At their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Hughes located on the farm shown in the engraving as their present home. Their children are Hannah Lou and John Jacob Tobias P. Hughes was married in the year 1875 to Louisa F. Cannon, who was born Feb. 9, 1858, a native of Franklin township, this county. Her mother's maiden name was Lydia Jane Cockerill, a sister of the late Maj. Gen. Cockerill, and a native of Va. In Sept. of 1843, she was married to Levin M. Cannon, whose nativity was Locust Grove, date of birth Aug. 28, 1811. There were five children, two boys and three girls, of whom Mrs. Hughes is the youngest. Tobias P., and Louisa F. Hughes have two children, Mary Virda and Clement Birch. The farm of Phillip and Tobias Hughes is one of the most beautiful in Adams county, comprising eight hundred acres of beautiful slopes, verdant valleys and fertile plains. Stock-raising is made a specialty as will be seen by the view of excellent stock shown in the engraving. The site of T. P. Hughes is the same as that of the old homestead, while that of P. M. is about one half mile east, being near Brush creek.

Geo. G. Fulton.—David Fulton, of Louden county, Va., the father of Geo. G., married Phebe Gipson, at an early date and settled on Ohio Brush Creek in 1834. They removed to Louden, this county, about 1850, where Mrs. Fulton died, Dec. 2, 1853, and Mr. Fulton Oct. 23, 1875. Their children were John Henry and Charles C., who died in 1860. Thomas D., Geo. G., Alfred R., Sarah F., who died in 1873, having married U. A. Silcott, and Rebecca J., who died in 1870, having married John M. Gore, Jr. Geo. G., was born in Louden county, Va., Jan. 5, 1833; he married Deborah Zile in 1856. Jacob Zile, her father, came from Md., in 1824; her mother's name was Sarah Manahan, who was married to Jacob Zile a short time previous to 1824, in which year they settled on a farm in Franklin township where they resided until their deaths. Mr. Zile died in 1860, and Mrs. Zile in 1872. Mrs. Deborah Fulton was born April 17, 1834, Soon after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Fnlton located on Maple Grove Farm, where they still reside, and the croquet lawn shown in the foreground of the engraving, the pretty cottage in the rear the splendid orchard of luscious fruit, and the shouts of merry laughter, all attest to the passer-by how much they have done to render life pleasant for themselves, their children and their friends. Their children are Alma L., Sarah Edith, Geo. Wesley, and Leslie B. Mr. Fulton was educated at the North Liberty Academy, and Alma L., his oldest daughter, displays an energy and perseverance which has already placed her among the first in education in the county.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

John A. Cluxton.—The subject of this sketch is of Irish descent. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland and grew to years of manhood, married and raised a family there. About 1798, he, with his wife and two children, emigrated to America, three of their children remaining in Ireland. He settled in New Jersey, where he died shortly afterwards, being suddenly stricken down with apoplexy or something of that nature, while working in the field. After Mr. Cluxton's death, the widowed mother with her two children, John and Betsy, removed to Penn., and settled near Connellstown, where she lived until they grew up and married. The daughter, Betsy, married William Phillips, and the son, John, married Nancy Page. These last were the parents of John A. Cluxton, whose name stands at the head of this article. Early in 1813, all these families consisting of mother Cluxton, her son John and wife, his wife's parents, Rev. William Page and family, and William Phillips, who had married Betsy, left Penn., in company and came to Adams county. Mr. Phillips settled near Brush creek, where he and his wife both lived and died. They are buried in Stone chapel grave yard. With them also lived the grandmother Cluxton, (Mrs. Phillip's mother), until her decease. This old farm is now owned by a son, John Phillips. Rev. William Page, the maternal grandfather of John A. Cluxton, settled on the farm now owned by Samuel McFeeters, near Killinstown. Here Mrs. Page died. Mr. Page afterwards married a second wife, moved to Clermont county, where he died of a cancer. John Cluxton settled in West Union, built a house near the M. E. church, and worked some years at shoemaking, then bought a farm near Killingstown to which he moved. He finally removed to Bentonville, where he died in 1855, and was buried in the West Union grave yard. Mrs. Cluxton, after her husband's death, lived a widow twenty years. Her latter days were spent at her daughter's near Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, where she died. She was buried in the West Union grave yard, where she now sleeps, beside her husband and three daughters. She was a faithful and devoted christian, and in early years united with the Methodist church in West Union, and when the family removed near Brush creek, she transferred her membership to the Stone Chapel church in the neighborhood of her home. But no matter where her lot was cast, she was ever the same, unassuming but faithful follower of the meek and holy Savior. Mrs. Cluxton was a devoted laborer in the Sabbath School, and no doubt many in this community yet remember her pious teachings. Truly a good mother in Israel is gone—but her work goes on, and many remain to bless her memory. John and Nancy Cluxton were the parents of thirteen children: William, George, Rebecca, Greenberry J., Angeline, John A., Davis D., James R., Nancy Jane, Susan Thomas, Samuel P., Henry B. Two of these, Angeline and Susan died in early years. The others are all living but Rebecca Greenbury and William. Rebecca married Rev. Jediah Foster. She died in West Union, with colera in 1835. John H. the subject of our sketch was born in West Union, May, 14, 1825, and married Miss Catherine M. Mosier, Nov. 18, 1847. He started in life under disadvantageous circumstances. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, then commenced life on his own account, working from spring until fall the first two years at $9 a month, with no extra pay for harvest work. After his marriage Mr. Cluxton rented land and farmed, but "diligence and perseverance will overcome difficulties" as is proved in this case. He slowly and steadily gained in the world until he has now a good farm and pleasant and beautiful home of his own, surrounded with all the comforts of life. A view of his pretty house is shown in the pages of our book. He is also fortunate in being blessed with a good wife, to whose aid and good counsels he attributes much of his success in life. Mr. Cluxton seems to be a natura genius in all mechanical implements and is a skillful workman in almost every mechanic art. He is the inventor of a post-hole digger that will excavate post-holes with an ease and facility never attained before. His most recent and the greatest invention of his life, and one that seems destined to surpass all previous efforts of the kind, is his pendulum drag-saw, by which logs of any kind or size, from the saw or shingle trees of the forest to the fire or stove wood at the door can be cut. In short, it can do any work that the cross-cut saw will do, and with a speed and ease that has heretofore never been equaled. This invention is secured by patent. Mrs. Catherine M. Cluxton, daughter of Jacob Mosier, and wife of John A. Cluxton, was born October 21, 1828, near Masontown, Fayette county Pa., Her ancestors were German. Her grandfather, Abraham Mosier, was probably born in Germany. His children were John, Abraham, George, and Julia Ann, Catherine Betsy, Mary and Nancy. Her father was born in Penn., in 1796. He married Elizabeth Newcomer. They came to Adams county at an early day and settled on the farm now owned by John A. Cluxton, in Liberty township, where they both died. Mr. Mosier died in 1841, Mrs. Mosier in 1864. They both lie buried in the Kirker grave yard. They were the parents of nine children, Abraham, Jacob, Mary John, Samuel, Catharine, Nancy, George and Elizabeth. The last two died in infancy, the other seven grew to years of maturity, are married and all still living. Mrs. Cluxton's maternal grandparents were Jacob and Mary Newcomer. They raised a family of seven children, Elizabeth, Jacob, Uriah, Mary, John, Nancy and Martha, but two of these, John and Martha, now survive, the others are dead. One of these children, Elizabeth, married Jacob Mosier. They are the parents of Mrs. Cluxton.

Mahlon Wikoff.—The Wikoff family is of German origin. The oldest ancestors who came to America was Peter Claeson Wikoff, who emiggated from Holland to this country in 1636, but we have no certain account when he settled. Neither do we know anything about his family, other than that he has a son named Jacob. This Jacob Wikoff was the great grandfather of Mahlon Wikoff, who is the principal subject of our sketch, but all we know of his family is that he had a son Peter, grandfather of Mahlon. This Peter Wikoff, at an early day, emigrated from Va., and settled near where Washington, Ky., now stands. He there bought 1,000 acres of land, which he lost by a defective title. He then came to Adams county and settled on Scioto Brush creek, Jefferson township. Here he again bought land and cleared up a farm on which he lived and died. James Wikoff, the son of Peter Wikoff, and father of Mahlon Wikoff, was born Feb. 11, 1782. He remained with his father until he reached his 28th year, when he married Rachel Ellis, a sister of Col. Nathan Ellis. After his marriage, Mr. Wikoff lived on Brush creek until his decease, Sept. 18, 1818. He left four children, three sons and a daughter one of these sons was Mahlon. The widow afterwards married again, and this son was left at the age of eleven, to work his way through the world as best he could. Fortunately, however, he found a good home at the house of his maternal uncle, John Ellis, who kept him until he was twenty-one, when he gave him an out-fit of a horse, saddle and bridle, and a suit of new clothes. With this start in life he commenced the world. Three years after this he married Jemima Melvin. This lady's grandfather was an Englishman, who emigrated to this country and settled in Delaware, where he lived and died. He left seven children, four of whom were boys. George Andrew Melvin, the oldest son, emigrated at the age of twenty-eight to Kentucky, and at thirty he married Sarah A. Huffman, who was a native of Va. After thirty-five years of married life, Mr. Melvin died, leaving a family of eleven children, of which Mrs. Wikoff was the tenth. Mrs. Melvin, the mother of Mrs. Wikoff, died in 1812, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years and six months. Jemima Melvin, (now Mrs. Wikoff,) at her marriage was the owner of a spinning-wheel and loom, which she knew how to use and had the will to do it—thus they started in life. Their industry and frugality, soon began to show their results in the rapid accumulation of property. Eight children have blessed their union. Their oldest son, William J., died from disease contracted while attending the Ohio Wesyleyan University, at Delaware. George M., the second son, is now farming in Mo. Cyrus F., still remains at home with his parents. Of the daughters, Sarah A., is married, while Lou R., Mary E., Lucinda M., and Laura L., still remain at home with their parents.

Col. Joseph R. Cockerill.—The parents of the subject of this sketch, Daniel and Esther Cockerill, were natives of Va. They emigrated to Ohio in 1837, and settled in Scott township, on a farm about a mile east of Youngsville, on a farm that now belongs to William Allison, of Penn. They reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Daniel Cockerill soon became a prominent and influential citizen. He represented Adams county in the Legislature in 1846–47, and also in 1849–50. These parents are long since deceased, and both lie interred in Mount Leigh cemetery. Col. Cockerill, who is more particularly the subject of this article, was the oldest in this family of children, and was born in Louden county Va., Jan. 1, 1819. He came with his parents to Adams county in 1837. He became one of the most conspicuous and popular citizens Adams county ever had, and made a name that stands honorably recorded in the pages of his county's history. From the age of twenty-one until he was twenty-five, he taught school. In 1840, he was elected County Surveyor, and in 1846, was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until the adoption of the present constitution in 1851. He was elected a member of the first Legislature that met under the new constitution. In 1853, he commenced the practice of law, which was soon found to be extensive, though his other public duties finally engaged so much of his attention and occupied so much of his time that the law business was necessarily greatly neglected. In 1856, he was elected to represent his district in Congress, in which body he served one term. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was among the first to enlist in the service of his country. He was appointed, in 1861, Col. of the 70th Regt., O. V. I. This regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and it, and its commander, Col. Cockerill, are honorably mentioned in history, and by the commanding Generals for good conduct in the terrific fight. Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," says of this regiment which Col. Cockerill commanded: "After the entire line to the left of the Shiloh church had been completely turned, and not a soldier of any other regiment was to be seen on the original line of battle, the regiment fell slowly back, fighting every inch of the ground during the entire day, and lay in front of the enemy at night over half the way from Shiloh church to the landing. On Monday the regiment took part in the action during the whole day, and established an enduring name for bravery and endurance." General Sherman, under whose eye they fought, in his report of the battle said: "Col. Cockerill behaved with great gallantry, and held together the largest regiment of any Col. in my division, and stood by me from first to last." In Nov. of the next year he was appointed by Gen. Sherman, commander of a brigade in the first Division of the Ffteenth Army Corps, where he remained until 1864, when he resigned and came home. In 1867, he was chosen to represent Adams county in the Ohio Legislature, and re-elected in 1864. At the meeting of this Legislature, he was chosen speaker pro-tem. He was ranked as the leader of his party (the Democratic) in both of the Legislatures of 1867 and 1869. Col. Cockerill was a man of generous impulses. Ever ready to relieve the wants of the needy and minister to the comforts of the afflicted, he was never appealed to in vain to aid in charitable enterprises. He was generous to a fault. Added to his noble, frank and manly nature, he possessed a fine personal appearance, and was a fluent, earnest and forcible speaker. These qualities rendered him one of the most prominent men of his time. He died of heart disease, Oct. 23, 1875, leaving a wife (since deceaed) and two children—a son and daughter. Of this once prominent family, not a member now remains in the county.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Robert Morrison.—Among the early settlers of Adams county who acted a conspicuous part in its early development, was Gen. Robert Morrison. He was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, Nov. 27, 1782. When he was an infant his father died, leaving the sole care of the son to the widowed mother. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was a good woman. It was probably to her influence that he owed much of his future usefulness in life. He also was much benefitted by the kindly instructions of Mr. Brown, the family pastor. When near the age of manhood he joined the association of "United Irishmen," a combination formed in opposition to the British Government. This association was crushed out by the Government, and many of the members were compelled to flee from their native country. Though the connivance of Lord Fitzgerald, who was in sympathy with this organization, young Morrison managed to escape. He, to-gether with his mother and uncle, landed in New York in 1810. He was now in his 19th year. This party did not stay long in New York, but proceeded to South Carolina, where two of his father's brothers with their families were living, with one of whom they stopped. They remained but a short time in South Carolina. From there they made their way to Ky., and stopped a while near Flemingsburg. When he arrived at that place all his worldly possessions, amounted to his clothes and two dollars in money. Here he worked on a farm a while. During his sojourn in Ky, he made a profession of religion, and united with the Associated Reformed church, under the pastoral care of Rev. John Steele. Here he married Miss Mary Mitchell, sister of the late Judge Mitchell, of

Preble county Ohio. The day after their marriage, they set out for Ohio, the bride's father and family and Mr. Morrison's mother and uncle accompanying them. This was in the fall of 1803. They came to Adams county and settled on Cherry fork. Mr. Morrison had now got money enough to buy a peice of land. This land was at that time an unbroken forest, and had to be cleared out before he could raise crops. With good health, he soon had a portion of it under cultivation, and lived a quiet, happy life, until he suffered the saddest bereavement of his life, in the sudden and unexpected death of his wife. Now, with the dearest object of his affection, snatched away from him and the light of his home departed, all his earthly hopes seemed crushed. Life to him had lost all its charms. Though six young children, one of them only seven days old at the time of his mother's death, were left to his sole care, for a time overcome with grief and a sense of his sudden loss, he seemed indifferent to all worldly objects. He was roused from his lethargy by his country's call for defenders to repel a threatened invasion. Fort Wayne was in danger of falling into the hands of the British and Indians. Leaving his children in the care of his mother and uncle, who had accompanied him from Ky., and were living with him at the time, he hastened to its relief. In this expedition he commanded a cavalry company, and served under Col. Trimble, afterwards Governor of the State. There was some skirmishing but no general engagement. Fort Wayne was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. When the "general call" was made for men in 1814, Mr. Morrison was drafted. He served as Capt. of Infantry. Being the oldest Capt. in the regiment he acted for a while as Col. and commanded the regiment. There was, however, but little fighting, On the 28th of June, 1814, he was married to his second wife Miss Phebe McGown. In 1816, he was ordained a ruling elder in the Associated Reformed Presbyterian, now United Presbyterian Congregation of Cherry Fork, of which he had been a member since 1805. In 1817, Mr. Morrison was elected a representative in the Ohio Legislature. He was re-elected for three successive terms, serving in all four terms in that body. He declined any further re-election. While in the Legislature he had for his associates Gen. Harrison, Charles Hammond, Duncan McAathur, and many others who became prominent men. About this time, he was appointed Brigadier General of Militia, and was generally afterwards designated as Gen. Morrison. His education and ability as a speaker did not qualify him to be a leader among such men. On declining a re-election he was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. With this exception of a part of one term, he served from 1821 to 1850. He was about twenty-five years on the bench. He was not the mere cipher on the bench that associate judges were supposed to be. He was possessed of sound judgment, good sense, and understood the principles of law, and often held court himself in place of the President Judge. His advice uniformly was, "keep out of law, if you can." After the year 1850, when the office of Associate Judge was abolished, Gen. Morrison held no office of State. He was solicited to become a candidate and was assured of success but declined. In the meantime, he lived on his farm, engaged in manual labor, enjoying the esteem of all who knew him. In the latter years of his life, the infirmities of age began to creep upon him, which gradually increased until his strength gave way, and he departed this life Feb. 11, 1873, in the 81st year of his age. Few of our pioneers have lived a more unobstrusive and yet useful life than did Gen. Morrison.

ADDENDA.

First Court of Quarter Sessions.

This court met in session at Manchester, in Sept., 1797. This was soon after the organization of the county, and the first court that met.

The members present were: Nathaniel Massie, John Beasley, John Bellie, Thomas Wetherington, Hugh Cochran, Benjamin Goodin, Thomas Scott, Thomas Kirker; David Edie, Sheriff; Andrew Ellison, Coroner; Job Denning, Crier.

The court proceeded to business, and appointed Benjamin Winston and Ferguson Moore, Street Commissioners for the town of Chillicothe.

A grand jury was called, consisting of James January, foreman; Thomas Massie, John Barrett, John Ellison, Duncan McKenzie, Jesse Eastburn, Elisha Waldron, John Lodwick, Stephen Bayless, Robert Ellison, William McIntire, Nathaniel Washburn, Zephaniah Wade, James Naylor and Jacob Piatt.

This was the first grand jury in Adams county.

FIRST COURT UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The first court in Adams county, under the laws and constitution of the State, was held at Washington, Aug. 2, 1803.

David Edie, Hosea Moore and Needham Perry, Associate Judges, appeared, produced their commissions from Gov. Edward Tiffin, sealed with the State seal and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and having taken the oath of office, took their seats upon the bench.

The first act they did was to appoint Joseph Darlinton, Clerk pro tem. They next appointed Israel Donaldson to examine the different candidates for the office of County Surveyor; Nathaniel Beasley received the appointment.

There seems to have been no jury of any kind, or presiding judge at this court.

The next session was held Oct. 8. It appears to have met to attend to appointing administrators on estates, but Joseph Darlinton was appointed County Recorder. There was a session of only one day. On the second day of November another session of one day was held.

Another session commenced Dec. 6, 1803. On this day Joseph Darlinton was appointed permanent Clerk, which position did eventually appear to be permanent, as he held the office continuously for forty-two years.

EARLY LAWS.

The progress of nations and peoples in civilization, culture and refinement, can be traced in their laws as accurately as in any of their other institutions. A reference to Chase's statutes will show the ideas of the early settlers of the State in regard to the reformatory influences they thought best adapted to advance the happiness of the people.

In looking over the punishments of crimes we are forcibly reminded of the bloody code of Draco, the first Athenian lawgiver, when the light of civilization was just beginning to dawn upon the world.

On page 98, vol. 1, section 4, an act for the punishments of crimes, declares that any one burning a dwelling house, or adjoining buildings, or aiding, or assisting, to burn such buildings, shall be deemed guilty of arson, and that he or she upon conviction thereof, "shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, and put in the pillory not exceeding two hours, and confined in the gaol not exceeding three years, and forfeit his or her estate, both real and personal, out of which, if sufficient, the sufferer shall be reimbursed for his loss, and in case death shall result from the burning of such building, then the offender shall suffer the pains of death."

Sec. 5 provides that if one breaks into a dwelling house, shop or store in the night time, with a view or intention of stealing anything therefrom, that he or she, shall be deemed guilty of burglary, and shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, and shall give sureties for good behavior for three years, and in default of sureties, shall be committed to jail for three years.

Sec. 6 provides, that if any one thus entering a building, shall actually steal anything, that he, she, or they, in addition, shall be fined treble the value of the articles stolen, and if the person so breaking or entering any house shall commit or attempt to commit any violence or abuse, or shall be armed with any dangerous weapons that indicate a violent intention, he, she, or they, shall forfeit all their estate, both personal and real, and be committed to jail for a term not exceeding forty years.

Sec. 12. Any one committing perjury, or refusing to testify, shall be fined not exceeding sixty dollars, or be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, and be placed in the pillory not exceeding two hours, and forfeit all the rights of citizenship. Any one procuring or aiding the commission of perjury, to be liable to the same penalties.

Sec. 17 punishes assault and battery with a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and the court may, at its discretion, require the offender to give security for good behavior for a period not exceeding one year.

Sec. 19 punishes children and servants who disobey the lawful commands of their parents or masters, by imprisonment in the jail, there to remain until they shall humble themselves to their parents or masters satisfaction, and if a child or servant shall presume to assault a parent or master, they shall be whipped not exceeding ten stripes.

Sec. 20, provides that if any person shall be convicted of drunkenness, he shall be fined five dimes for the first offense, and one dollar for each succeeding one, and if he neglects or refuses to pay the fine, he shall be set in the stocks for the space of one hour. Complaints under this section to be made in two days.

Sec. 21, after reciting a homily on the beauties of purity and holiness, and enjoining their observance, declares that any one using idle, vain and obscene conversation, profane cursing and swearing, especially irreverently mentioning the name of the Supreme Being in any of the divine characters or attributes of his of his name, it is declared the government will consider as unworthy of its confidence all those who obstinately violate these injunctions.

Sec. 22 enjoins that the citizens abstain from all labor on the Sabbath day, except works of necessity or charity.

On pages 146-7, sec. 1, we find an amendment providing, that any person stealing money or any kind of property whatever, to the amount of one hundred and fifty cents ($1.50), the offender shall have judgment to be immediately and publicly whipped upon his or *her* bare back, not exceeding fifteen lashes, or be fined not exceeding three dollars, and if able, to make restitution to the party wronged, paying also the charges of prosecution and *whipping*, if not able to pay to be sent to the Work-house, and kept at hard labor twelve days—any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The law punishing arson was amended Dec. 19, 1799, as may be seen on page 283. Sec. 1, declares: "That if any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously burn or cause to be burned, or shall wilfully and knowingly aid or assist in burning any dwelling-house, store-house, barn, stable or *other* building adjoining thereto, or if any person or persons shall wilfully *attempt* to burn by setting fire to any dwelling-house, store-house, barn, stable or other building adjoining thereto, every person so offendings shall on conviction thereof suffer *death.*"

The italics and capitals are ours.

The Legislature at its session of 1804–5, made some other changes in the punishment of crimes.

Arson (p. 439, Sec. 6,) where hazard to the life of any person was caused, the offender was to suffer death.

Sec. 8, maiming with malice aforethought was punished by death. Forgery (p. 440, Sec. 14,) was punished with thirty-nine stripes on the *naked* back.

Counterfeiting gold, silver or copper coin was punished besides fine, etc., with thirty-nine stripes on the naked back.

Robbery (p. 441, Sec. 20.) besides fines and imprisonment was punished with not exceeding fifty-nine stripes on the naked back, for the first, and not exceeding a hundred stripes for the second offense. Horse-stealing (p. 441, Sec. 22,) was punished not exceeding fifty-nine stripes for the first offense, and not exceeding one hundred stripes for the second.

By an amendment passed Feb. 20, 1809, (p. 614, Sec. 8,) the penalty for intentionally and maliciously maiming is increased to not exceed one hundred and fifty stripes on the naked back.

Wounding with intent to murder (vol. 2, p. 755, Sec. 4.) to be whipped not exceeding fifty-nine stripes on his or her naked back, etc. For destroying fruit trees (p. 756, Sec. 7,) to be whipped not exceeding fifty stripes on the naked back, (passed Jan. 22, 1811.)

It was necessary to provide means for inflicting the punishments the law demanded.

The Sheriff was the agent to execute the sentences of the courts, and as so considerable a portion of these punishments consisted of imprisonment, standing in the pillory and whipping, the laws required the Commissioners to provide jails, whipging posts, pillories and "so many stocks as may be necessary for the punishment of offenders." See Chase's statutes, pp. 122, 434.

WIHPING-POST IN WEST UNION.

It was of course necessary, under these laws, for Adams county to have a whipping-post, to execute the sentences of the courts. For that purpose they utilized a small poplar tree that stood near where the Christian Union church is situated in West Union, to which a number of poor fellows have been tied and punished with many stripes upon their bare backs. Though the laws was inexorable and made no distinction between male and female transgressors, as will be seen, yet we find no record to show that any woman in Adams county ever suffered the inflictions of its penalties at the whipping-post or pillory. It is probable that it was generally the lowest class of men that suffered these penalties, while its full power comes down on the poor negro like the "hammer of Thod," for we read on the court records of Aug. 18, 1812, that George, a black man of Sprigg township, who had the day before been tried and found guilty of stealing a horse of Mr. Matson, was brought into court to receive his sentence. He was sentenced by the Judge to pay a fine of $500, and to be whipped at 5 o'clock that afternoon, with fifty stripes on his naked back. He was confined in jail for some time afterwards, but how long we do not know.

On the same day another colored man of Sprigg township was sentenced for stealing a pair of shoes worth $1.25 from Absalom Burkham, to receive five stripes on his naked back, and pay a fine of $1.

Whites, as the records show, did not wholly escape the embrace they were required to give the poplar tree; among these cases was a boy or young man, who was whipped eight lashes for stealing a knife worth a shilling—a white man for stealing $1, was whipped with ten lashes and fined, etc.

MORGAN'S RAID

Morgan and his men in his memorable raid through Ohio entered Winchester about 8 o'clock, a. m., July 15, 1863. They there helped themselves to whatever they wanted. They rifled Wilkins and Thompson's store of $8,000 worth of goods, then went through to I. H. deBruin's store to the amount of $1,000 worth of goods, and Robbins Brothers suffered to the amount of $2,500. They then pursued their course towards North Liberty and Eckmansville. At North Liberty they burned the bridge over Cherry Fork, and at Eckmansville, an inoffensive old man, named William Johnson, was shot and killed; a portion of the raiders passed Harshasville, helping themselves liberally from G. A. Patton's store. They then passed eastwardly, going through the village of Jacksonville, where Morgan himself stayed all night; and from thence passed on eastwardly.

Aside from their plundering and robbing, especially of horses, they committed but little depredations.

POPULATION AND STATISTICS—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF ADAMS COUNTY.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Bratton (new township)	....	....	1,053
Franklin	2,263	2,172	1,540
Greene	1,629	1,833	2,128
Jefferson	1,845	2,268	3,431
Liberty	1,544	1,377	1,357
Manchester	834	982	1,492
Meigs	1,548	1,748	2,125
Monroe	1,206	1,304	1,403
Oliver	1,060	1,069	1,064
Scott	1,327	1,409	1,211
Sprigg	2.519	2,086	2,637
Tiffin	1,787	1,858	2,211
Wayne	1,191	1,169	1,125
Winchester	1,558	1,475	1,464
Total	20,309	20,750	24,241

Over 16 per cent. increase. Gain, 3,442.

LAND.

Acres in the county	352,000
“ on the tax duplicate	318,274
“ in cultivation	88,778
“ “ pasture	61,464
“ “ woodland	78,073
“ uncultivated land	14,154
“ in orchards	4,430

Value of land, $3,787,098.

CROPS IN 1878.

	Acres.	Produced.	
Wheat	14,737	144,526	bushels.
Rye	228	1,497	“
Buckwheat	80	488	“
Oats	7,156	112,899	“
Barley	30	545	“
Corn	39,666	1,095,181	“
Potatoes, (Irish)	609	42,729	“
“ (sweet)	50	2,275	“
Flax	1	85	℔s fiber.
Tobacco	320	235,737	“
Sorghum	369	30,172	gallons.
Grapes	14	9,900	pounds.
“	“	185	gals. wine.
Timothy	9,755	8.660	tons.
Clover	384	1,101	“
Bees	1,404 hives,	Honey produced... 11,806	℔s.
Butter		“ ... 407,029	“
Cheese		“ .. 260	“
Maple Sugar		“ ... 768	“
“ Molasses		“ ... 816	gals

STOCK.

Horses	6,313	Value	$243,401
Cattle	12,126	“	179,410
Mules	389	“	16,610
Hogs	27,912	“	51,991
Sheep	11,067	“	23,273

TAX DUPLICATE.

Value of lands	$3,787,098
“ “ “ in towns and villages	396,587
“ “ chattel property	1621,191

FURNACES AND IRON OF ADAMS COUNTY.

In the earlier days there appeared to be considerable quantities of iron ore deposited in the hills in the eastern part of the county, and furnaces were early built to smelt it and work it into iron ware. At one time three furnaces were in operation, but they have all long ceased to operate. It is not certainly known why they suspended, but it was probable partly because the ore was becoming exhausted, and partly because others more productive were being opened up in places more accessible to markets.

BRUSH CREEK FURNACE.

This was the first furnace to be put in operation. It was built in 1811, by Paul and McNichol, of Pittsburg. It was located on Cedar run, near where the Cedar Mills now stand. The point of its location is some two miles above the mouth of Cedar run into Brush creek, and why it was named Brush creek we don't know. It passed through the hands of two or three parties and down to 1838 or '40, it ceased to be no more, and nothing but the piles of debris are now left to tell where it stood.

STEAM FURNACE.

This furnace was so named because steam was used, and was built in 1814, by Andrew Ellison and Christian Benner. It manufactured hollow-ware. The firm was James Rogers, Geo. Sample, & Co. Andrew Ellison, Jr., manager., R. Hamilton, clerk. It passed through several parties, and was continued until about 1839, when it finally ceased to be operated. It was located in Meigs township, something over a mile east of Jacksonville. A flouring mill still remains.

MARBLE FURNACE.

Was located in the southern portion of Bratton township. It was built in 1817 by Duncan McArthur and Thomas Jones, who run it until 1832 or '33; but like the others it become unprofitable and ceased to work.

BRUSH CREEK FORGE.

This forge was built about 1829, by Valentine Fear, John Means, John Sparks and James Rodgers. After running it some years, and after passing through several hands it ceased business.

TOBACCO.

The tobacco plant was unknown to the European nations, until the discovery of the American continents, when it was first noticed by sailors sent ashore by Columbus in Cuba. They found to their astonishment the natives, puffing smoke from their mouths and noses, which they afterwards learned was derived from the dried leaves of this plant. The smoke was inhaled through a hollow cane, one end of which was introduced into the mouth. As other portions of the continent were explored, tobacco was everywhere found and used in various ways by all the tributes from the north-west coast to Patagonia. It was used as snuff by pulverizing the dry leaves, also, by rolling the leaves in the form of cigars and smoking them, as well as smoking it in pipes. Thus all the modes in which this plant is at present used, appear to have been in common practice among the ancient Americans or Indians, when this country was first discoved by Europeans. Its use is traced still further back to the more remote periods, by the pipes that are found in the ancient mounds and other monuments of the unknown races that inhabited this continent before the Indian tribes. The name tobacco is supposed to be derived from the Indian tobaccos, given by the Caribs to the pipe in which they smoked the plant. Others, however, derive it from Tobacco, a province of Mexico, and others from Tobacco in the gulf of Florida, while others still claim its origin from the Island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees. The name of the genus is derived from that of the French ambassador to Portugal, Jean Nicot, who brought in 1560, some tobacco from Lisbon to France. Its use was probably introduced into England, by Sir Walter Raleigh, who was a man of style and fashion, and smoked it in London, on his return form America to the great metropolis. A ship load of disheartened colonists returning in one of Sir Francis Drake's ships in 1686, carried some of the seed with them that introduced its cultivation into England, from whence its growth has extended to every quarter of the globe, until it now grows wild in some parts of Asia and Africa. Although the English Government looked upon its introduction with disfavor, and took measures to suppress its use. James I, then King of England, wrote a Phillipic against it called “Counter Blast,' yet its use has continued to increase and extend. until it has now become an article of general use among all nations and all people in every quarter of the globe, and its cultivation, one of the great industries of the world. It grows in a wide range of latitude. To give some idea of the vast amount raised we will briefly state that

	Produces Annually.	
Germany	40,000	tons.
Austria and Hungary	45.000	“
Belgium	8,000	“
France	14,000	“
Algeria	7,000	“
Holland and her colonies	12,000	“
Italy	4,500	“
Cuba	15,000	“
Russia	50,000	“
Sweden	250	“
Roumania	1,000	“
Turkey	30,000	“
South America	15,000	“
United States	180,000	“

It will be safe to put the total production of tobacco for the world at 500,000, tons with a total value of $120,000,000. The following table shows the approximate consumption for several different counties per head and per annum. This list shows what the average amounts to for the entire population, men, women and children, if all used equal amounts, but as a large portion, especially of the women and children, don't use any. the general average of those who do use it, is far above the figures given:

		lbs.
Austria	3.25	“
Hungary	1.91	“
France	1.96	“
Italy	1.55	“
Germany	4.00	“
England	1.32	“
Russia	1.30	“
United States	3.52	“

Tobacco culture requires much care and favorable conditions for its successful development. It demands a temperate climate, and arrives at its perfection in districts favorable to the growth of the vine. It exists in numerous varieties, the characteristics of which are more or less marked, according to the origin of the seed and the influence of the soil and climate. Leaving the classification of these varieties to the botanist we may observe that for the manufacturer, there are two categories—the light leaves suitable for the manufacture of cigars and smoking tobacco, and the strong flavored leaves employed for the production of snuff and chewing tobacco. There are many shades of difference in these two classes indicated by the flavor and aroma, and in their leaves for the first named purposes by the higher and lower shades of fines and of resistance of the leaf tissue, and of its suitability for burning. The processes of culture differ but little in any country. The farmer, according to the care he bestows in preparing the ground, in the selection of the seed, in the planting, harvesting and drying, produces better or inferior crops, dependent of course on the nature of the climate and local influences. Until lately tradition and experience were the two sole guides which the planter possessed; but now owing to the progress made in agricultural chemistry, certain absolute laws have been deduced, which permit the cultivation to produce with almost unvarying effects the qualities most desired, combustibility and richness in nicotine. The long series of experiments made by the schools of applied science and manufactures, leaves no doubt on this point. These schools have shown that natural tobacco is combustible when it contains a sufficient proportion of salts of potash, and that it is incombustible if the proportion is insufficient, and that the test of combustibility or incombustibility is the presence or absence of carbonate of potash in the ashes. From these observations the practical conclusion is deduced, that to obtain a good burning tobacco, which is an essential quality for smoking, it is necessary to select a soil rich in potash or to enrich the ground by potash manure. About three hundred pounds per acre is sufficient to fertilize the poorest kind of ground. The strength of tobacco depends on the amount of nicotine it contains, and this quality depends in its turn on four elements, the spacing of the plants, the number of leaves per plant, and the position of the leaves upon the stalk, and the time of growth. All other things being equal, the proportion of nicotine will be greater, the wider the plants are set apart, the fewer the number of leaves left, the higher the latter are grown on the stalk, and the later the crops is gathered. Thus the proportion of nicotine is reduced fifty per cent. when the number of plants per acre exceeds 5,000 to 8,000. It varies in proportion of 1 to 127 and 172, according to whether 14, 10 or 6 leaves are left on each plant; and finally by gathering the Havana tobacco, for example, fifteen days before it has arrived at full maturity, the proportion of nicotine is only three per cent. instead of six or seven per cent. which is the normal for ripe plants. From these deductions it results that if he desired to obtain mild tobacco, the plants should be grouped more closely, the leaves be left more numerous; that in harvesting the foot leaves should be separated from those of the crown, and that the crops should be gathered some short time before the unmistakable signs of maturity are marked. The planter will find a great advantage in following these indications, for although the leaves are less developed in proportion as the plants are grown nearer together, it is equally sure that the weight of the crop will be increased by sixty per cent. and the number of plants raised from 5,000 to 8,000 per acre. There can be no real objection to an early harvest, since the weight of the leaf increases scarcely ten per cent. from the time it has reached its full development until it arrives at maturity, that is to say, during a period of time varying from fifteen days to two months, according to atmospheric conditions.

We have devoted some space to the consideration of these technical details, because they refer to the most remarkable advance made in the culture of tobacco in the last ten years, and it may be added that this is not the only instance in which precise science has been applied to industrial agriculture, as great progress has been made in the production of the best root by the application of the principles of agricultural chemistry to the cultivation of that vegetable.

As will be seen by the preceding table, the United States is the greatest tobacco producing country in the world. It is grown more or less in nearly all the States, though Va., is far advanced in the amount it produces, while Ky., stands second with Tenn. almost equalling her in the amount produced. The quality of Tenn., tobacco, probably, owing to the better adaptability of the climate to its full development, is superior to that grown in any other State in the Union.

The most accurate analysis of the tobacco leaf made by chemists exhibit something like the following results:

Nicotine	0.030
Concrete volatile oil	0.010
Bitter extractive	2,870
Gum with malate of iron	1,740
Chloraphyl	0,267
Albumem and gluten	1,308
Malic acid	0,510
Lygnine and starch	4,969
Salts (sulphate aritrate, etc)	0,734
Silica	0,088
Water	88,280
Total Analysis	100,836

The active principles of the plant reside in the akaloid nicotine, nicotia and nicotinine. The strongest Va., and Ky., contain from six to seven per cent., of nicotine, while some of the milder kind used for cigars contain but two per cent. of it.

The medical effects of tobacco upon the system is very marked whether it is taken internally or applied externally. In small quantities taken by either of the methods in which it is commonly used, as smoking, chewing or in snuff, it acts as a sedative narcotic, calming mental and bodily restlessness, and producing a state of languor or repose, most agreeable to those accustomed to its use. In larger quantities or with those unaccustomed to its use, it causes giddiness, faintness, nausea, vomiting and purging with great debility, sometimes resulting in death Although it may seem to have some medicinal virtues, it is seldom used by physicians. Eminent medical men, however, have differed in regard to its effects upon the human system, whether beneficial or hurtful, as it is commonly used. Even since its introduction, many have condemned it for its supposed universally injurious qualities. Its use has nevertheless been constantly increasing among all nations.

If, however, the writer may be permitted to express his individual opinion, it would be that the one hundred and twenty millions of dollars annually expended for tobacco in its various forms could be devoted to other purposes that would benefit mankind more than the way in which it is used.

ADAMS COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The Infirmary or Poor-house in this county was established in 1839. On March 5, of that year the Commissioners bought 211 acres of land of Geo. L. Compton, on Poplar Ridge, about three miles south-east of West Union, for which they paid $2,000.

Additions were made to the buildings already on the farm, and were soon occupied by the poor that required public aid, with Mr. Compton as the first Superintendent of the institution, in which capacity he served until his death.

This farm and buildings were used as an Infirmary until about 1858 or '59; for some cause—probably to get a more convenient location, this property was sold Aug. 7, 1858, to William Morrison, for —— and 52¼ acres bought Sept. 25, 1858, from James McClanahan, in Liberty township, paying $1,767.50 for the same.

This location not giving satisfaction the land was exchanged with Geo. S. Kirker, for 66¾ acres of land now occupied by the Infirmary buildings.

The deed from the Commissioners was made to Geo. S. Kirker Feb. 2, 1859, and from Kirker to the Commissioners for the present farm, March 16, 1859.

The contract for building the Infirmary was awarded to A. W. Ramsey, April 11, 1859, for $7,833.

The house was completed in 1859, and occupied in the spring of 1860, with William McNeilan, Superintendent.

The average number of inmates for the last ten years has been 60.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The first law regulating marriages in the territory, was published in the fall of 1788.

Sec. 1, provided that males of the age of fourteen, and not prohibited by the laws of God, might be joined in marriage.

Sec. 2, provides that any of the Judges of the General Court or Common Pleas, or ministers of any religious society within the districts in which they reside, may solemnize marriages.

Sec. 3, provides that before being joined in marriage, the parties should give notice of their intentions by having them proclaimed for the preceding Sabbaths in their congregation, or notices in writing under the hand and seal of one of the Judges before mentioned, or a Justice of the Peace of the county, and posted in some public place in the town where the parties respectively reside, or a license may be obtained from the Governor under his hands and seal, authorizing the marriage, without the publication aforesaid.

A supplementary act was passed Aug. 1, 1792, embracing every Justice of the Peace to solemnize marriages in their own counties, after publication as aforesaid or upon license.

Commencing with the first marriage certificate found on the county records, the following list embraces all the marriages that took place in the county down to Jan. 1, 1800:

James Scott and Elizabeth Kilgore, married April 17, 1798, by James Scott, J. P.

Joseph Lane and Mary Hastley, married same day by the same Justice.

Thomas Harrod and Esther Templin, June 5, 1798, by James Scott, J. P.

Andrew Edgar and Nancy Brooks, June 12, 1798, by James Scott, J. P.

Turner Davis and Elizabeth Vance, Aug. 7, 1798, by John Belli.

William Russell and Ruth Heneman, Aug. 7, 1798, by John Belli.

John Stockham and Francis Kahn, Aug. 15, 1798, by Moses Baird, J. P.

James Folsom and Elizabeth Martin, Oct. 31, 1798, by John Russell, J. P.

Jacob Strickley and Martha Cox, of Mason Co., Ky., Oct 31, 1798, by John Russell, J. P.

Fred. Brawches and Nancy Eres, Nov. 26, 1798, by Thomas Kirker.

John Davis and Nancy Aiken, Jan. 10, 1798, by Moses Baird

David Miller and Catherine Studenbaker, Jan. 3, 1799, by Moses Baird.

Peter Bible and Isabel Morrison, Jan. 22, 1799, by Thomas Kirker.

George Nolas and Polly Elgerton, Jan. 22, 1799, by Thomas Kirker.

Jesse Nelson and Martha Wilson, March 5, 1798, by Moses Baird.

Thomas Foster and Jennie McGoveney, April 4, 1799, by John Dunlavy.

William Stout and Margaret Bennett, May 16, 1799, by John Russell.

Isaac Stout and Ann Snodgrass, May 16, 1799, by John Russell.

Joseph White and Elizabeth McHenry, June 14, 1799, by John Russell.

John Smith and Nancy Dennis, July 25, 1799, by Noble Grimes.

Abraham Thomas and Margaret Baker, Aug. 8, 1799, by John Dunlavy.

Eliab Shepherd and Hannah Rogers, Aug. 20, 1799, by John Belli.

Alexander Barters and Beckey Dennis, Aug. 25, 1799, by Noble Grimes.

Abraham Shepherd and Peggy Moore, Sept 12, 1799, by John Dunlavy.

Jonathan Lining and Jane Lining, Sept. 17, 1799, by John Dunlavy.

Joseph Corns and Anna Frausdale, Oct. 23, 1799, by John Belli.

Alexander Burnside and Margaret Martin, Dec. 20, 1799, by John Belli.

John Jones and Jane Mitchell, Dec. 30, 1799, by John Belli.

◆

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO.

Scott Township Directory.

Blair, W. A., Tranquillity, merchant, dealer in dry goods, notions, hats, caps, boots, shoes and everything usually kept in a first class country store. Special inducements to cash buyers.

Day, A., 52½ acres, Youngsville, carpenter, contractor and builder; nativity, Ohio; settled 1860.

Day, Miss A. J., Youngsville, student; nativity, Ohio; settled 1863.

Elmore, C., 100 acres, Tranquillity, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1853.

Gaston, E. M., (M. D.), 11 acres, Tranquillity, physician and surgeon; nativity, Ohio; settled 1848.

Gregg, W. B., 139 acres, Youngsville, farmer and stock raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1838.

Kennedy, John, Youngsville, farmer and stock raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1846.

Lindsey, Henry C., 1½ acres, Tranquillity, blacksmithing in its branches; machine repairing and horse shoeing a specialty; try me.

Martin, Isaac, 180 acres, Youngsville, retired farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1802.

Martin, S. C., 80 acres, Youngsville, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1855.

Martin, John, 93 acres, Youngsville, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1835.

McCreight, W. O., 121 acres, Tranquillity, farmer and stock raiser; nativity, Ohio.

McCormick, Wm., 70 acres, Youngsville, civil engineer and farmer.

McCollough, A. C., 430 acres, Tranquillity, carpenter and builder; nativity, Ohio; settled 1817.

Thompson, Silas S., 4½ acres, May Hill, teacher of public school; nativity, Ohio; settled 1852.

Wilson, J. T., Tranquillity, general business; nativity, Ohio; settled 1811.

WEST UNION BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Allen, W. C., saddle and harness manufacturer; repairing promptly attended to.

Bayless & Scott, attorneys-at-law; pension and bounty claims promply collected.

Burwell, Samuel, publisher of the West Union "Scion," published weekly; oldest paper published in Adams county.

Bradford, S. N., postmaster and dealer in choice family groceries.

Bayless, F. D., attorney and counsellor at law.

Branson, N. D., farmer and real estate dealer.

Bunn, J. W., physician and surgeon; office, Miller & Bunn's block.

Billings, B. F., teacher.

Coryell, Judge J. L., attorney-at-law and Representative.

Coryell, Wm., student-at-law.

Crawford, John, proprietor Crawford House; best hotel in West Union; rooms large and airy, table well supplied; good stabling in connection.

Clark, W. A., teacher.

Compton, J. C., teacher and student-at-law.

Comer, J. H., treasurer Adams county, O.

Coleman, David, M. D., physcian and surgeon; office, one door west P. O.; residence Cherry street.

Clark, John, farmer.

Crawford, G. N., dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hats, caps, boots and shoes, in building formerly occupied by John Crawford.

Cunningham, James, constable.

Denman, Rev. L. H., pastor Baptist church.

Demint, F. W., butcher and stock dealer.

Eylar, Hon. J. W., proprietor and publisher of the "People's Defender."

Evans, Geo. C., attorney and counsellor at law; firm of Thompson & Evans.

Ellison, Willis, boat and shoe manufacturer; all the latest styles made to order; repairing promptly attended to.

Ellison, T. W., clerk.

Evans, N. W., attorney and counsellor at law, Portsmouth, O.

Edgington, S. V., barber and hair-dresser, also manufacturer of boots and shoes; repairing promptly attended to. A strong Republican in politics.

Ellison, R. H., county Auditor.

ELGIN WATCHES

HIGGINS, H. T.,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

West Union, Ohio.

Repairing done promptly and all work warranted.

Hood, James, retired merchant.

Hook, John W., attorney-at-law.

Hoghland, B. V., physician and surgeon; office and residence corner Mulberry and Cross streets.

Irwin, C. E., editor and publisher of the Adams county "New Era;" issued weekly; job work neatly executed; this paper has the largest circulation of any paper published in the county.

Johnson, Andrew, manufacturer of carriages, buggies, heavy and light wagons, phaetons; repairing promptly attended to.

Leedom, J. P., Clerk of Court.

Mason, John W., attorney-at-law.

Miller, F. J., M. D.

Miller & Bunn, druggists and dealers in pure drugs, chemicals, dye stuffs, stationery and fancy articles; pure wines and liquors for medical purposes; store in Miller & Bunn's block.

Mullen, T. J., attorney-at-law.

McKeown, J. W., teacher public schools.

Mann, Adin, civil engineer, Blaine, Kansas.

McNeal, R. W., Probate Judge.

Mullen, T. J., attorney-at-law, and dealer in fine family groceries, queensware, glassware and notions.

Naylor, C. C. W., attorney-at-law and Deputy Auditor.

Oldson, J. R., farmer and stock-raiser, Osborne, Kansas.

Pettitt, Geo. W., attorney-at-law.

Pollard, J. K., State Senator.

Rape, Wm. R., dealer in dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats, caps, clothing, groceries, hardware; a general variety store.

Shinn, J. W., attorney and counsellor at law.

Stevenson, J. R., County Recorder.

C. W. Sutterfield, dealer in drugs, hardware, leather, findings and notions.

Scott, Henry, of the firm of Bayless & Scott.

Smeltzer, Oliver, general blacksmith; horse shoeing and repairing done on short notice; all work warranted.

Stroman, H. C., blacksmith; repairing done neatly and promptly; horse shoeing a specialty.

Smith, Jos. P., teacher.

Silcox, R. S., surgeon dentist; gold filling a specialty; all work warranted. Office on Main street, one door west of P. O.

Thomas, D. W., attorney-at-law; all business promptly attended to.

Thompson, P. R., teacher.

Thompson, Luther, attorney-at-law.

Thompson & Evans, attorneys and counsellors at law.

Taylor, John, dealer in fine family groceries, queensware, glassware, notions, boots, shoes, etc.

Treber, R. W., dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes, hardware, clothing and notions.

Wells, J. W., attorney and counsellor at law.

Wright, S. M. & Co., proprietors Bank Hotel; a strictly first class hotel, furnished new throughout; sample rooms on lower floor; commodious dining room; sale and livery attached; Sam M. Wright, Mrs. C. E. Irwin.

TIFFIN TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Black, John O., 137 acres, West Union, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1813.

Black, J. O., West Union, student; nativity, Ohio; settled 1850.

Baldridge, A. W., West Union, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1848.

Brodt, John J., West Union, boot and shoe maker; nativity, Ohio; settled 1853.

Bayless, Mrs. A., 25 acres, West Union, farmer.

Broadt, Jacob. West Union, farmer and blacksmith.

Collier, Thomas L., 104 acres, West Union, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1851.

Cruet, W. N., 1 acre, Dunkinville, farmer and laborer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1852.

Crawford, John, Sr., 128½ acres, West Union, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ireland; settled 1840.

Crawford, G. A., West Union, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1857.

Crawford, Robert, 100 acres, Dunkinville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ireland; settled 1840,

Crawford, Robert J., West Union, teacher public schools, nativity, Ohio.

Crawford, Miss M. C., West Union, teacher public schools; nativity, Ohio.

Crawford, Miss Mary F., West Union, teacher public schools; nativity, Ohio.

Crawford, Sámuel C., West Union, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ireland; settled 1840.

Correll, William, 62½ acres, Dunkinville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1841.

Ellison, Andrew, Dunkinville, farmer; nativity, Ireland; settled 1811.

Ellison, Harriet, nativity, Ohio; settled 1815.

Fields, John B., 202 acres, West Union, farmer and stock dealer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1836.

Gardner, M. A., Dunbarton, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1851.

Grooms. L., West Union, farmer and carpenter; nativity, Ohio; settled 1851.

Grooms, John, West Union, farmer and carpenter; settled 1856.

Grooms, William, 376 acres, West Union, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio.

Holmes, H. C., West Union, teacher.

McKenzie, Peter, 925 acres, West Union, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1811.

McKenzie, Peter, Jr., West Union, farmer and stock-dealer; nativity, Ohio.

McCartney, Charles, Osman, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1841.

Mahaffey, John W., Dunkinville, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1854.

Mahaffey, F. M., Dunkinville, cooper; nativity, Ohio; settled 1852.

Mahaffey, J. H. Jr., Dunkinville, cooper; nativity, Ohio; settled 1852.

McNeilan, John, West Union, farmer; nativity, Ireland.

Moury, Alfred, 54 acres, West Union, nativity, Ohio; settled 1828.

McNeilan, James, 230 acres, West Union, pastor M. E. church; nativity, Ireland; settled 1840.

McClung, Samuel, 77 acres, Dunkinville, farmer and stock-dealer; nativity, Ireland; settled 1833.

McGovney. W. S., 105 acres, West Union, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1859.

Moore, Hosea, 280 acres, Cedar Mills, farmer and stock-dealer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1838.

Potts, Wm., 129½ acres, Cedar Mills, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1843.

Seaman, Franklin A., 2,500 acres, Cedar Mills, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer; nativity, Virginia; settled 1820.

Spohn, L., 204 acres, Cedar Mills, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1832.

Seaman. S. C., Cedar Mills, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1842.

Smith, W. W., 100 acres, Dunkinville, carpenter and builder; nativity, Ohio; settled 1840.

Smith, G. W., West Union, salesman; nativity, Ohio; settled 1855.

Stroman, L. B., 230 acres, West Union, farmer, stock-raiser and carpenter; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1861.

Thoroman, L. O., West Union, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1853.

Treber, Wm., 240 acres, Dunkinville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1825.

Thoroman, J. W., 260 acres, Dunkinville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1828.

Thoroman, Miss S. J., Dunkinville, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

Thoroman, W. H. H., 301 acres, West Union, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1830.

Trotter, Ira C., West Union, farmer and miller; nativity, Ohio: settled 1823.

Treber, George C., 23 acres, West Union, farmer and stock raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1846.

Vaughen, B. J., 147 acres, Dunkinville, farmer and teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1844.

Wamsley, Wm. C., 145 acres, Osman, farmer, and proprietor mill and tannery; nativity, Ohio.

LOCUST GROVE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Berry, J. S., physician and surgeon.

Broomfield, G. W., tinner.

Davis, L. M., merchant.

Eylar, D. S., hotel keeper and farmer.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Copas, William, 108 acres, Locust Grove, surveyor and farmer: nativity, Ohio..

Copeland, Jas. C., 28 acres Locust Grove, teacher and farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Dunlap, George, 172 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Hibbs, Marquis D., 315 acres, Reardon, Scioto county, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Hendren, Wm. E., Reardon, Scioto county, cooper; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1865.

Inlow, J. H., 121 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

McMillen, S. W., Locust Grove, carriage maker; nativity, Ohio.

Newman, M. H., 300 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Newland, Isaac F., 354 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Newland, Emanuel P., 277 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Smith, R. N., 350 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Connecticut; settled 1865.

Smalley, Isaac, 330 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Tener, G. P., 109 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Maryland: settled 1816.

Tener, G. C., 250 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Tener, Jacob, 435 acres, Sinking Springs, Highland county, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Wright, J. L., 10 acres, Locust Grove, physician and surgeon: nativity, Ohio.

Yankey, Jas. W., Locust Grove, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

WINCHESTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Anderson, Bell, Emerald, teacher.

Blakemore. J. W., farmer: also propretor of restaurant, opposite R. R.; pure wines, and liquors and cigars always on hand.

Clark, Isaac P., retired farmer.

Darlinton, John W., farmer and stock-raiser.

Doyle. Geo. W., manufacturer and dealer in carriages and wagons of all kinds, also repairing done.

Darlinton, John N., farmer and stock-raiser.

Doyle, Samuel, dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, varnishes and liquors, also a general assortment of such goods.

Fisher, Maggie C., teacher in public schools.

Fisher, David, blacksmith.

Frow, Archibald, plasterer.

Frow, John A., surveyor.

Gossett, A. L., teacher of public schools.

Hiatt, Rees, contractor of mason work. and farmer and breeder of fine stock; P. O. address, Scott, Adams county, Ohio.

Havens, A., dealer in groceries and provisions; highest cash price paid for all country produce.

Kauffman, V., manufacturer of boots and shoes; proprietor of Central Hotel: livery connected with same.

Lewis, A. C., physician and surgeon.

Miller, Young & Co., proprietors of Star Mills, also breeding and shipping of Poland China hogs.

Pidgeon, Jas. E., physician and laborer.

Piersall, Thomas, laborer.

Piersall, Jas., barber and hair dresser.

Robbins, A. L., manufacturer and dealer in carriages and wagons of all kinds.

Rothrock, J. W., farmer and stock-raiser.

Shriver, A. F., postmaster and dealer in stoves, tinware and spouting.

Smith, Wm. & Bro's, dealer in hardware, agricultural implements, wood pumps and super-phosphate of lime.

Smith, Jas. O., dealer in hardware, agricultural implements, etc.

THOMPSON, N. R.,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, QUEENSWARE, WALL PAPER, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, AND FAMILY GROCERIES.

Wilson, D. F., proprietor Wilson Hotel.

Wilson, Chas. E., teacher of public schools.

Young, Thomas M., miller and stock-raiser.

Young, S. P. miller and stock-raiser.

WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Alexander, Isaiah, 122 acres, Winchester, retired farmer; nativity, Virginia; settled 1808.

Alexander, G. H., Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1829.

Alexander, Wm. A., Winchester, farmer and stock-raises; nativity, Ohio; settled 1858.

Alexander, W. J., Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1847.

Blakemore, J. W., 115 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Virgina; settled 1856.

Bruce, A. M., 6 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1859.

Crissman. J. H., 328 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1841.

Carr, John, 50 acres, Emerald, farmer; nativity, Delaware; settled 1850.

Carr, E. F., 50 acres, Emerald, farmer; nativity, Delaware; settled 1850.

Dunlap, Marion, Winchester, farmer and dealer in stock; nativity, Ohio; settled 1850.

Darlinton, Wm., 190 acres, Winchester, dealer in stock; nativity, Ohio; settled 1831.

Darlinton, H. A., 230 acres, Winchester, dealer in stock; naivity, Ohio; settled 1828.

Duffey, W. R., 425 acres, Winchester, dealer in stock; nativity, Ohio; settled 1825.

Edmiston, S. W., Winchester, 100 acres, M. E. minister; nativity, Ohio; settled 1873.

Grossman, W. A., 100 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1846.

Hiatt, Rees, 111 acres, contractor of mason work, also breeder in fine stock of all kinds; cattle a speciality, P. O. address, Scott, Ohio.

Hall, Jesse, Emerald, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Kennedy, John, 81½ acres, Winchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Kendall, James, 124 acres, Winchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1858.

Lawrence, W. T., 45 acres, Winchester, farm and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio.

Kendall, Chas. M., 124 acres, Winchester, teacher of public schools; nativity, Ohio; settled 1858.

Lowe, Barton, 121 acres, Winchester, pastor M. E. church; nativity, Ohio; settled 1808.

McKee, John, 100 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1842.

McKee H. C., Winchester, carpenter and builder; nativity, Illinois; settled 1858.

Massie, H. T., 177 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-dealer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1841.

McNeal, Samuel, 145 acres, Emerald, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1812.

McCune, Reuben, 100 acres, Emerald, farmer and Justice of the Peace; nativity, Ohio; settled 1823.

Neal, J. R., Winchester, dealer in drugs; nativity, Ohio; settled 1848.

Neal, Lindsey, Winchester, nativity, Ohio; settled 1853.

Neal Joseph G., 393 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1812.

Robbins, W. M., 145 acres, Emerald, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1826.

Robe, Wm. H., 100 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1847.

Rothrock, J. W., 228 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1839.

Roberts, Isaac, 307 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Virginia; settled 1850.

Roberts, Samuel, 307 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1851.

Roberts, Miss S. M. E., teacher of public schools; nativity, Ohio.

Swearingen, John, 300 acres, Winchester, retired farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania.

Swearingen, B. K., 300 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1842.

Shaw, J. N., 156 acres, Emerald, farmer and wool-grower; nativity, Ohio; settled 1836.

Vane, John, 203 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, 1845.

Vane, S. K., Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1847.

Wallace, John, 123 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Virginia; settled 1837.

Wallace, R. W., 47 acres, Winchester, contractor and builder; nativity, Ohio; settled 1838.

Wason, Samuel, 54 acres, Winchester, farmer and stock-dealer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1832.

GREENE TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Adams, L. F., 230 acres, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Blair, W. D., Stouts, merchant, dry goods and groceries; nativity, Ohio.

Brown, Mrs. S. A., 50 acres, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Cross, Wash, Stouts, wagon manufacturer; wagons, buck wagons, spring wagons, sleighs and sleds manufactured to order; also general blacksmithing; satisfaction given to all parties. Give him a call; nativity, Ohio.

Cox, Martin, 57 acres, Vanceburg, Ky.; nativity, Ohio.

Collins, E. H., 105 acres, Vanceburg. Ky., farmer and Justice of the Peace; nativity, Ohio.

Dye. Wm. R., Stouts, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Dobson, Jas. H., 435 acres, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Scotland.

Ellison, W. W., 450 acres, Waggoner's Ripple, merchant and dealer in dry goods and notions; nativity, Ohio.

Ewing, Abner, 144 acres, Vanceburg, Ky., farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Foster, H. C., Waggoner's Ripple, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Franz, Conrad, 174 acres, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Germany.

Forsythe, James H., Stouts, retired; nativity, Ohio.

Gilpin, George, 328 acres, Vanceburg, Ky., farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Harris, David, 182 acres, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Hall, C. N., Stouts, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Hiner, James, 287 acres, Vanceburg, Ky., miller; nativity, Ohio.

Kenyon, Daniel & Son, 250 acres, Vanceburg, Ky., proprietors of the Kenyon fruit, berry, vegetable and stock farm; nativity, Ohio.

Knight, S. R., 215 acres, Vanceburg, Ky., farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Lockhart, R. E., 700 acres, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Loy, S. N., M. D., Stouts, physician and surgeon; nativity, Pennsylvania.

Loughry J. C., Freestone, stone dealer; nativity, Ohio.

Lockhart, A. G., 600 acres, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Moore, Richard, 166 acres, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Ohio,

Moore, Phil, 399 acres, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Murphy, R. S., 82 acres, Freestone, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

McCall, Enoch, 59 acres, Vanceburg, Ky., farmer; nativity, Ohio.

McMasters, Gilbert, 136 acres, Freestone, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

McCormick, P. S., 242 acres, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania.

McKinley James, 132 acres, Vanceburg, Ky., farmer; nativity, Ohio.

McKee, James, Waggoner's Ripple, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Oursler, Henry, Stouts, real estate agent; nativity, Ohio.

Puntenney, G. H., surveyor and real estate agent; nativity, Ohio.

Patterson, W. F., 6 acres, Freestone, surveyor and real estate agent; nativity, Ohio.

Robinson, W. S., Stouts, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Rose, John H., Stouts, shoemaker; nativity, Ohio.

Ralston, R. J., 56 acres, Waggoner's Ripple, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Scott, A. J. L., Stouts, merchant; nativity, Virginia.

Stevenson, J. and M., 160 acres, Stouts, merchants; nativity, Ohio.

Tracy, Jonathan, Stouts, merchant; nativity, Ohio.

Thoroman, J. M., Stouts, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

Young, Leonard, 93 acres, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Young, M. J., 51 acres, Waggoner's Ripple, nativity, Ohio;

BRATTON TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Allison, John B., 350 acres, Lovetts, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1837.

Armstrong, P. P., 80 acres, Lovetts, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1845.

Andrews Thompson, 77 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1832.

Butler, G. E., 83 acres, Lovetts, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1835.

Elliott, James, 64 acres, Sinking Springs, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1853.

Fulton, A. R., 553 acres, Lovetts, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1834.

Fulton, G. G., 287 acres, Lovetts, farmer; nativity, Virginia; settled 1833.

Gore, S. E., 167 acres, Lovetts, farmer; nativity, Virginia; settled 1832.

Gore, J. G., 312 acres, Lovetts, farmer; nativity, Virginia; settled 1810.

Gutheric, A. A., 135 acres, May Hill, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1818.

Hughes, P. M., T. P., and J. W., 896 acres, Lovetts, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1844, 1851, 1856.

Kerr, W. H., 94 acres, May Hill, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1837.

Lyon, W. S., 4 acres, May Hill, teacher and shoemaker; nativity, Virginia; settled 1867.

Lyon, J. H., May Hill, carpenter and builder; nativity, Virginia; settled 1867.

Lovett, John J., 340 acres, Lovetts, farmer; nativity, Virginia; settled 1834.

Murphy Amma, Locust Grove, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1857.

McClure, H. S., Lovetts, merchant and P. M.; nativity, Ohio; settled 1853.

Murphy, Benj., 160 acres, May Hill, farmer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1799.

McClure, R., 57 acres, Lovetts.

Mathew, David, 81 acres, May Hill, real estate dealer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1840.

Wylie, Stephen, May Hill, real estate agent; nativity, Ohio; settled 1834.

Weaver, J. F., 200 acres May Hill, farmer and County Commissioner; nativity, Ohio; settled 1837.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Alexander Samuel, 135 acres, Eckmansville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Alexander, J. B., 120 acres, Eckmansville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Burbage J. W., 103 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity Ohio;

Bissinger, J. F., 173 acres, Hills Fork, farmer; nativity, Germany; settled 1846.

Cluxton, J. A., 83 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity, Ohio;

Dubbs, Jas. C., 118 acres, West Union, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1848.

Darling, G. H., Ex-Deputy Sheriff.

Dunkin, A., 564 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Gibbony, John L., 484 acres, Eckmansville, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1831.

Gash, Jas. A., Eckmansville, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled, 1874.

Hannah, William, 119 acres, Hills Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Higgins, Jas. P., 148 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1831.

Hook, Wm., 306 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity, Maryland.

Howland, D. R., 240 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Kincaid, John H., 600 acres, West Union, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1813.

Kirker, W. C., 580 acres, Manchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Kleinknecht, J. G., 127 acres, Hills Fork, farmer; nativity, Germany; settled 1840.

Mahaffey, J. K., 205 acres, West Union, Justice of the Peace and farmer; nativity, Germany; settled 1830.

Mahaffey, Jas. W., 112 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity, Germany.

Morrison, Robert, 312½ acres, Eckmansville, farmer; nativity, Germany.

Morris, J. C., Morris, S. T., Morris, S. L. B.,	103 acres, Eckmansville, farmers, nativities, Germany.

McGovney, Thomas, 328 acres, Hills Fork, farmer; nativity, Germany.

McGovney, Wm., 451 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity, Germany.

McClanahan, Jas., 250 acres, West Union, farmer; nativity, Germany.

McClanahan, John, 245 acres, West Union, farmer; nativity, Germany; settled, 1818.

McClanahan, S. A., 200 acres, West Union, farmer; nativity, Germany.

McColm, David B., 103 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity, Germany.

Daniel Riffle, West Union, carpenter, builder and contractor.

Robe, Washington, 207 acres, Hills Fork, farmer; nativity, Germany.

Robinson, W. F., 224 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity, Germany.

Shaw, Catharine, 190 acres, Decatur, Brown county, farmer; nativity, Virginia.

Washburn, Ellis, 220 acres, Hills Fork, farmer; nativity Ohio.

Weeks, Elizabeth, 203 acres, Hills Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Watson, John, 161½ acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity Ohio; settled 1853.

Washburn, Wm., 238 acres, Eckmansville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Wikoff, James, 87 acres, Bentonville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

OLIVER TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Brown, W. B., 320 acres, Wheat Ridge, County Treasurer; nativity, Ohio.

Brown, J. H. & H. H., Wheat Ridge, merchants; dealers in dry goods, groceries, and notions; bottom prices in everything.

Crisswell, J. H. B., 183 acres, Wheat Ridge, farmer and Civil Engineer; nativity, Ohio.

Crawford, William, 138 acres, Dunkinsville, farmer; nativity, Ireland.

Crisswell, Wm. 211 acres, Wheat Ridge, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Clark Mary, 103 acres, Wheat Ridge, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Clark, John, 450 acres, Harshaville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Clark, S. P., 202 acres, Wheat Ridge, farmer, nativity, Ohio.

Compton, H. H., Dunkinsville, cooper; nativity, Ohio.

Ellison, Luther, Dunkinsville, blacksmith; nativity, Ohio.

Ellison, D., M. D., Dunkinsville, physician and surgeon; all calls promptly attended to.

Harsha, W. B., Harshaville, miller; nativity, Pennsylvania.

Harsha, D. H., Harshaville, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania.

Hull, G. C., Harshaville, farmer.

Jackson, Samuel, 127 acres, Dunkinsville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Marie Chas., 127 acres, Dunkinsville, farmer; nativity, Kentucky.

McClung, J. W., 84 acres, Wheat Ridge, J. P., and farmer.

Milligan, J. C., 232 acres, Harshaville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

McSurley, Hugh, 136 acres, Wheat Ridge, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

McClelland, J. B., 305 acres, Wheat Ridge, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Mahaffey, J. H. Sr., Dunkinsville, general stock dealer; nativity, Ohio.

Moore, R. S., 93 acres, Dunkinsville, farmer, nativity, Ohio.

McClung, Samuel, 77 acres, Dunkinsville, farmer; nativity Ireland.

Patton, G. A., 501 acres, Harshaville, merchant; dry goods, groceries and notions in large stocks and great varieties; nativity Ohio.

Patton, C. S., 230 acres, Harshaville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Patton, N. C., 234 acres, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Seamon, J. B., Dunkinsville, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania.

Willman N., 226 acres, Wheat Ridge, farmer; nativity, Ohio

Thompson, J. C., Dunkinsville, teacher of public schools; nativity, Ohio.

BENTONVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Adamson, John V., dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, hardware, groceries, etc.; land, 126 acres.

Bradley, J. G., dealer in choice groceries, drugs, medicines, etc.; Hostetter's bitters, varnishes, dye stuffs, paints, oils, glass and fancy goods, carbon oil, lamp chimneys, brushes, etc., cash or trade for produce.

Bradley, Thomas J., boot and shoemaker.

Edgington, T. C., druggist and physician.

Lindsey, James, wagon maker; also all kinds of repairing done in this line.

Leedom, A. M., dealer in all kinds of groceries, patent medicines, paints, oils, etc. Please call and give us a trial.

Stivers, L. P., dealer in fine buggies, spring wagons and all kinds of stock.

Tolle, D., Justice of the Peace.

Tolle, I. N., school teacher.

Wilson, J. Will, dealer in millinery, ladies' furnishing goods and children's ware.

SPRIGG TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Aldred, P. C., 205 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1827.

Bradford, David M., 300 acres, Aberdeen, Brown county, Ohio, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1842.

Bloomhuff, J. P., 381½ acres, Bradysville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1821.

Bradford, A. C., 131 acres, Bradysville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1850.

Beam, David, 40 acres, Bentonville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky.

Brozee, John, 100 acres, Bentonville, farmer and stock-raiser, nativity, Kentucky; settled 1855.

Brookover, R. C., 196 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1848.

Cross, Richard. 84½ acres, Manchester, retired farmer; nativity, Kentucky, settled 1819.

Cross, J. W., Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1854.

Cross, A. M., Manchester, farmer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1856.

Cross, James A., Manchester, farmer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1858.

Cropper, Thomas B., 150 acres, Bradysville, farmer; nativity, Kentucky.

Clinger, G. A., 122½ acres, Bentonville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1839.

Clinger, A. P., 98½ acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1841.

Dailey, R. S., 157 acres, Bradysville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1822.

Ellis, Jesse, 212½ acres, Aberdeen, farmer and stock-raiser nativity, Kentucky; settled 1825.

Edgington, R. N., 102½ acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1835.

Foster, N. W., 161 7-10 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1828.

Foster, Jedediah, 30 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1837.

Francis, John Young, 210 acres, Bentonville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1832.

Galbraith, Joseph, 96 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; settled 1864.

Grimes, S. E., 240 acres, Aberdeen, Brown county, Ohio; farmer and stock-dealer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1809.

Grimes, T. M., Aberdeen, Brown county, proprietor of grist mill on Little Three Mile creek; dealer in grain, flour, seed, etc.

Hutson, A. V., 133 acres, Bentonville, surveyor; nativity, Ohio; settled 1848.

Kimble, H. J., 157½ acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; setled 1826.

Kimble, W. L., Manchester, farmer and salesman; nativity, Ohio; settled 1850.

Lang, D. L., 154 acres, Manchester, farmer and salesman; nativity, Ohio; settled 1846.

Lang, F. M., 110 acres, Manchester, farmer and salesman; nativity, Ohio; settled 1850.

Lang, C. C., 115 acres, Manchester, farmer and salesman; nativity, Ohio; settled 1852.

Lawrence, Jac. G., 94½ acres, Bradysville, farmer and salesman; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1818.

Leedom, T. R., 231¾ acres, Manchester; stock buyer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1826.

Leedom, M., Manchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1860.

Little, Joseph, 100 acres, Bentonville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1865.

Mowrer, Peter. 106 acres, Bentonville; farmer and stock-raiser.

Mathews, A. J., 50½ acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser, nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1849.

McColm, Mathew, 201 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1806.

Mathews, S., 110 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1854.

McKinley, W. J., 95 acres, Bentonville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1832.

McClelland, T. J., 98 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1814.

Parr, Hamilton, 150 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1864.

Parks, Joseph H., 42 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1850.

Parks. D. L., Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1852.

Parks, N. M., Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1858.

Parks J. W., Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1860.

Pence, Mary H., 150 acres, Bentonville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1832.

Pence, Alfred, 504 acres, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1823.

Roush, Wm., 257½ acres, Bentonville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1824.

Robinson, Wade H., 97½ acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, North Carolina; settled 1870.

Stewart, Alexander, 185 acres, Bradysville, County Commissioner, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, North Carolina; settled 1827.

Starrett, John, 122 acres, Manchester, farmer and stock-rasser; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1804.

Shipley, N., 117 acres, Bentonville; farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1862.

Shelton, Thomas J., Bradysville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1845.

Scott, Robert, 110 acres, Bradysville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1851.

Tucker, W. L., 308 acres, Bentonville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Ohio; settled 1832.

Truitt. S. B., Manchester.

JACKSONVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Morgan, E. D. L., Dunbarton, physician and surgeon.

Kilpatrick, S. P., Dunbarton, hotel keeper and tanner.

Lewis, V. D., Dunbarton, merchant; (general variety.)

Wittenmyer, J. M., Dunbarton, physician and surgeon.

MEIGS TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Andrews, J. E., Dunbarton, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

Black, B. C., 6 acres, Dunbarton, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania.

Buck, Moses, Wilsons, hotel keeper; nativity, Virginia; settled 1837.

Cochran, Robert, Dunbarton, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Coleman, A. A., 5 acres, Dunbarton, wagonmaker; nativity, Ohio.

Crawford, Samuel, 220 acres, Dunkinsville, farmer; nativity, West Virginia; settled 1826.

Downing, I. N., Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Foster, M. I., Dunbarton, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

Foster, W. W., 176 acres, Wilson, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Goodale, Kezia. 13 acres, Dunbarton.

Gardner, M. A., Dunbarton, teacher of public schools; nativity, Ohio; settled 1851.

Green, J. B., Dunbarton, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

Green, J. S., Dunbarton, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Johnson, G. N., 100 acres, Mineral Springs; farmer; nativity, Ohio.

McFerson, A. H., 443 acres, Mineral Springs, proprietor Mineral Springs; nativity, Ohio.

McMillen, T. J., Dunbarton, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Morrison, D. A., Dunbarton, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

Nevil, John, 183 acres, Mineral Springs, farmer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1841.

Nixon, G. W., 138 acres, Dunbarton, farmer and Justice of the Peace; nativity, Virginia; settled 1837.

Phillips, Henry, 950 acres, Dunbarton, farmer, nativity, Maryland; settled 1824.

Pleukharp, Samuel, 155 acres, Dunbarton, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Sproull, R. C., 197 acres, Dunbarton, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Smith, Joseph, 2 acres, Cherry Fork, teacher; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1869.

Sample, G. W., 107 acres, Locust Grove, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Thomas, G. A., 300 acres, Dunbarton, farmer: nativity, Ohio.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Atkins, Thomas, Blue creek, cooper; nativity, Pennsylvania, settled 1865.

Beck, J. F., West Union, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1845.

Bradney, T. J., 56 acres, Cedar Mills, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1844.

Burnside, Moses, Cedar Mills, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1848.

Copas, John J., 175 acres, Blue Creek, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1811.

Cook, William, Stouts, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1849.

Campbell, Belle, Cedar Mills, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

Cluxton, J. V., 113 acres, Cedar Mills, merchant; dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, hats, caps, boots, shoes and fancy articles; nativity, Ohio; settled 1840.

Cooper, Samuel K., Blue Creek, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1856.

Evans, David E., 25 acres, Blue Creek, farmer, nativity, Ohio; settled 1851.

Evans, L. G., 20 acres, Blue Creek, farmer; nativity, Kentucky.

Evans, James H., 41 acres, Blue Creek, blacksmith; nativity, Ohio; settled 1849.

Ellis. E. L., Lynx, merchant; nativity, Ohio; settled 1853.

Elliott, Robert, 65 acres, Cedar Mills, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1838.

Easter, W. J., 220 acres, Cedar Mills, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1837.

Easter, Allen, Cedar Mills, J. P., and farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1835.

Faulkner, A. F., Stouts, attorney-at-law; collections promptly attended to.

Freeman, James F., Wamsleys, blacksmith; nativity, Ohio, settled 1834.

Freeman, G. M., 104 acres, Blue Creek, Justice of the Peace and farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Field, F. S., 204 acres, Osmans, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1832.

Freeman, E. B., 608 acres, Cedar Mills, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1834.

Hackworth, J. C., Blue Creek, minister; nativity, Ohio; settled 1856.

Johnson, E. M., 98 acres, Wamsleys, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1830.

Lantz, Henry F., 89 acres, Blue Creek, farmer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1878.

Lewis, James H., 73 acres, Blue Creek, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1842.

McCormick, G. D., 3 acres, Wamsleys, physician and surgeon; nativity, Ohio; settled 1845.

McGraw, James B., Free Stone, Scioto county, Ohio, cooper; nativity, Ohio; settled 1858.

Morgan, J. V., 38 acres, Blue Creek, farmer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1877.

Mays, J. W., Stouts, nativity, England; settled 1877.

Moore, Newton, 450 acres, West Union, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1806.

McCall, W. F., Cedar Mills, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1856.

Matheney, W. T., 200 acres, Cedar Mills, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1837.

McClaren, J. H., 86 acres, Cedar Mills, farmer.

McManis, G. N., 115 acres, farmer; nativity, Indiana; settled 1848.

Newman, L. H., 180 acres, Blue Creek, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1841.

Newman, John M., 8 acres, Blue Creek, merchant; general dealer in dry goods, notions, hats, caps boots, shoes, hardware, etc.

Osburn, G. W., Cedar Mills, physician; nativity, Ohio; settled 1853.

Pile, Jacob, 145 acres, Blue Creek, postmaster and merchant; nativity, Ohio; settled 1809.

Robinson, W. L. Blue Creek, physician and surgeon; nativity, Scotland; settled 1176.

Smith, H., Blue Creek, cooper; nativity, Ireland; settled 1879.

Sullivan, John F., 89 acres, Blue Creek, farmer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1877.

Strickland, F. E., Stouts, teacher, nativity, Ohio; settled 858.

Selig. Leopold, Stouts, merchant; general asortment pertaining to the store line.

Semple, R. J., Cedar Mills, teacher; nativity, Ireland; settled 1864.

Thompson, Butler, Blue Creek, lawyer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1848.

Thompson, Dougald, 453 acres, Cedar Mills; Commissioner of Adams county and proprietor of Cedar Mills; nativity, Ohio.

Wamsley W. Finley, 108 acres, Wamsleys; merchant and general assortment of goods in all lines. Give me a call; nativity, Ohio; settled 1839.

Wamsley, W. Freeman, Wamsleys, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1851.

Waite, Neriah, 167 acres, Blue Creek, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1841.

Wikoff, S. L., 30 acres, Blue Creek, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1839.

Young, John B., 135 acres, Blue Creek; Notary Public and farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1839.

MANCHESTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Aultman, Lee D., pastor M. E. church.

Anderson, R. H., farmer.

Ashenhurst, O., miller.

Ashenhurst, Roush & Co., proprietors of the Manchester Mills; constantly on hand a superior grade of family flour; feed of all kinds. Dealers in Pittsburg and Ohio river coal; goods at the wharfboat, and any place in town delivered free of charge. Mill located on Washington street, between 5th and 6th.

Brittingham, M. R., commission merchant, and dealer in country produce, grain, etc.

Bailey & Kirker, publishers of the Manchester "Independent."

Biggar, Thos., nurseryman; at Manchester and Lewis county, Kentucky.

Established 1845.

CHARLES, S. B. & BRO.,

Successors to J. W. Shriver & Son.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Stoves, Grates, Mantels, Pumps, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Brass, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

MANCHESTER, O.

Cluxton, D. D., furniture dealer, corner Pike and 4th Sts.

Conner, L. L., undertaker and dealer in undertakers' trimmings; picture frames and mouldings; established 1851.

Crissman, M. F., forwarding and commission merchant, and dealer in seeds, flour, grain, salt, baled hay, etc.; highest price paid for produce. I make a specialty of good seeds, clover and and timothy, English and Kentucky Blue Grass, red top, German and English millet; Pike street.

Charles, David, proprietor of St. Charles Hotel; convenient to steamboat landing; pleasantly located; charges moderate. David Charles, proprietor.

Cooley, C. C., farmer and fruit grower, also grower of Cooley's celebrated early white field corn; send for circular.

Conner, James, retired farmer.

Curry & Haught, practical blacksmiths and horse shoers. Hore shoeing and general blacksmithing done in the neatest and most approved manner, at reasonable rates.

Collings, Henry, attorney and counsellor at law; office in the bank building.

Daugherty, Frank W., ship carpenter and cabinet maker.

Drenan, W., merchant.

Drenan & Co., dealers in ready made clothing, hats, caps, and gents furnishing goods, trunks and valises.

S. Drenan, commission merchant.

Drenan & Powell, general commission merchants, and general dealers in all kinds of stock and produce; also, proprietor of the wharfboat.

Doddridge, H. C., Notary Public and collector.

Edgington, H. N., fashionable barber and hair-dresser.

Fenton, Lucien J., supt. of schools.

Heisley, John, turner.

Holzman, Wm., tailor. Suits made to order on short notice; cutting a specialty; shop over Henderson's store.

HIGGINS, W. W.,

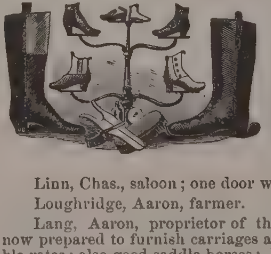
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞Largest stock in town, and the cheapest in the county. Repairing neatly done. Second street, Manchester, Ohio.

Kirker, C. E., merchant.

Kirker & McIntire, wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, coal oil, iron, nails, lime, cement, farming implements, etc.; corner 2d and Pike.



KNOWLES, J.,

When you want a good pair of custom made boots or shoes, call on J. Knowles, 2d street, Manchester, O., sign of the large boot; repairing neatly done. Terms, cash.

Linn, Chas., saloon; one door west of McDade House.

Loughridge, Aaron, farmer.

Lang, Aaron, proprietor of the Buckeye livery stables; am now prepared to furnish carriages and buggies at very reasonable rates; also good saddle horses; horses boarded by the day, week or month.

Murray, John A., dealer in ready made clothing, gents furnishing goods, hats, caps, notions, etc.; one price; Second street, Manchester.

McDaid, John, proprietor of the McDaid House; convenient to river; landing within a few feet of house; table well furnished; rates moderate.

McCann, Thos., manufacturer of and dealer in potter ware, marble and freestone; goods manufactured to order on short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases; also, dealer in fine groceries, tobacco and cigars; 2d street.

McConaughy, Dr. D. M., physician and surgeon.

McIntire, A. J., hardware and grocery merchant.

McCutchen, John, general blacksmith, and manufacturer of wagons, plows, shingle machines, &c.

McGovney, C., supt. of furniture manufactory.

McCormick, A. E., general dealer.

McNeal, R. C., fruit tree agent.

Naylor, R. Z., attorney and counsellor at law.

O'Neill, Mark, lawyer and solicitor in chancery; Notary Public; will practice in all courts; office over Drenan & Co.'s store, Pike street.

PEYTON, W. T.,

Druggist and Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &C., AND PROPRIETOR OF

Peyton's Feejee Balm.

Parkes, J., manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of stoneware, fruit jars and stone pipe; also, dealer in sealing wax and fire brick; pottery, North Washington street.

Perry, Abraham, retired farmer.

Pennywitt, Reuben, farmer and lumberman.

Pennywitt, G. W., farmer and lumberman.

Pennywitt, D. W., farmer and lumberman.

Pennywitt, Alfred, steamboatman.

Pennywitt, Jos., engineer.

Pennywitt, Samuel, pilot.

Pennywitt, Capt. D., riverman.

Pennywitt, Mark, engineer Trout steamer.

Pennywitt, Capt. H. W., riverman.

Pennywitt, Mark & H. W., owners of steamer Trout; in Ripley and Cincinnati trade.

Pierce, L., vice president Manchester national bank.

Palmer, H. M., dealer in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes; our goods are all new and fresh.

Prather, Henry, proprietor of hack line between Manchester and West Union; hack leaves Manchester every morning at 7½ o'clock; arrives at West Union 10 a. m.; returning, leaves West Union at 1 o'clock; arrives Manchester 3 o'clock, making connections with boats for Cincinnati and Portsmouth; Mr. Prather has owned this line for upwards of 23 years.

Prather, Hook, driver of hack.

Redden, J. M., manufacturer of American and Italian monuments, head stones, tablets, furniture and building work. ☞All work honestly, skillfully and promptly executed; office, corner 4th and Broadway.

Rice, E., miller.

Rice, E. & Son, proprietors of the Ohio Mills; this mill manufactures the best flour in the county; located in Manchester, close to the Ohio river; all kinds of feed on hand.

Roush, A., miller, of Ashenhurst, Roush & Co.

Smith, A. M., manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, collars, bridles, whips, halters, combs, brushes, etc.; repairing done neatly and cheaply; all work guaranteed; Uncle Sam's harness oil always on hand.

Shriver, D. R., tinsmith, and Mayor of Manchester.

Shriver, C. F., tinsmith.

Shriver, J. M., retired; nativity, Kentucky; settled in Adams county in 1819.

Stephenson, Dr. R. A., physician and surgeon; office and residence, corner of Washington and 2d streets, west Cross St.

Stevenson, J. H., pork packer.

Smith, J. H., manufacturer of harness, saddles, bridles, halters, etc., and everything pertaining to a first class establishment; repairing neatly done; 2d St.

Taylor, A., pastor of Presbyterian church.

Thomas, Wm., cooper; manufacturer of lard tierces; all work warranted; 2d St.

Trent, Jno., liveryman; am prepared to accommodate in my line at the lowest prices; good horses and good turn-outs; horses boarded by the day or month.

Trenary, L. W., L. W. & S. J. Trenary, manufacturers of lumber, lath, fencing, tobacco hogsheads, etc.; also, buyers of walnut, ash, hemlock and poplar lumbers. We keep on hand all kinds of building lumber; bill of lumber sawed to order on short notice. Office, Front street, opposite mill.

VANCE, W. L. & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND

JEWELRY.

☞*We make our profit in buying, enabling us to retail goods at WHOLESALE PRICES. No goods sold on credit.*

Second street, Manchester.

Vance, J. P., dealer in staple and fancy groceries, glassware and country produce; 2d street.

Walden, T. M., dealer in groceries, provisions, fruits, vegetables, queensware, glassware, &c.; 2d street.

White, J. V., blacksmith; all kinds of work done on short notice; machine and plow repairing.

MONROE TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Anderson, N., 85 acres, West Union, farmer; nativity, Virginia; settled 1813.

Crawford, N. G., 99 acres, Concord, Ky., farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1841.

Chapman, D. M., 99 acres, Concord, Ky., farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1836.

Crawford, Geo. W., 33½ acres, Manchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1839.

Devine, John, } 64 acres, Vineyard Hill, farmers; nativity,
Devine, Jas. } Ohio; John settled 1811; Jas., 1813.

Foster, C. W., 156 acres, Vineyard Hill, farmer, merchant and postmaster; settled 1839.

Fry, A. D., 69 acres, Vineyard Hill, farmer and township clerk; nativity, Ohio; settled 1836.

Foster, J. T., 95 acres, Manchester, farmer and attorney; nativity, Ohio; settled 1833.

Francis, Caleb, 200 acres, Manchester, farmer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1808.

Francis, Wm., Beasley's Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1835.

Fleming, Alex., 204 acres, Waggoner's Ripple, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1838.

Francis, E. M., Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1842.

Grimes, Greer B., } 372 acres, Waggoner's Ripple, farmer;
Grimes, Byron W., } nativity, Ohio; Greer B. settled 1802; Byron W., 1849.

Graham, Dr. W. B., Vineyard Hill, physician and surgeon; nativity, Ohio; settled 1830.

Hood, Albert C., West Union, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1858.

Hempleman, Jacob, Beasley's Fork, postmaster and merchant; general store; nativity, Ohio; settled 1818.

Homer, Amos W., 43½ acres, Manchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1843.

Johnson, O. M., Manchester, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1830.

Kennedy, H., 125 acres, Blue creek, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1823.

Kibler, Emory, 107 acres, Manchester, farmer and blacksmith; nativity, Ohio; settled 1831.

Leonard, James, 161 acres, Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity, Ohio, settled 1851.

Lindsley, Wm. J., 140 acres, Manchester, farmer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1822.

Lewis, James, Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1833.

Lovett, J. M., Concord, Ky., farmer; nativity, Virginia; settled 1832.

Morgan, John G., 158 acres, Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1820.

Morrison, Jos. 126 acres, Beasley's Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1808.

Morton, R., 50 acres, Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1814.

McColm, John, 162 acres, Waggoner's Ripple, farmer and wheelwright; nativity, Maryland; settled 1800.

McColm, Stephen, Waggoner's Ripple, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1827.

McHenry, L. D., 327 acres, Waggoner's Ripple, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1827.

Monroe, Eliza, 53 acres, Beasley's Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1856.

Mosier, Samuel, 47 acres, Beasley's Fork, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1826.

Morrison, Wm. H., 96 acres, Beasley's Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1844.

Morgan, Richard, 29½ acres, West Union, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1859.

McKenzie, D., West Union, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

Nixon, A. J., 200 acres, Beasley's Fork, farmer and blacksmith; nativity, Ohio; settled 1735.

Nesbitt, S. A., Beasley's Fork, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1839.

Nixon, Simon, 119 acres, West Union, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1841.

Nixon, Robert, West Union, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1841.

Osman, Wm. J., 75 acres, Manchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1846.

Osman, M., 162 acres, Manchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1843.

Osman, Chas., 560 acres, Waggoner's Ripple, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1823.

Osman, Jabez, 50 acres, Manchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1818.

Pixley, Evans, 100 acres, Waggoner's Ripple, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1827.

Park, John, 10½ acres, Manchester, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1818.

Pullin, Wm., 97½ acres, Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1817.

Potts, Hiram A., Manchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1856.

Reed, W. W., West Union, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1852.

Scott, Mott, Manchester, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1853.

Smith, Wm. M., 160 acres, Vineyard Hill, teacher; nativity, Ohio; settled 1827.

Slye, W. C., Beasley's Fork, teacher; settled 1861.

Smith, Leroy J., 100 acres, Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity Ohio; settled 1847.

Stevenson, Wm., 130½ acres, Beasley's Fork, farmer and J. P.; nativity, Pennsylvania; settled 1804.

Scott, John C., 208½ acres, West Union, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1813.

Scott, James, West Union, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1837.

Shumate, Frank B., Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1864.

Thomson, John, 54 acres, Manchester, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1819.

Tumbleson, R. T., West Union, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1829.

Vance, A. G., 130 acres, Concord, Ky., farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1844.

Vance, Newton, 70 acres, Concord, Ky., farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1836.

Wade, Wm., Vineyard Hill, farmer; oldest voter in county; nativity, Ohio; settled 1798.

Wade, M. L., 135 acres, Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity, Ohio; settled 1828.

Wade, C. R., Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity, Kentucky; settled 1837.

Young, Joseph H., 157½ acres, Beasley's Fork, farmer; nativity, Kentucky, settled 1829.

Yeatman, W. M., 259 acres, Vineyard Hill, farmer; nativity, Virginia; settled 1812.

Zimmerman, Geo. W., 88 acres, Vineyard Hill; nativity, Virginia; settled 1852.

NORTH LIBERTY BUSINESS DIRECTORY—CHERRY FORK P. O.

Brown, J. N., real estate dealer; office, 55 North 5th street, Cincinnati.

Blair, J. W., operative and mechanical dentist, North Liberty. All work first class; satisfaction guaranteed.

Jones, J. W., fashionable boot and shoe maker; all work warranted; give him a call.

Kleinknecht Brothers, dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, ready made clothing, hardware, iron, nails, glass and crockery ware, farmers and mechanics tools, groceries and provisions; good goods, fair dealing and low prices is the motto.

Kirk, A., fashionable tailor; I am prepared to make to order wedding, dress and business suits, in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Lafferty, Nelson B., M. D., physician and surgeon; office on Main street; prompt attention to all calls, day and night.

McCormick, W. S., proprietor of the North Liberty flouring mills; manufacturer of the celebrated Morcar brand of flour. Mills run by water and steam.

ECKMANSVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Morrison, John & Son; the old and reliable dry goods and general merchandise house of John Morrison & Son, situated here, is one of the oldest business houses in the county. The business has had a continuous existence of over forty years. They keep constantly on hand a very large and complete stock of goods, purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and their long experience in the goods business certainly entitles them to the large and extensive patronage they enjoy.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Alexander, Samuel, 160 acres, Eckmansville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Alexander, J. A., 204 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Alexander, A. H., Cherry Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Baldridge, J. W., 325 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Coleman, James, 204 acres, Youngsville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania.

Coleman, Robert, 204 acres, Youngsville, farmer and stock-raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania.

Clark, S. W., 94 acres, Wheat Ridge, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Cross, J., 196 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania.

Crissman, Wm., 182 acres, Eckmansville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Fenton, J. F., Cherry Fork, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

Glasgow, Robert A., 184 acres, Cherry Fork, teacher; nativity, Ohio.

Helmley, Chris, 179 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer and stock dealer; nativity, Germany.

Kain, D. M., 162 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer and stock dealer; nativity, Ohio.

Kirkpatrick, N., 30 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer and stock dealer; nativity, Ohio.

Kleinknecht, Wm., Cherry Fork, merchant, nativity, Ohio.

Morrison, Wm., 233 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Marlott, Silas, 219 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

McIntire, Andrew, 60 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Morrison, A. B., merchant.

Potts, David, 70 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer; nativity, Pennsylvania.

Reighly, Henry, 140 acres, Eckmansville, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

Robinson, Wm.

Wright, James, 55 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer; nativity, Ohio.

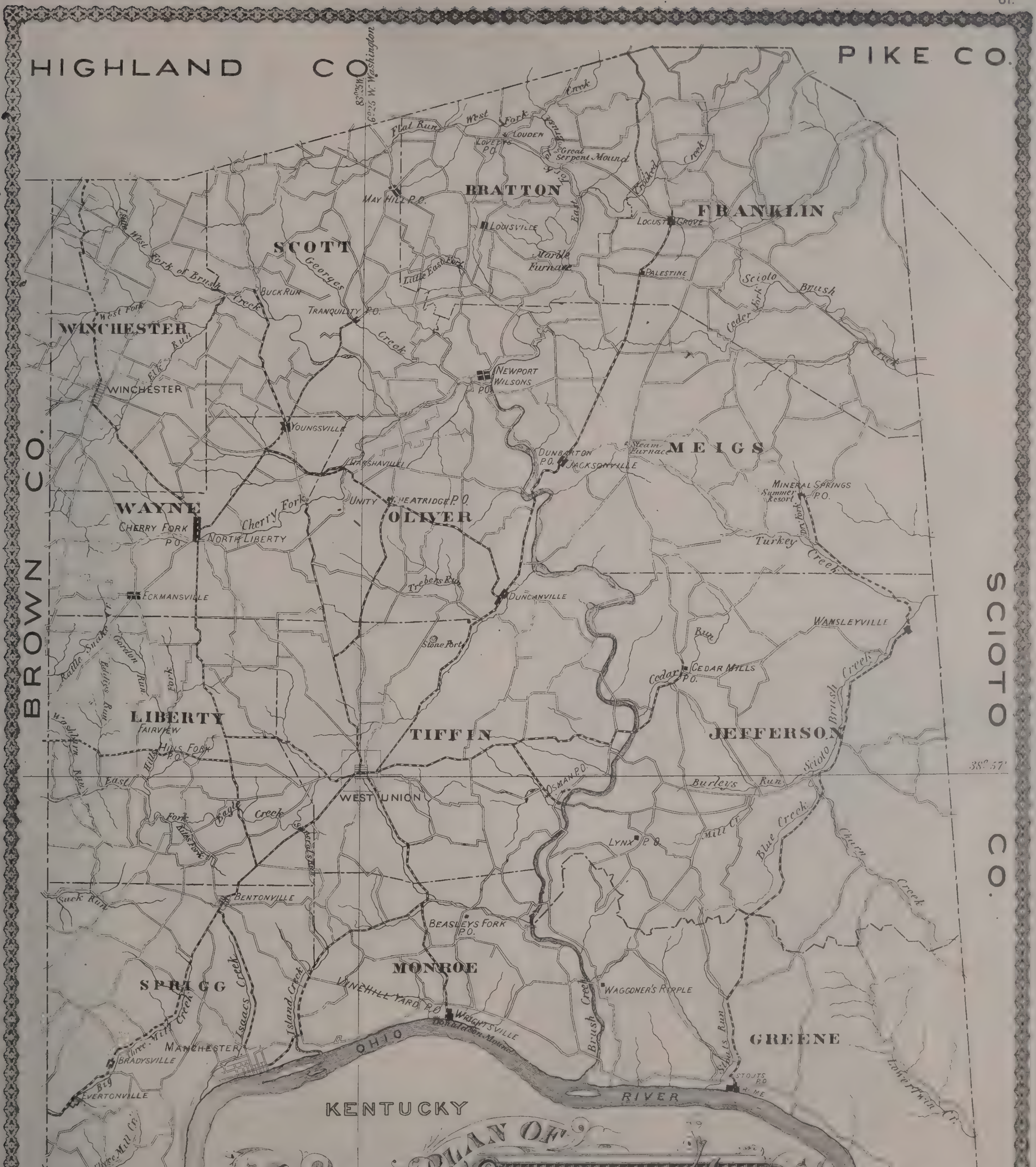
Wasson. T. S., 238 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer and stock raiser; nativity, Ohio.

Wasson, T. C., 350 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer and stock raiser; nativity, Ohio.

Widney, J. W., 200 acres, Cherry Fork, farmer and stock raiser; nativity, Pennsylvania.

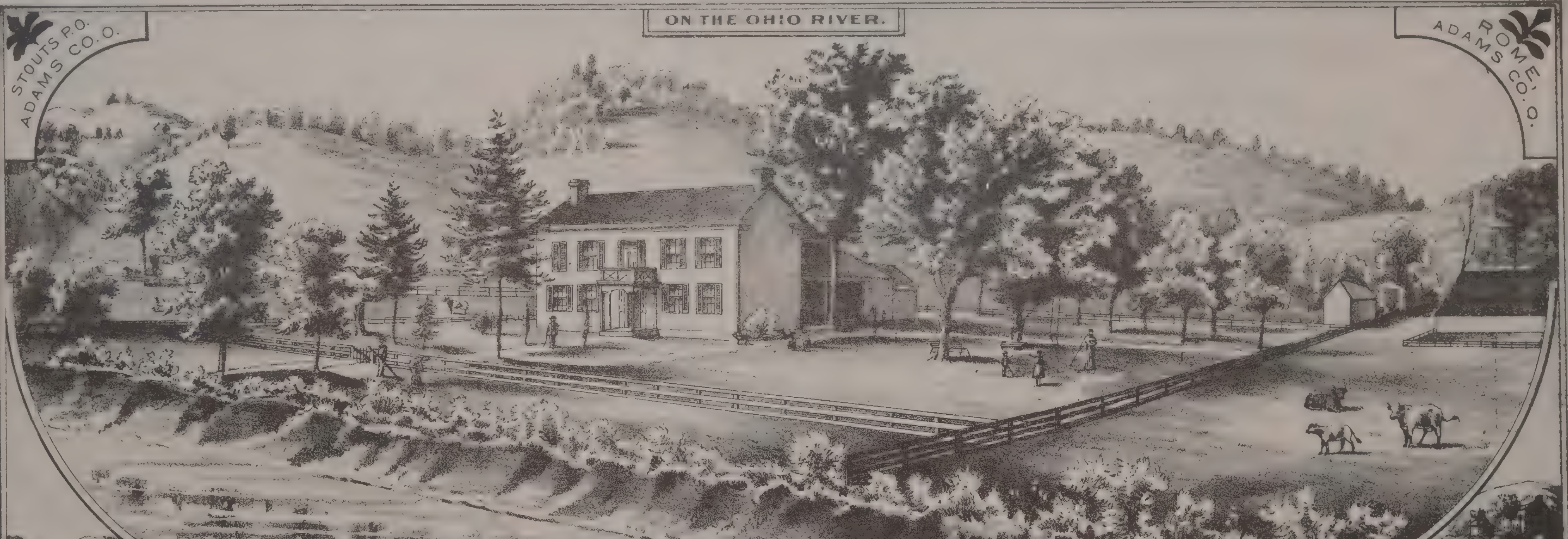
Willson, P.

Young, James F., Youngsville, hotel keeper.



KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI.

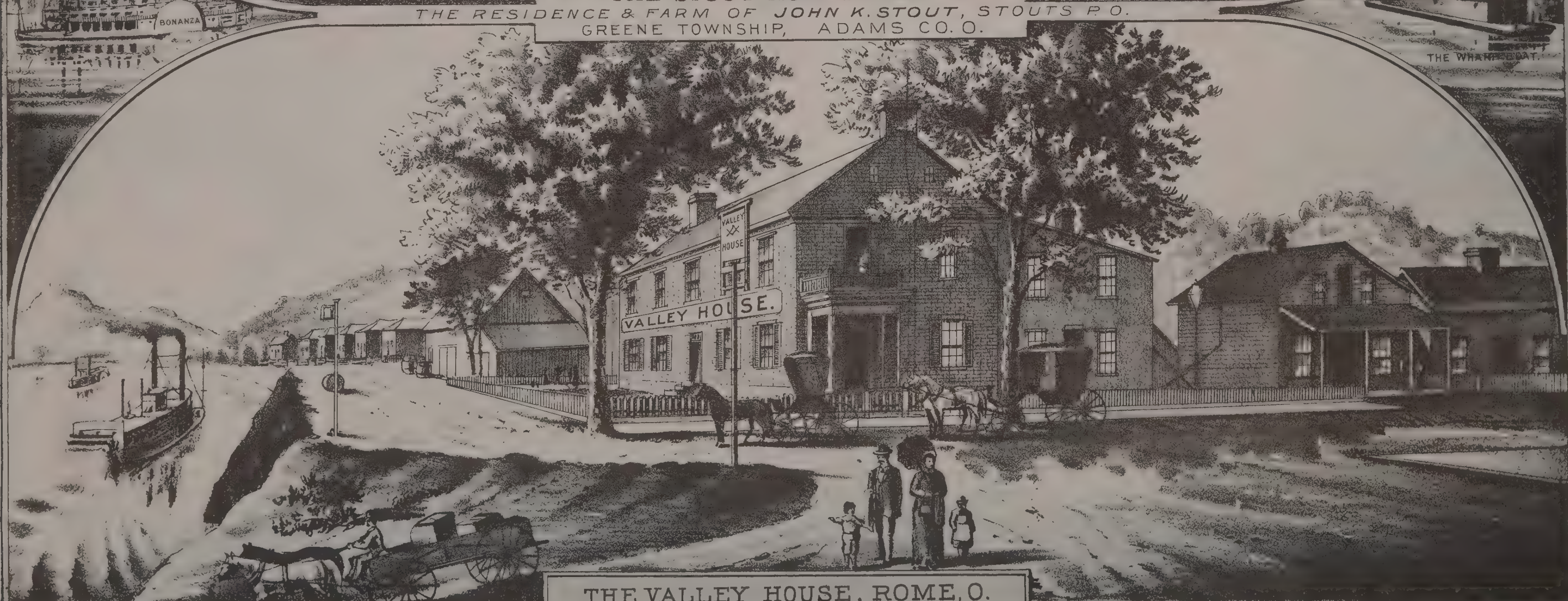
ON THE OHIO RIVER.


STOUTS P.O.
ADAMS CO. O.
ROME, O.
ADAMS CO. O.
BONANZA
THE WHARF BOAT.

THE STOUT HOMESTEAD.

THE RESIDENCE & FARM OF ***JOHN K. STOUT,*** *STOUTS P.O.*

GREENE TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.

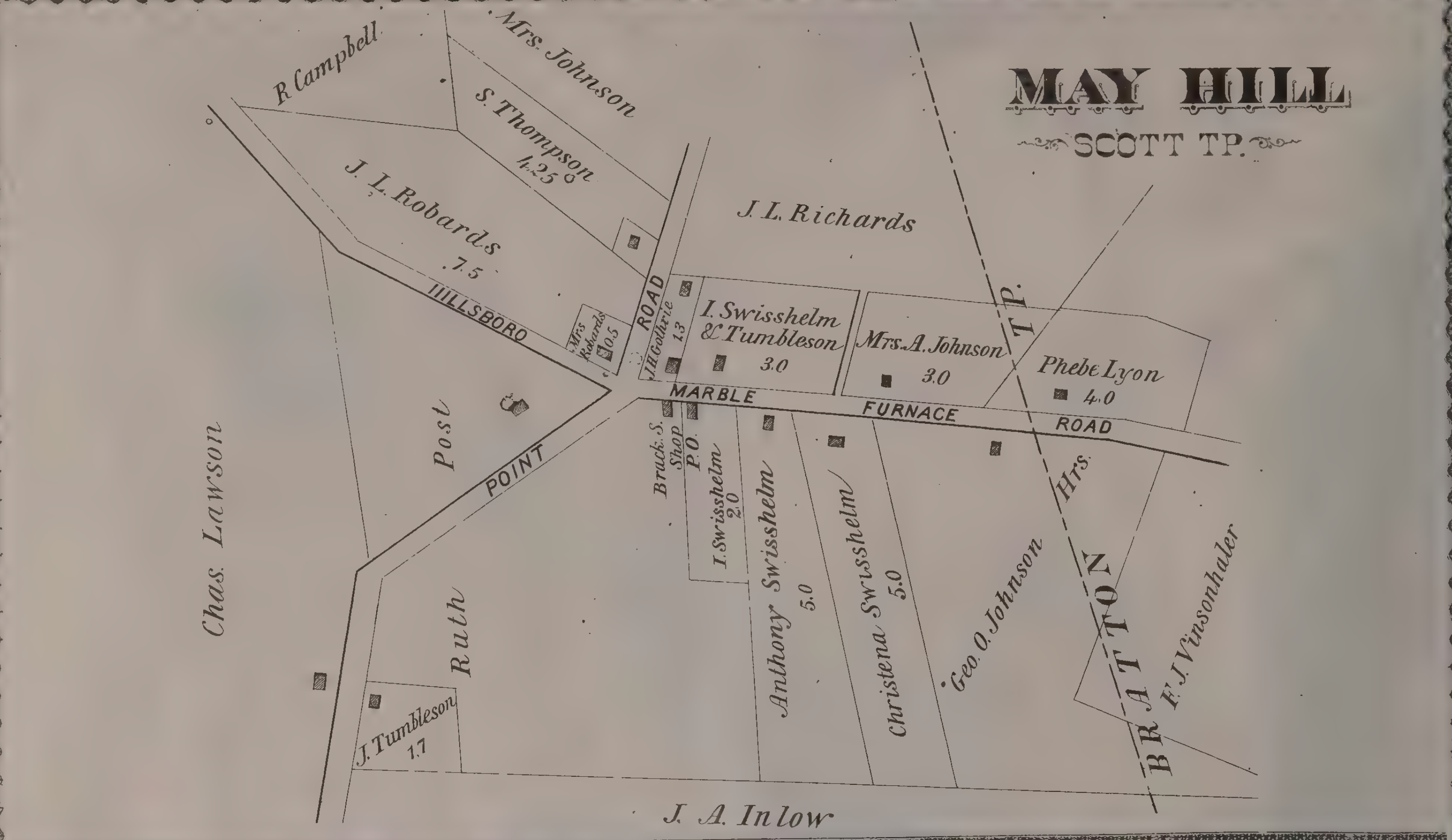


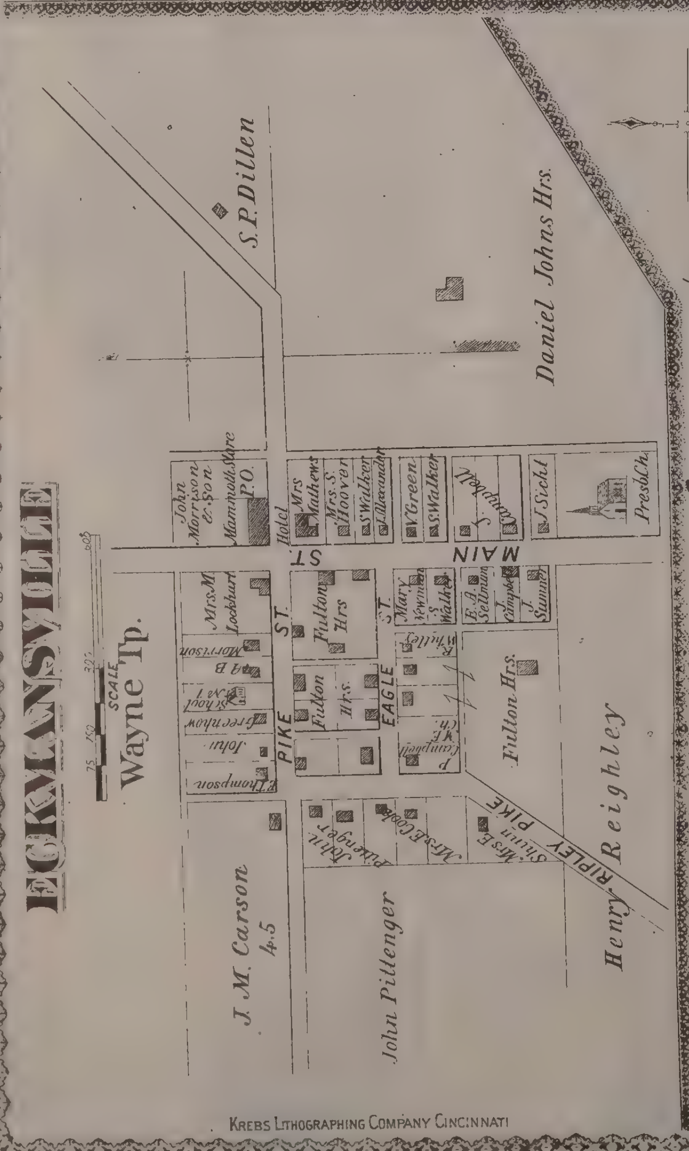
THE VALLEY HOUSE, ROME, O.

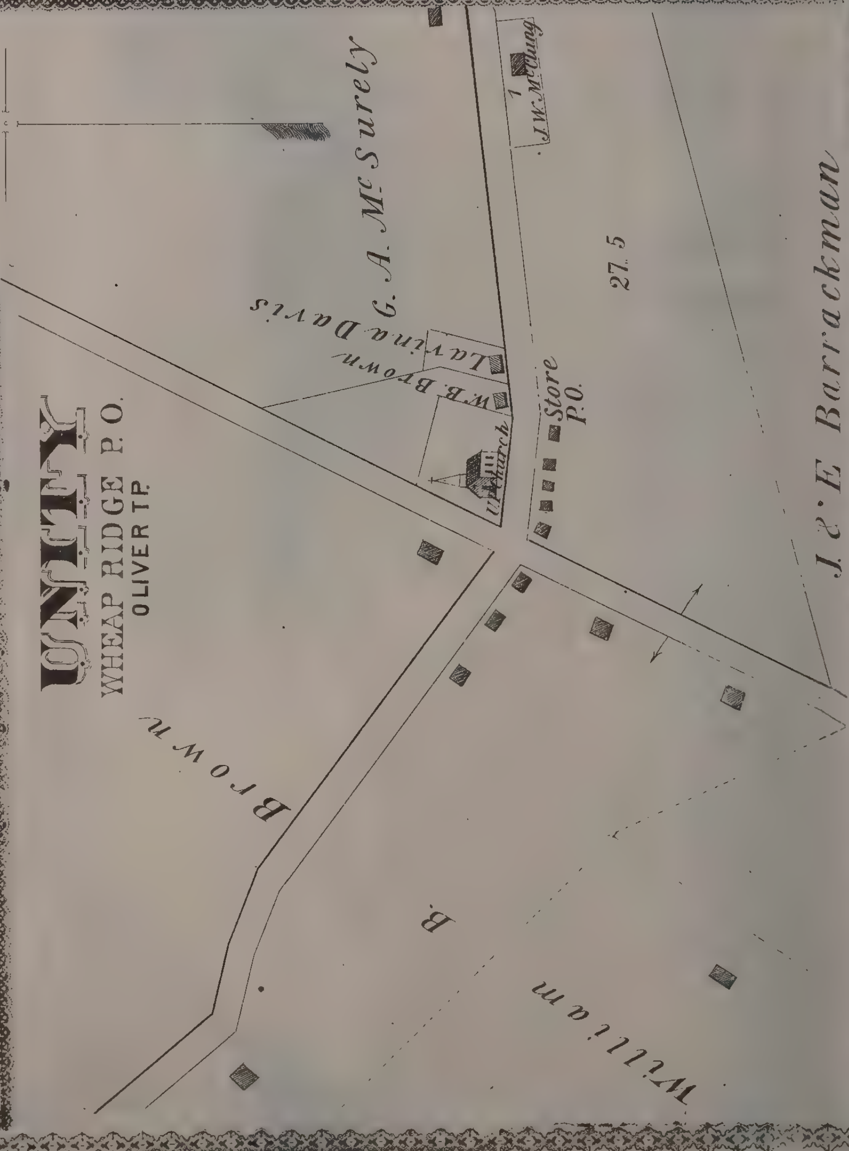
MRS. E. STEWART, PROPRIETOR.

CLOSE TO THE STEAMBOAT LANDING.

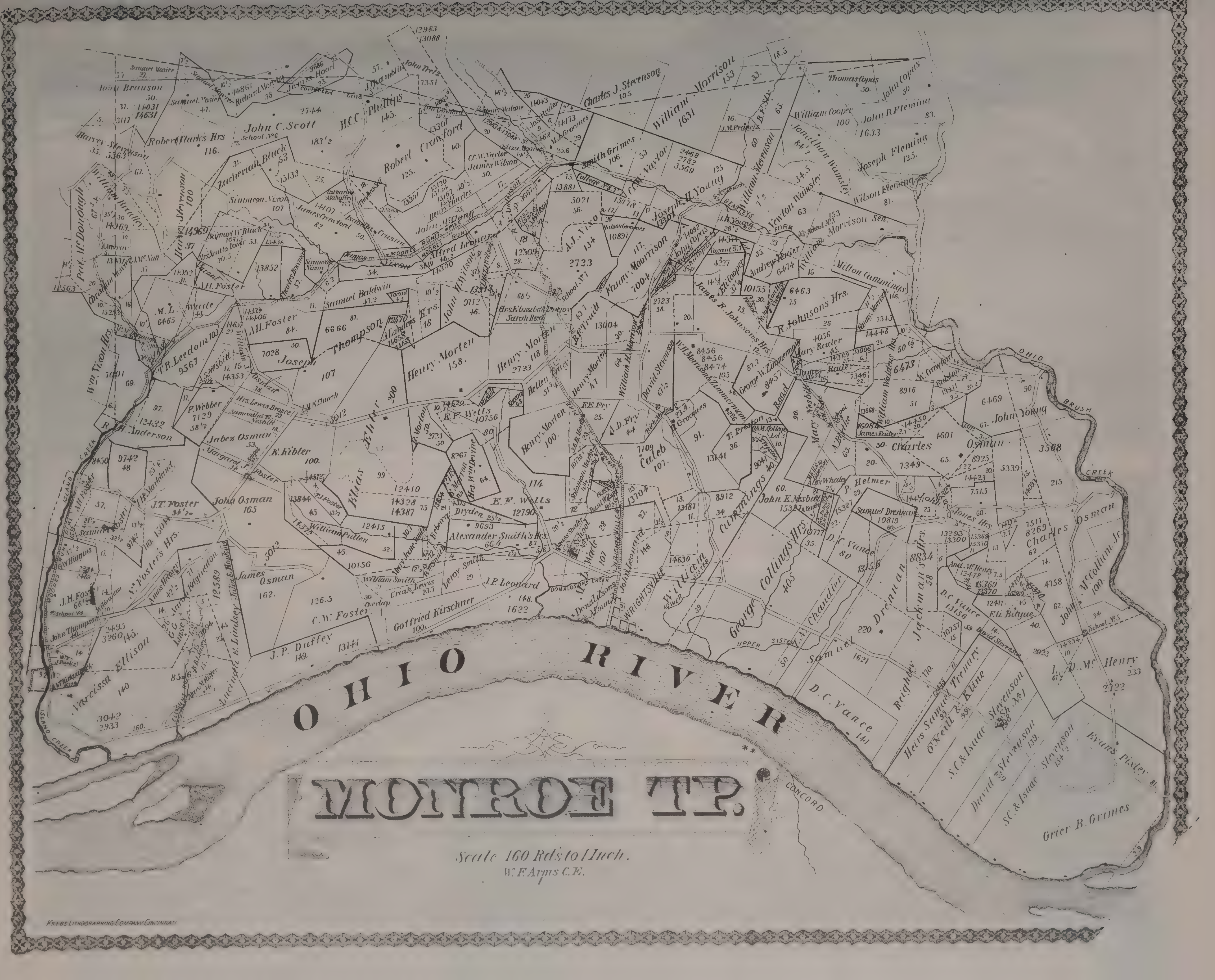
GREENE TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.







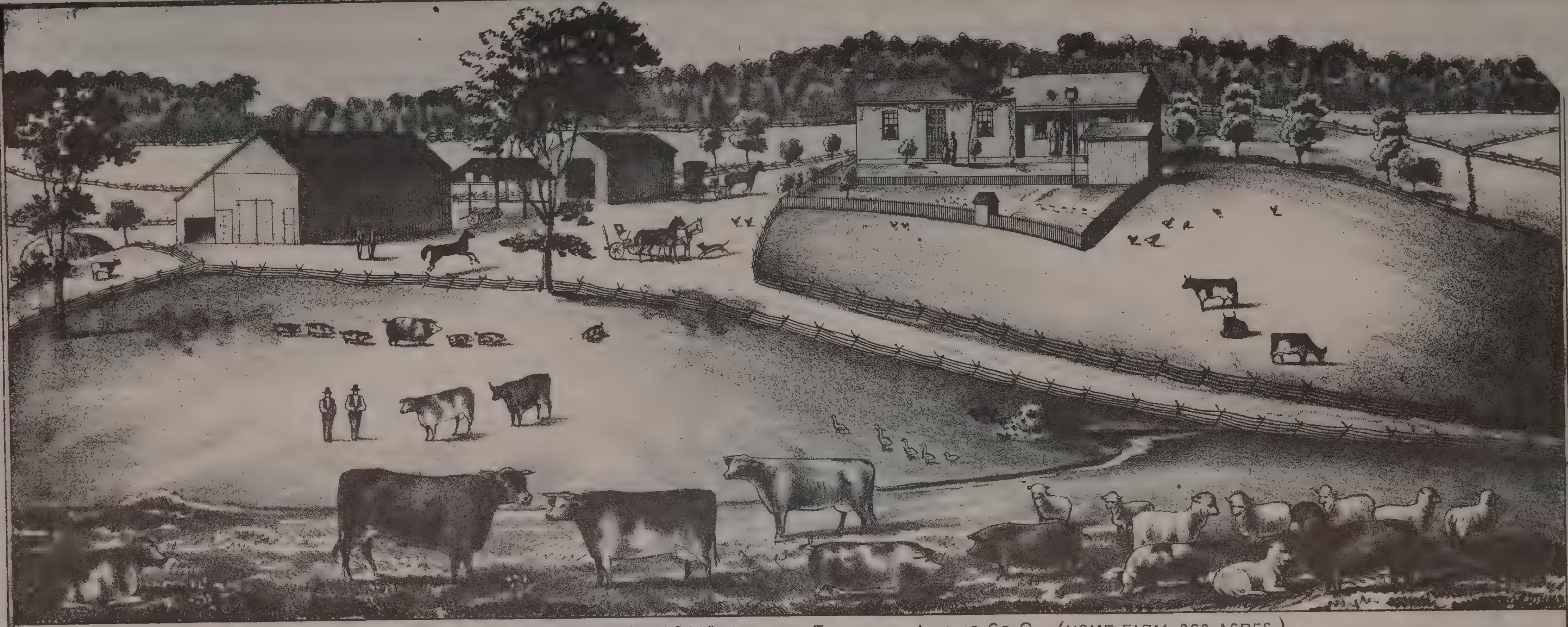
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI



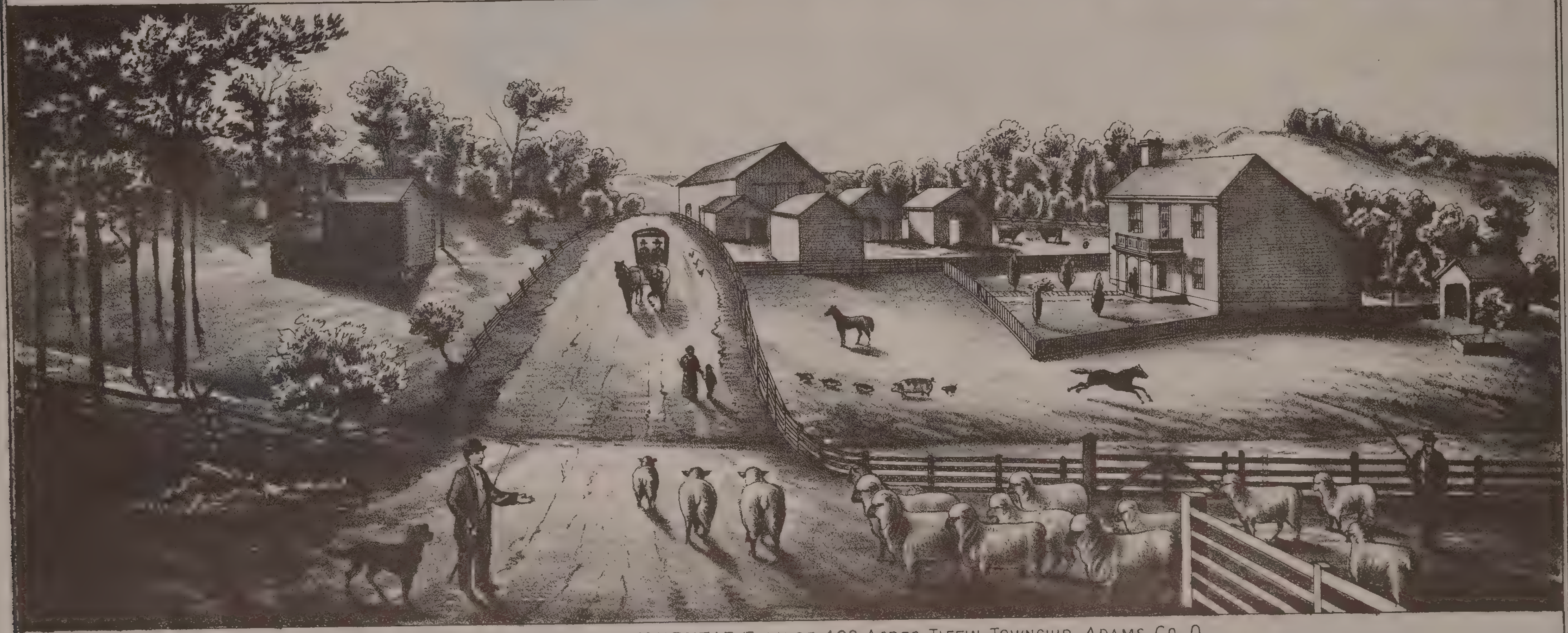
MONROE TP.

Scale 160 Rds to 1 Inch.
W. F. Ayres C.E.

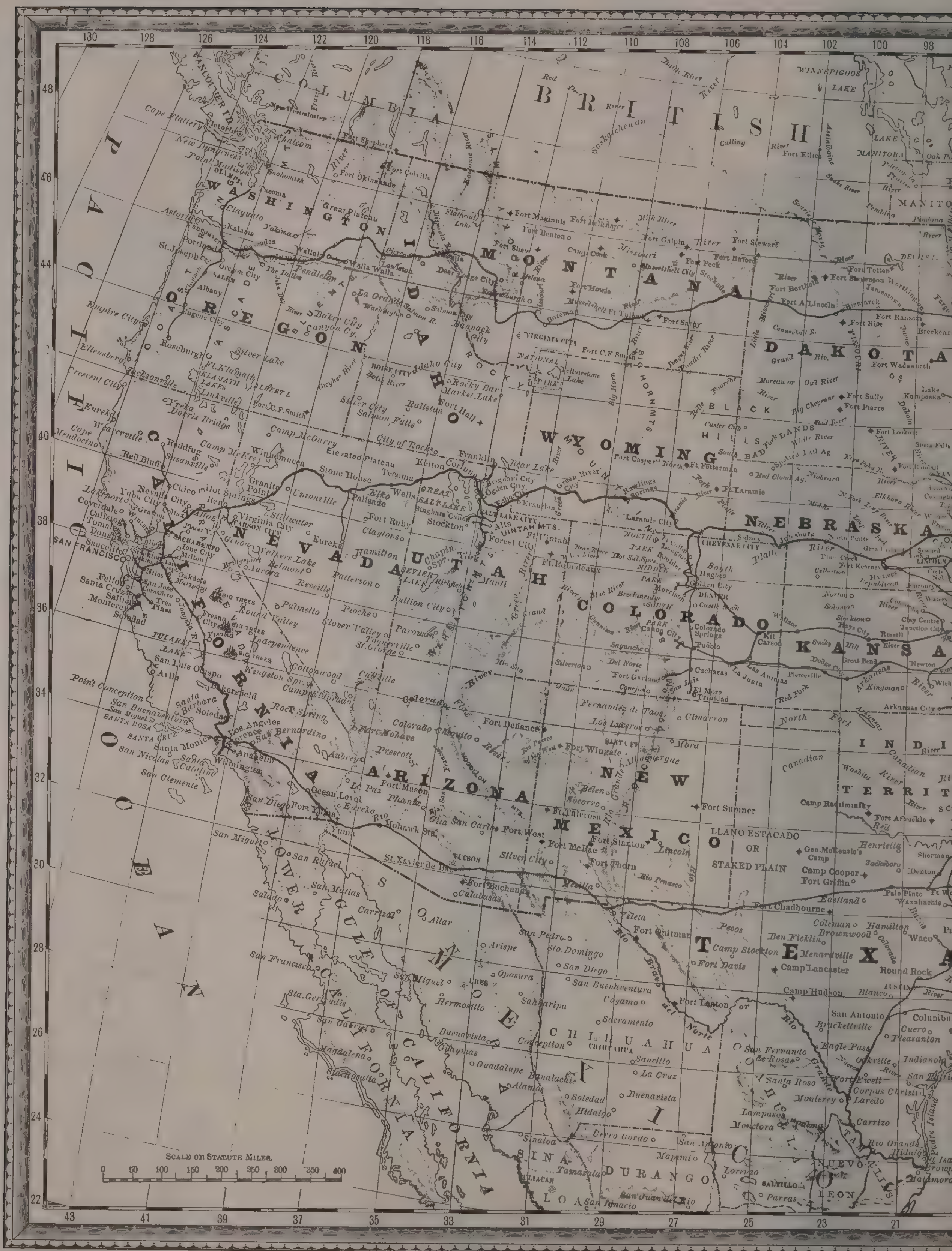
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY, CINCINNATI.



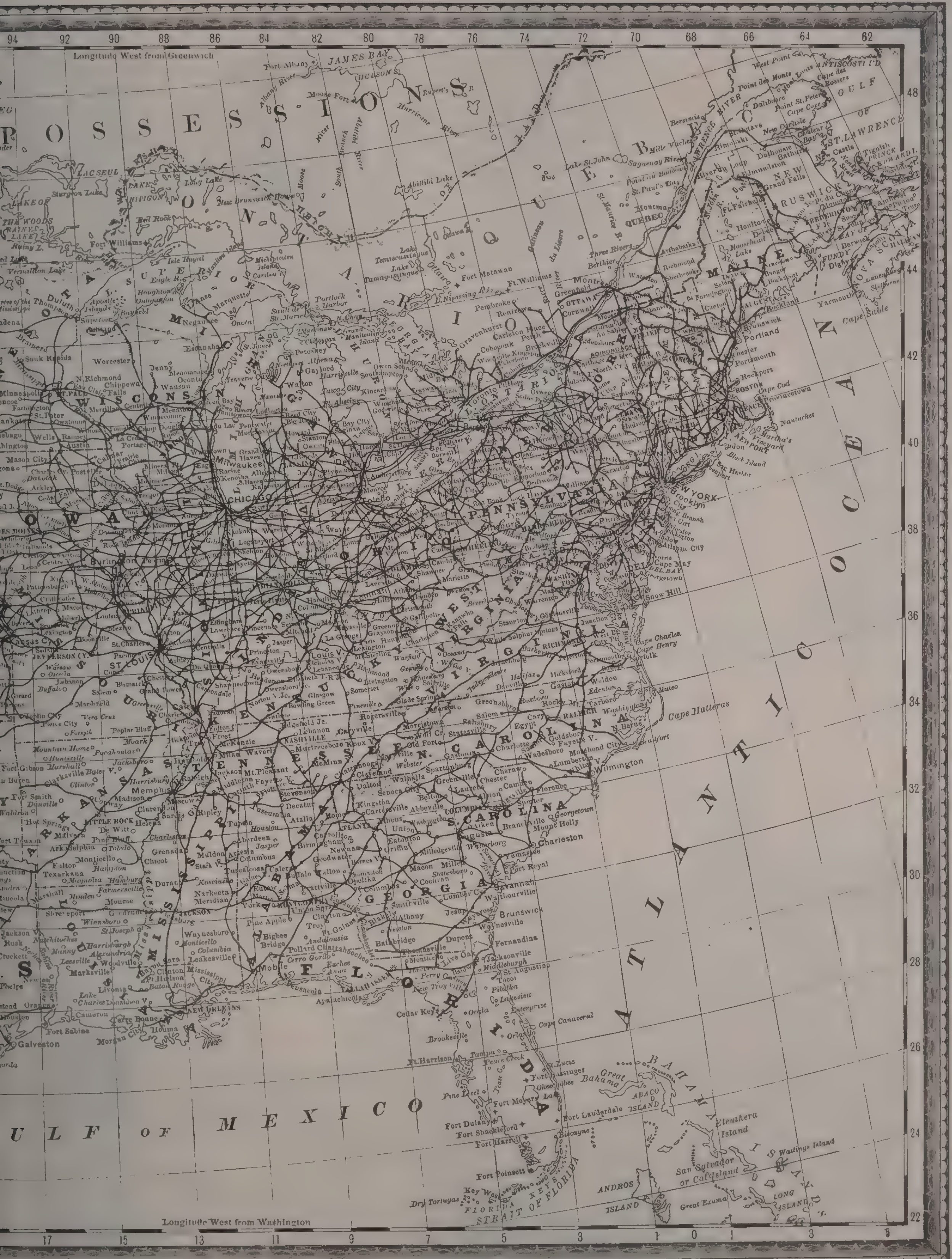
RESIDENCE & FARM OF *JOHN H. KINCAID*, LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O. (HOME FARM, 300 ACRES.)



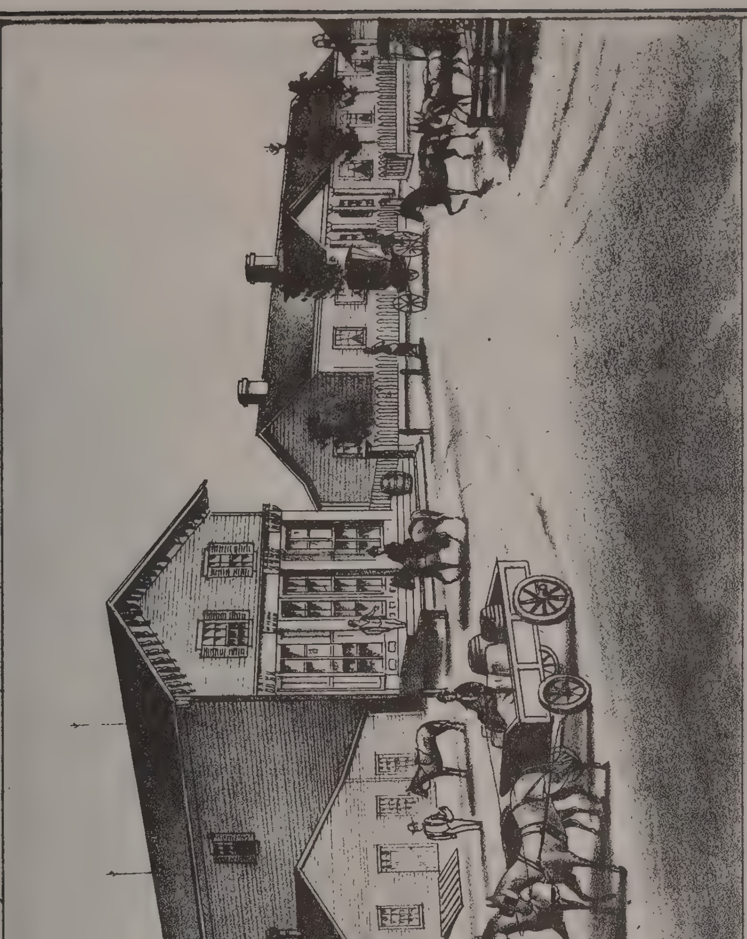
THE RESIDENCE OF *PETER MCKENZIE*, FARM OF 420 ACRES, TIFFIN TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.



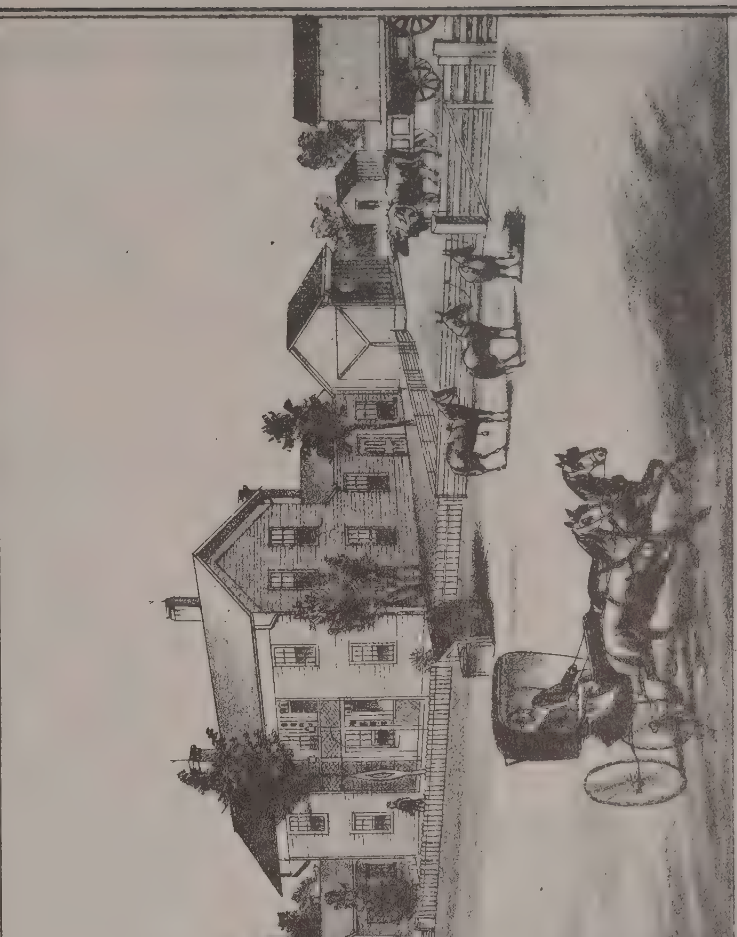
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS
MEXICO
LOWER CALIFORNIA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
CHIHUAHUA
DURANGO
SINALOA
NUEVO LEON
PACIFIC OCEAN
LLANO ESTACADO OR STAKED PLAIN
SAN FRANCISCO
SACRAMENTO
SALT LAKE CITY
DENVER
CHEYENNE CITY
Los Angeles
San Diego
Portland
Astoria
Walla Walla
Virginia City
Carson City
Santa Fe
Tucson
San Antonio
Scale of Statute Miles.
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400
130 128 126 124 122 120 118 116 114 112 110 108 106 104 102 100 98
48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22
43 41 39 37 35 33 31 29 27 25 23 21



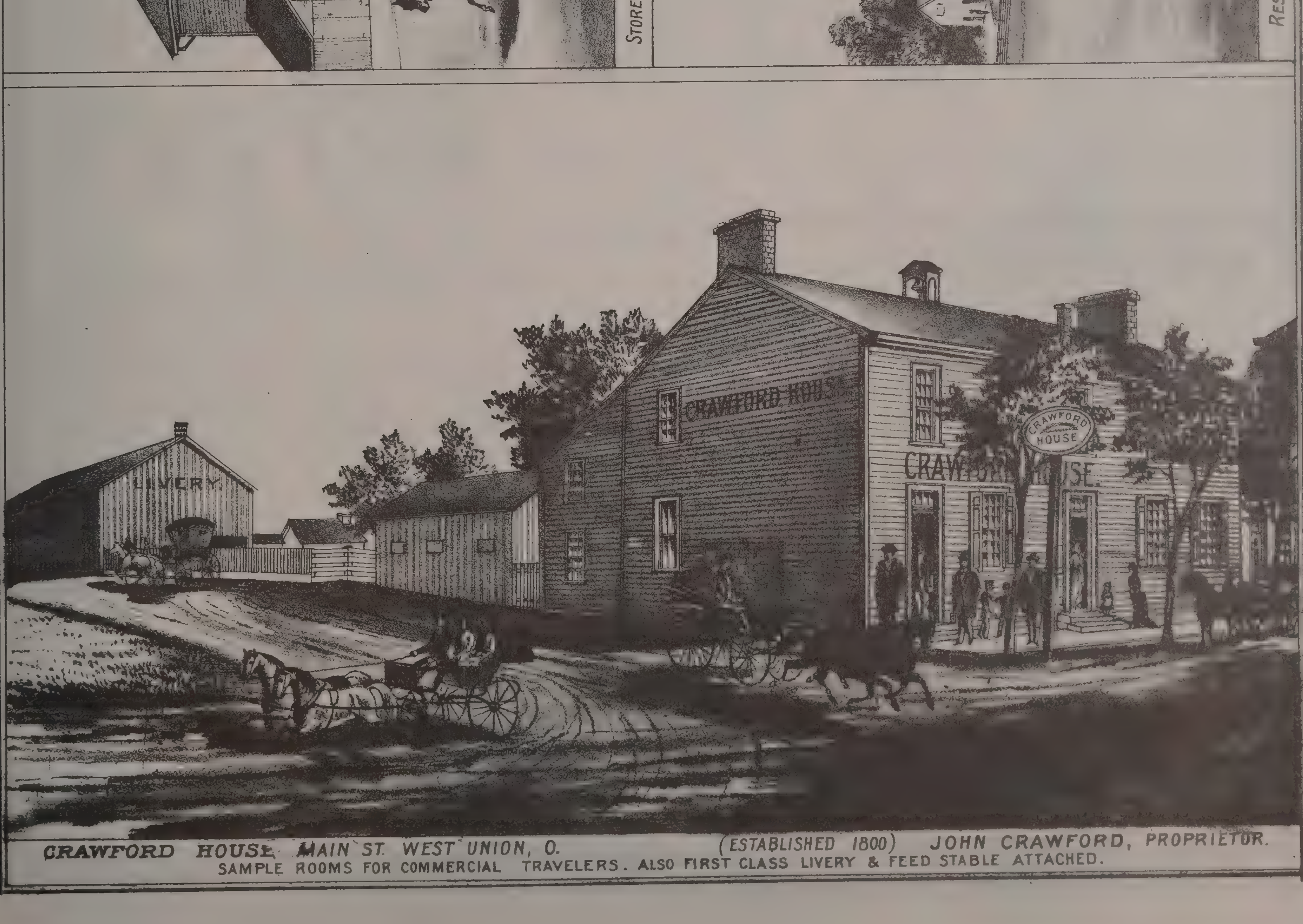
Engraved and Printed by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.



STORE & RESIDENCE OF G. A. PATTON, HARSHAVILLE, OLIVER TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.

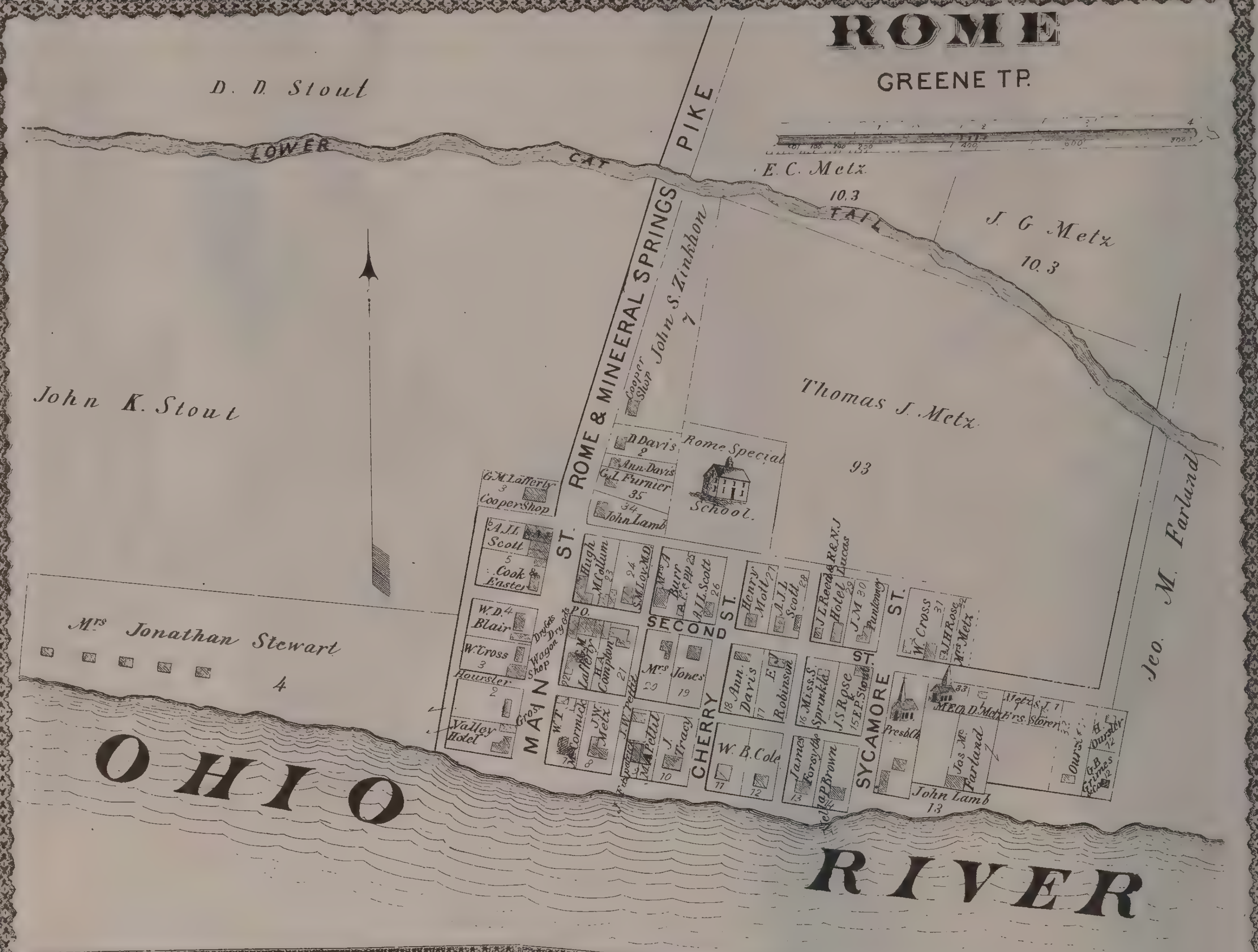


RESIDENCE OF W. B. BROWN, WHEAT RIDGE, OLIVER TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.

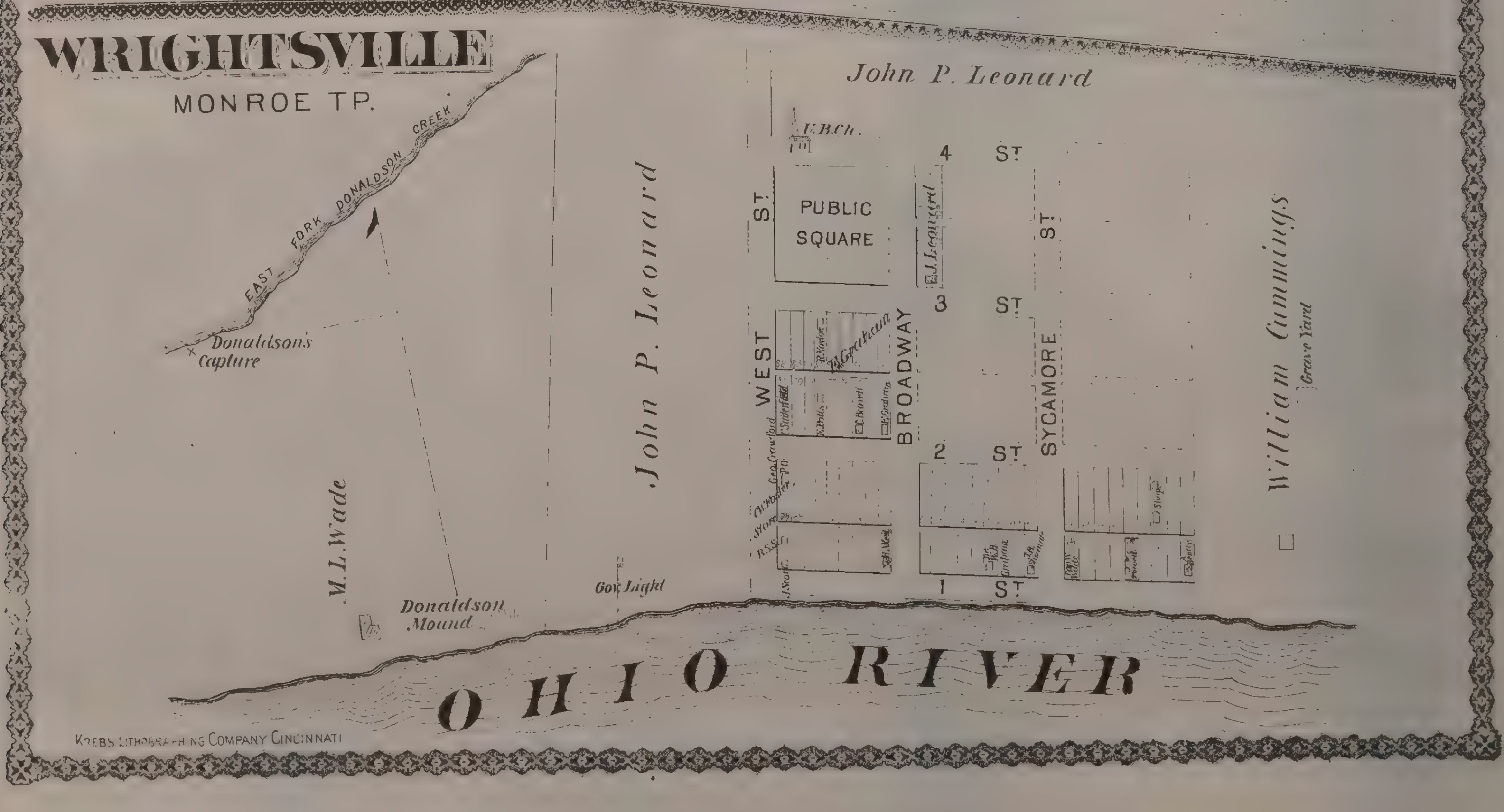


CRAWFORD HOUSE MAIN ST. WEST UNION, O. (ESTABLISHED 1800) JOHN CRAWFORD, PROPRIETOR.
SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. ALSO FIRST CLASS LIVERY & FEED STABLE ATTACHED.

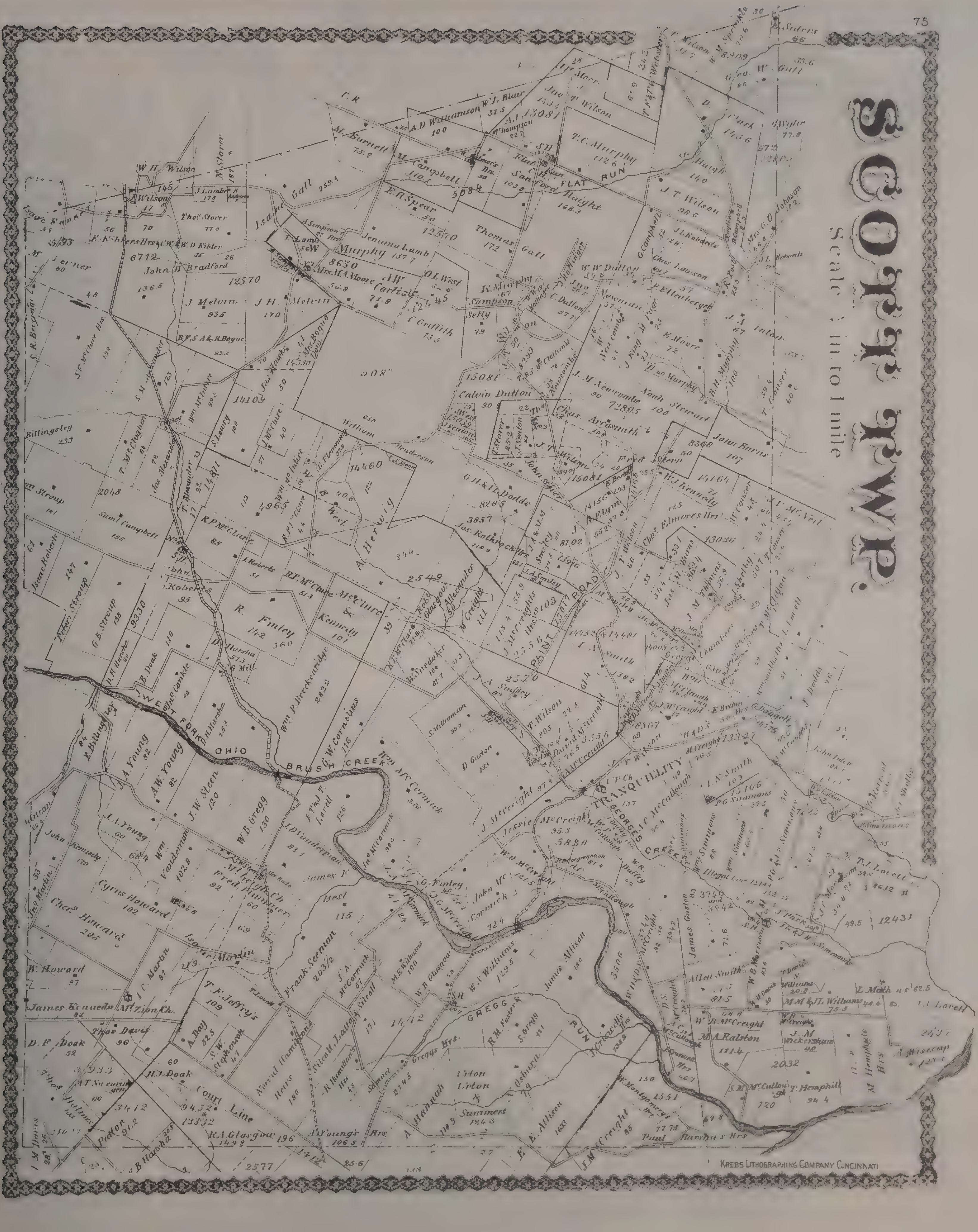
ROME
GREENE TP.



WRIGHTSVILLE
MONROE TP.

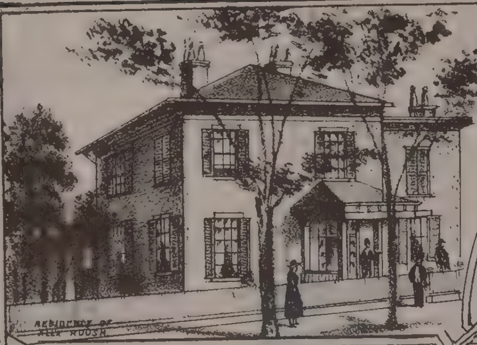


KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI



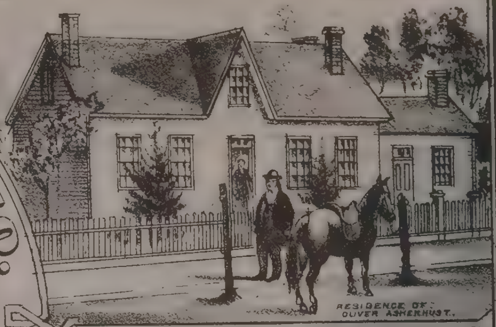
SCOTT TWP.

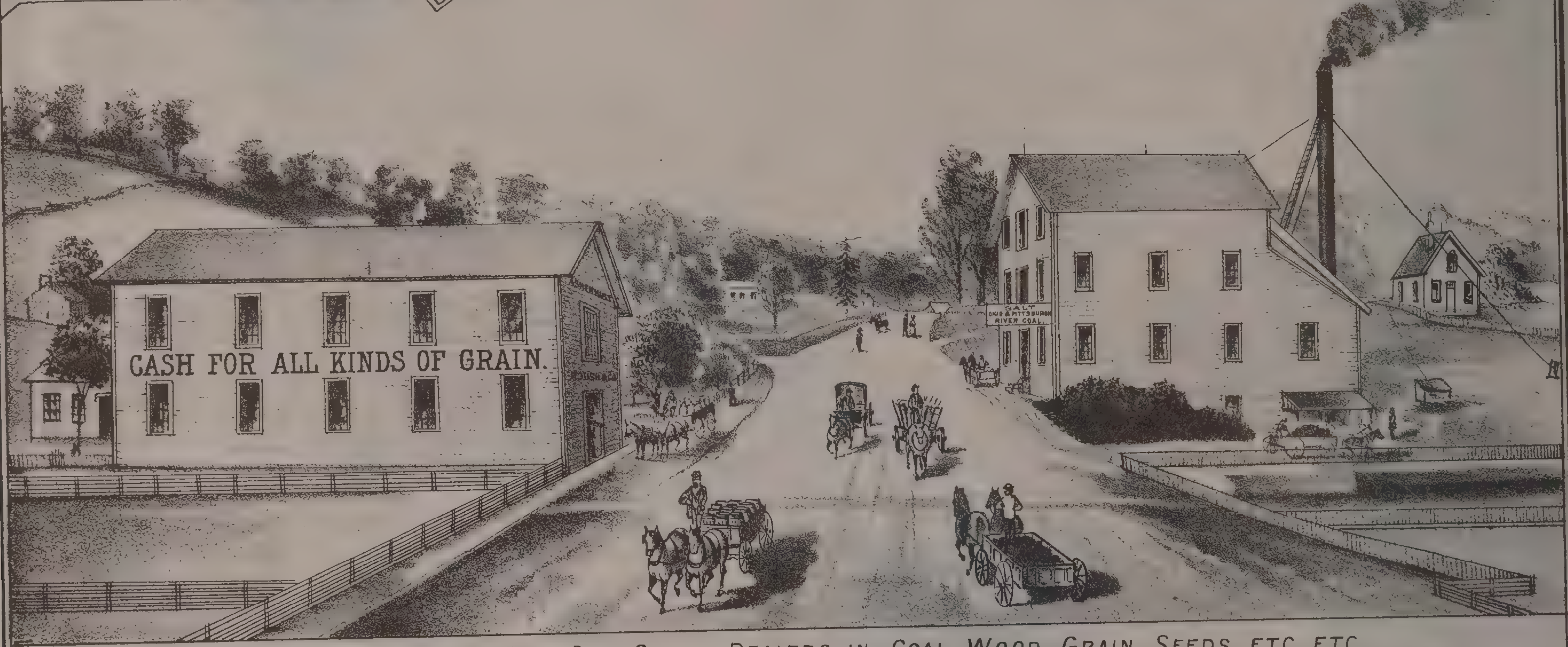
Scale [illegible] in. to 1 mile


RESIDENCE OF ALEX ROUSH

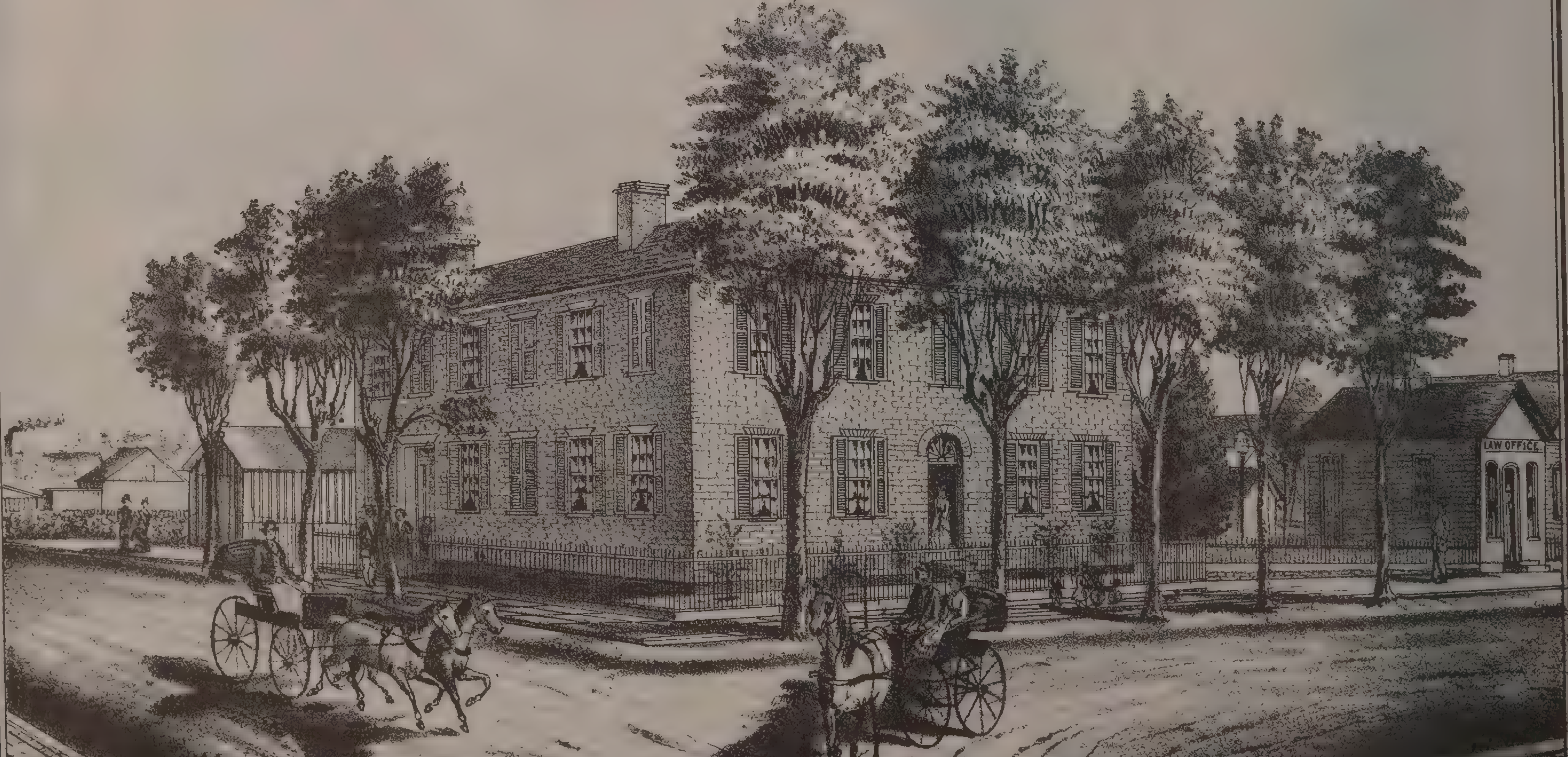
ASHENHUST, ROUSH & CO.

MERCHANT
MILLERS,
MANGHESTER,
ADAMS CO.
O.

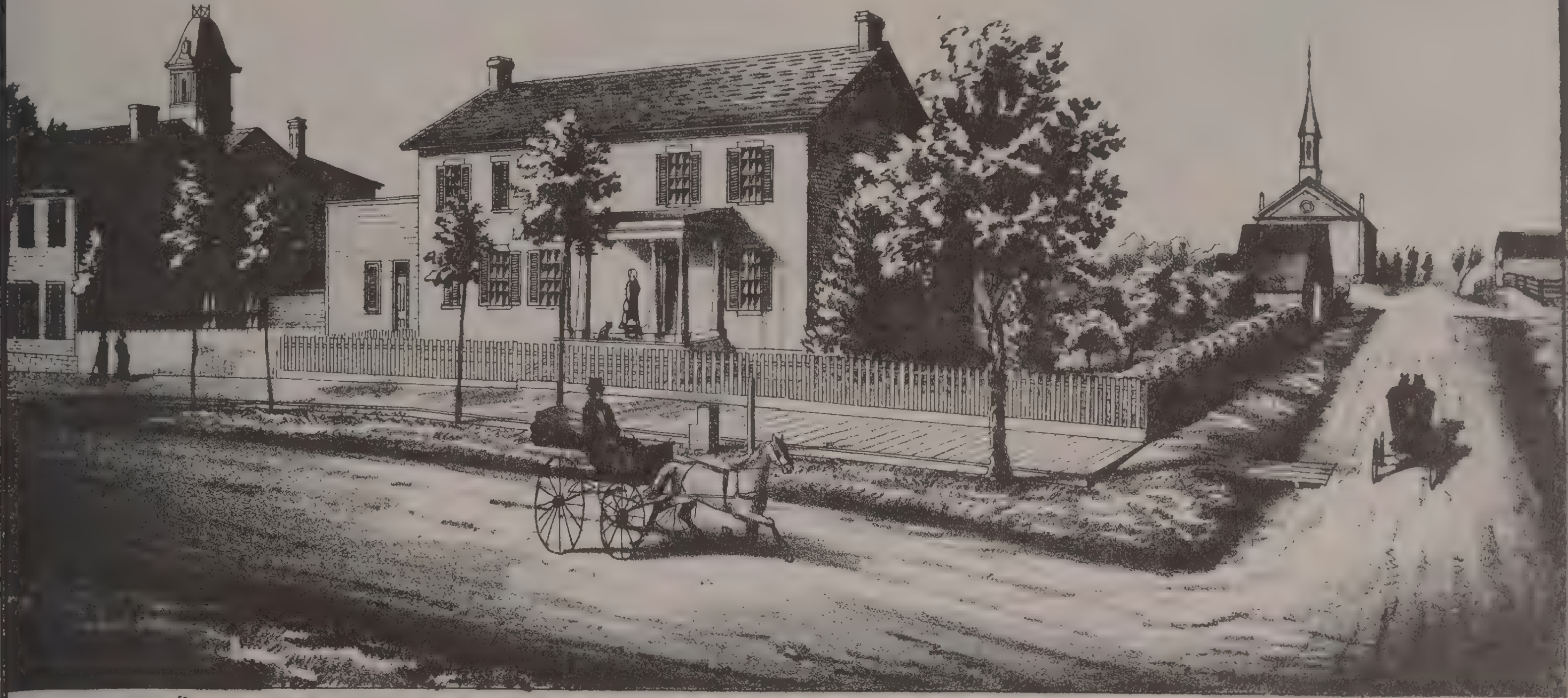

RESIDENCE OF OLIVER ASHERHUST.



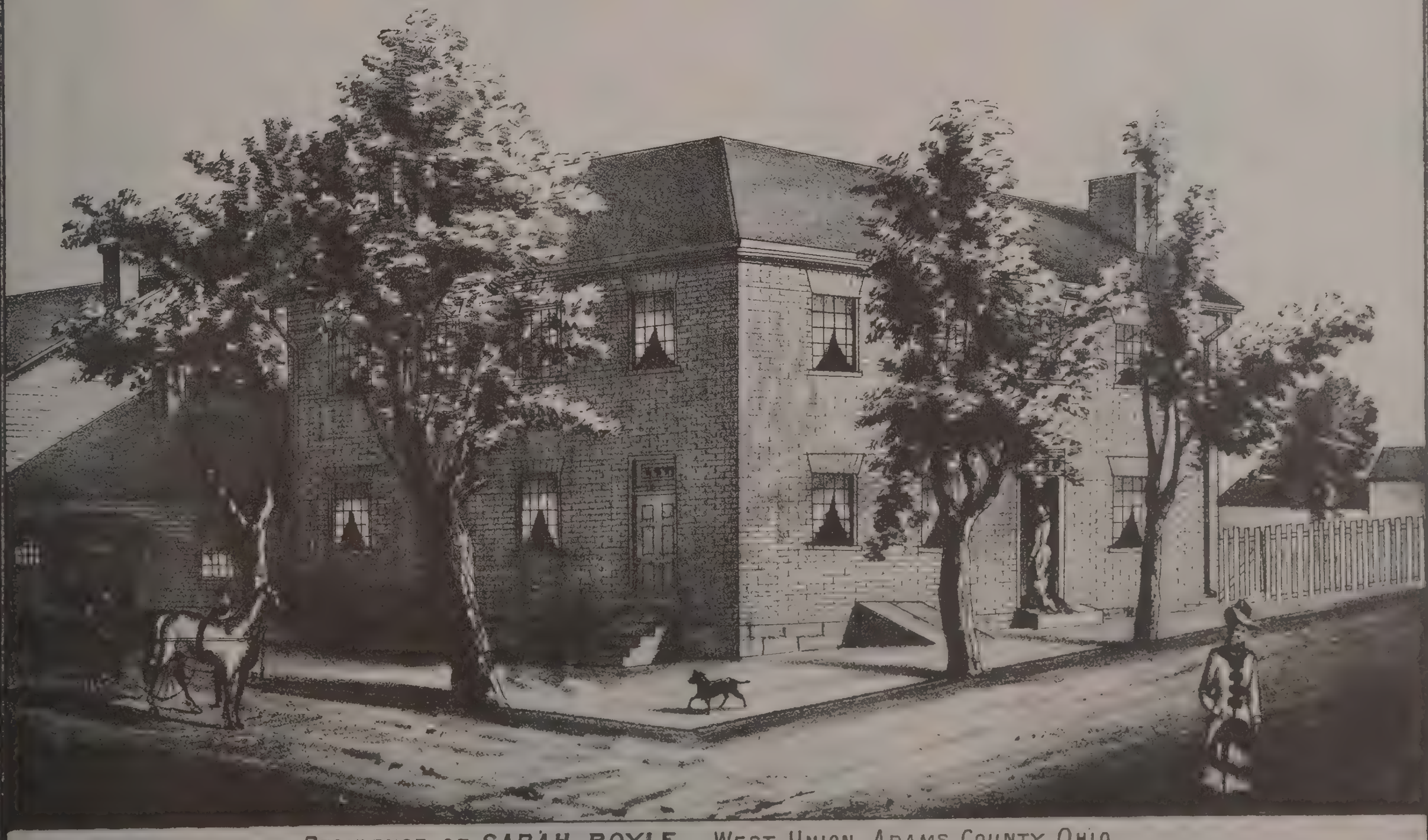
MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR, MEAL, SHIP STUFF, DEALERS IN COAL, WOOD, GRAIN, SEEDS, ETC. ETC.



RESIDENCE & OFFICE OF F. D. BAYLESS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WEST UNION, ADAMS CO. O.

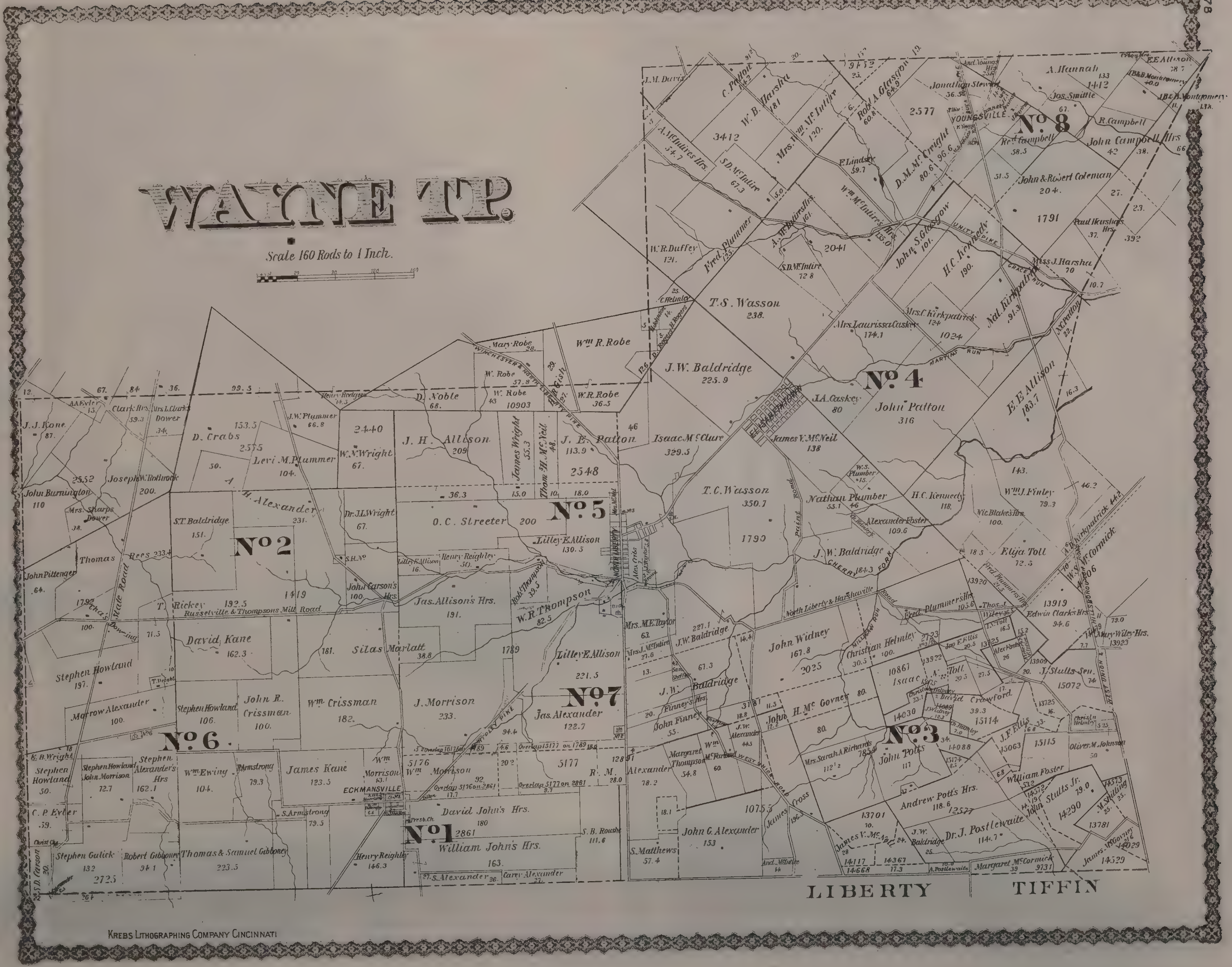


"SINTON HOMESTEAD." RESIDENCE OF **HON. J.L. CORYELL**, WEST UNION, ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO.



RESIDENCE OF **SARAH BOYLE**, WEST UNION, ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO.

KREBS LITHO. CO. CINCINNATI



WAYNE TP.

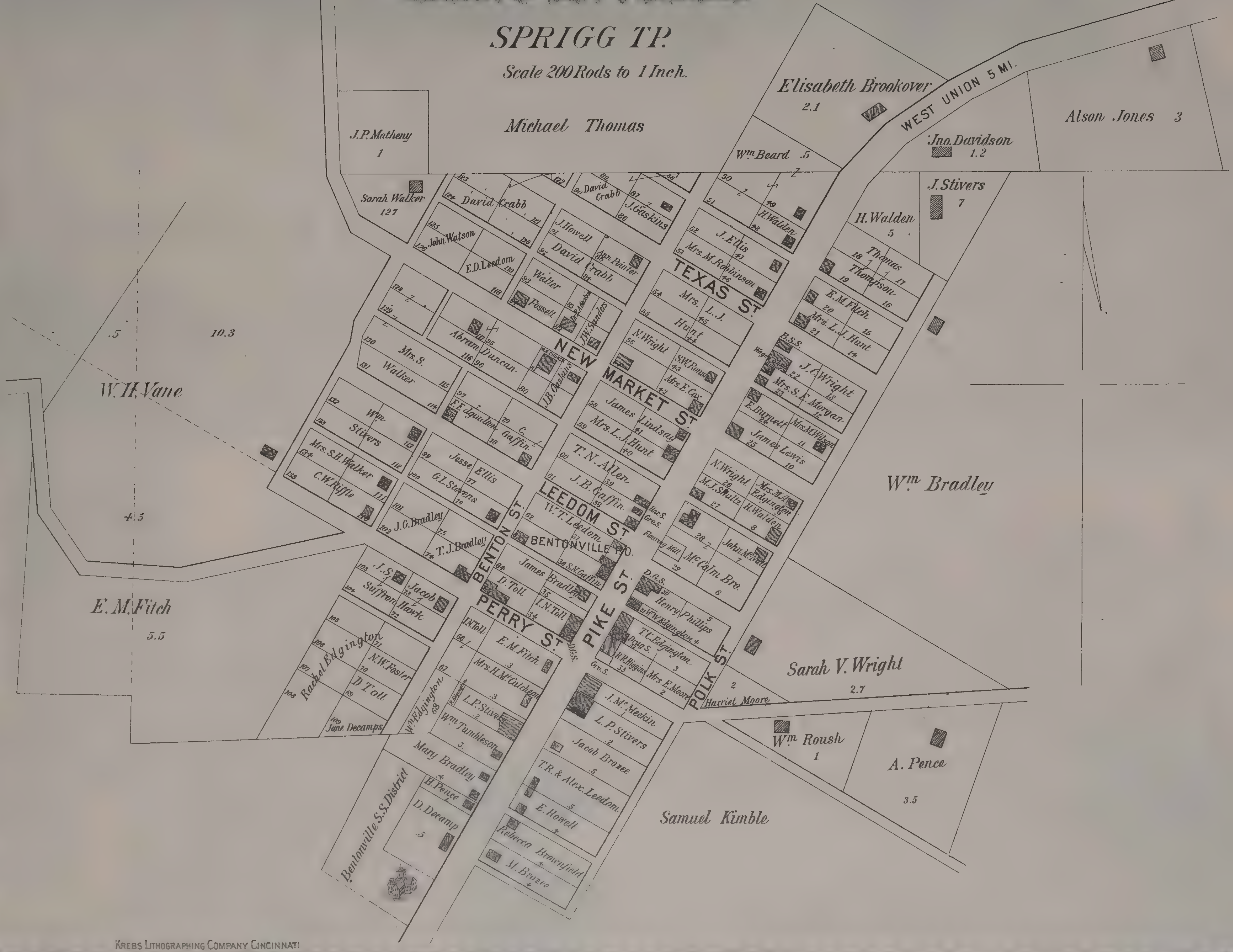
Scale 160 Rods to 1 Inch.

KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI

BENTONVILLE

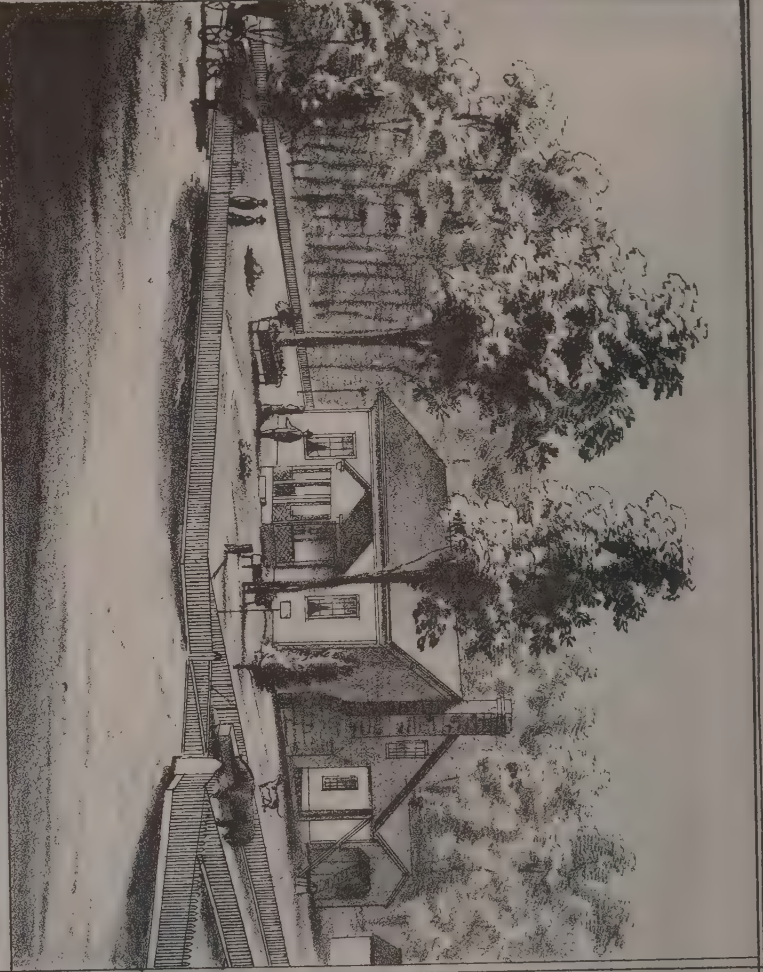
SPRIGG TP.

Scale 200 Rods to 1 Inch.



KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI

Residence of C.S. Patton, Harshaville, Oliver Township, Adams Co. O.



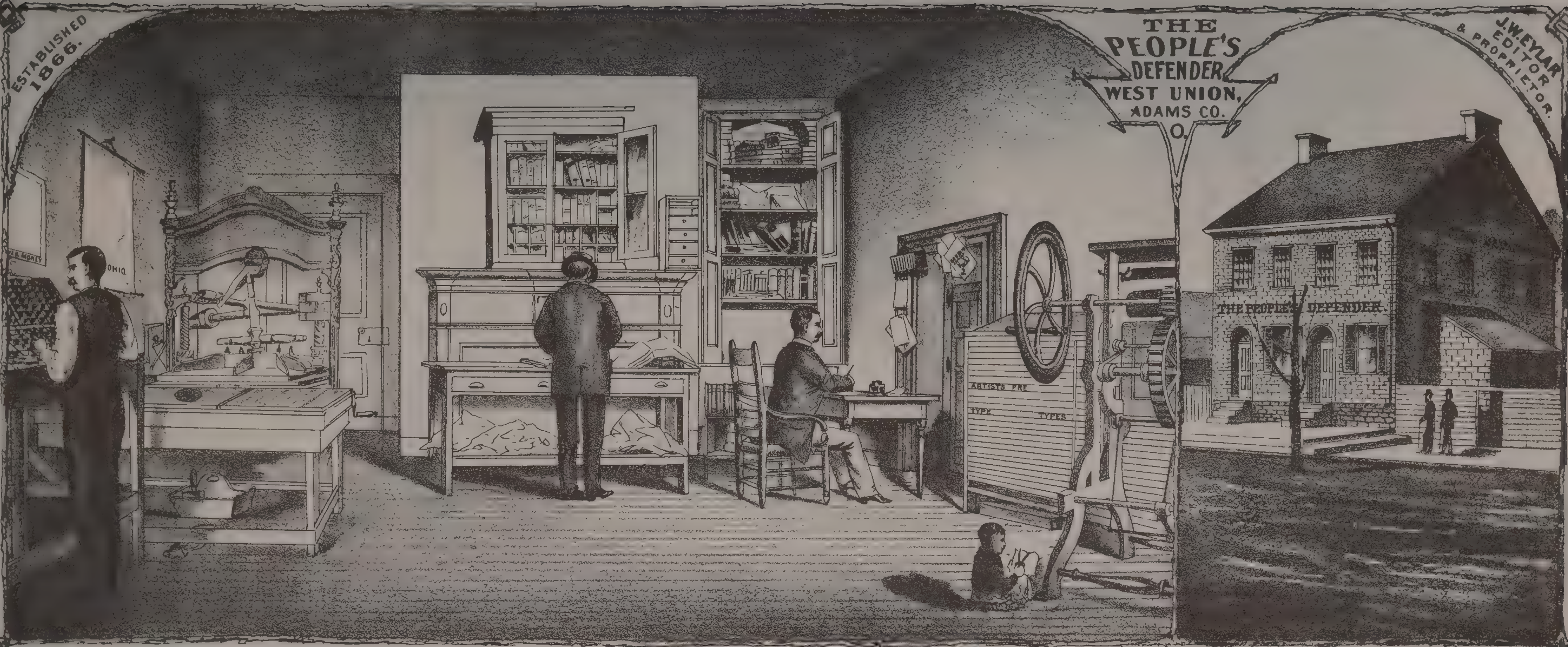
Residence of J.H.B. Criswell, Farm of 190 Acres, Oliver Township, Adams Co. O.

Residence of SAMUEL BURWELL.

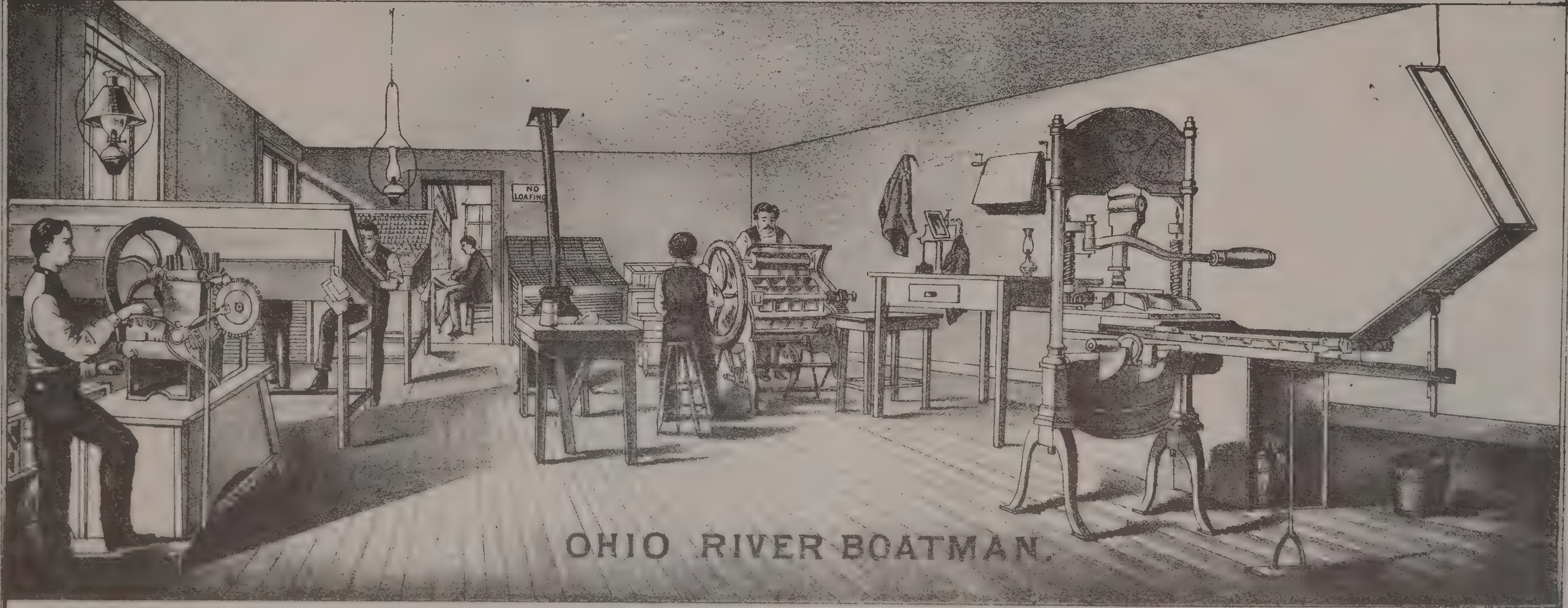
Interior Views of SCION OFFICE.

WEST UNION, ADAMS COUNTY, O.

Krebs Litho Co Cincinnati

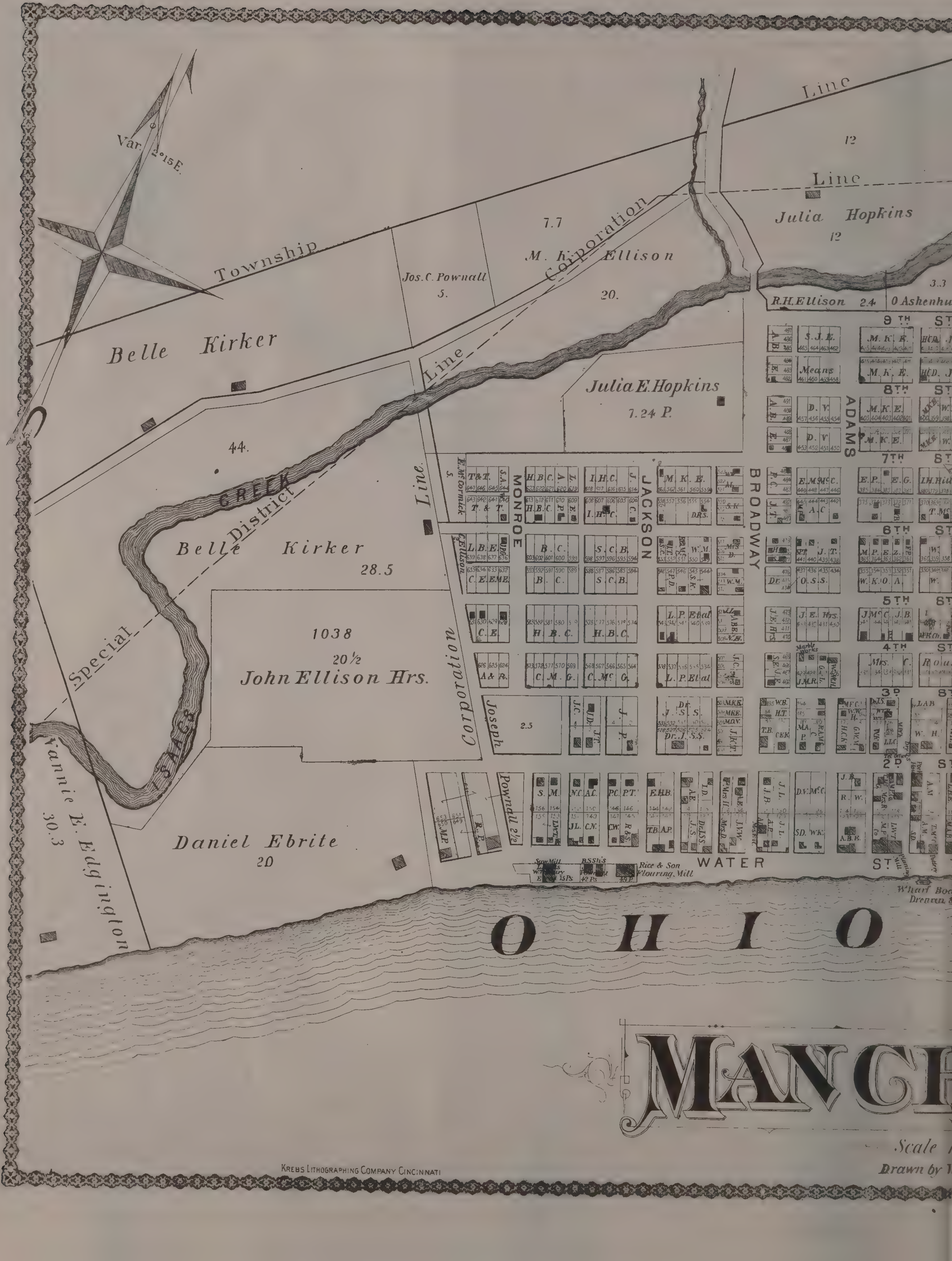


THE ONLY DEMOCRAT PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

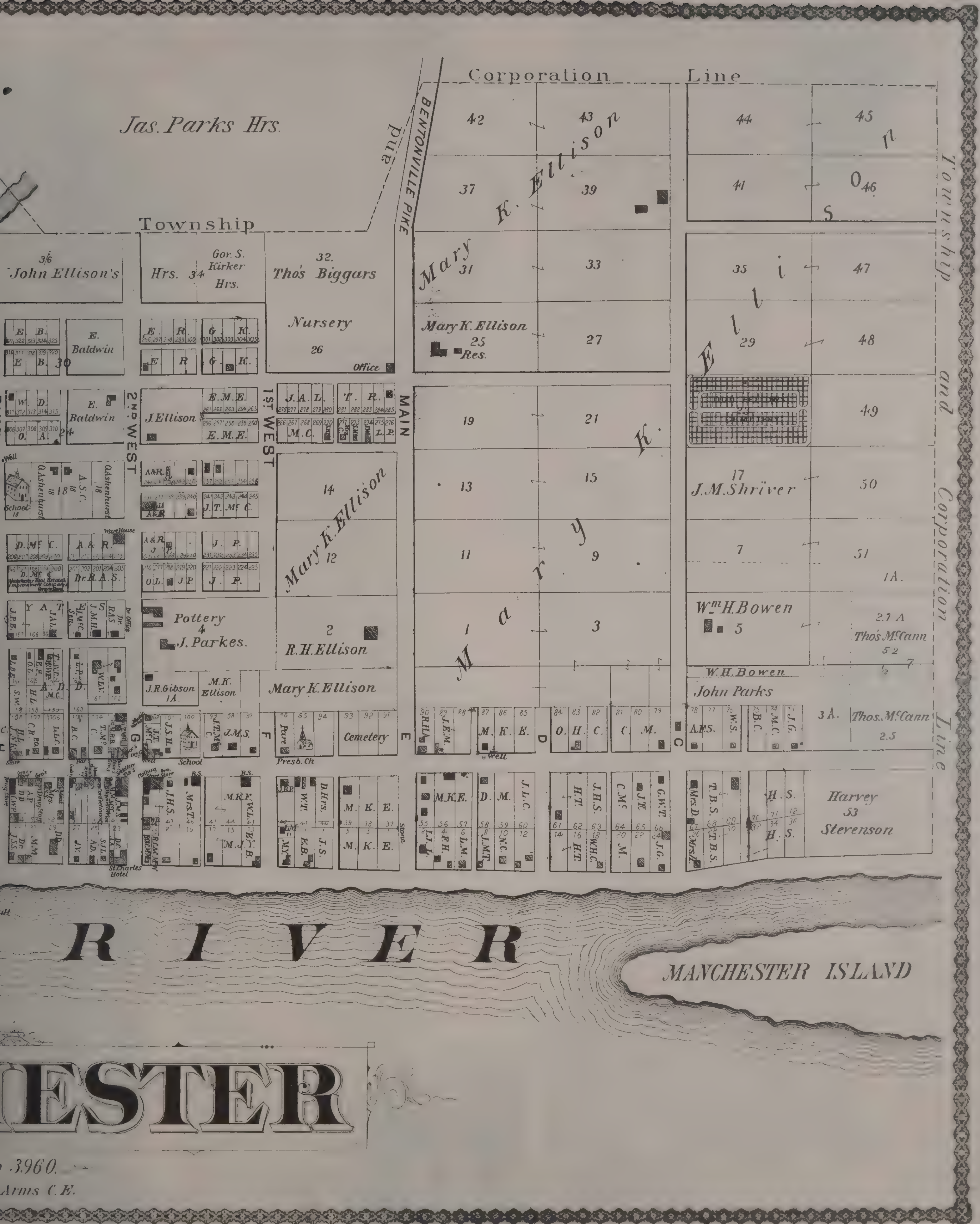


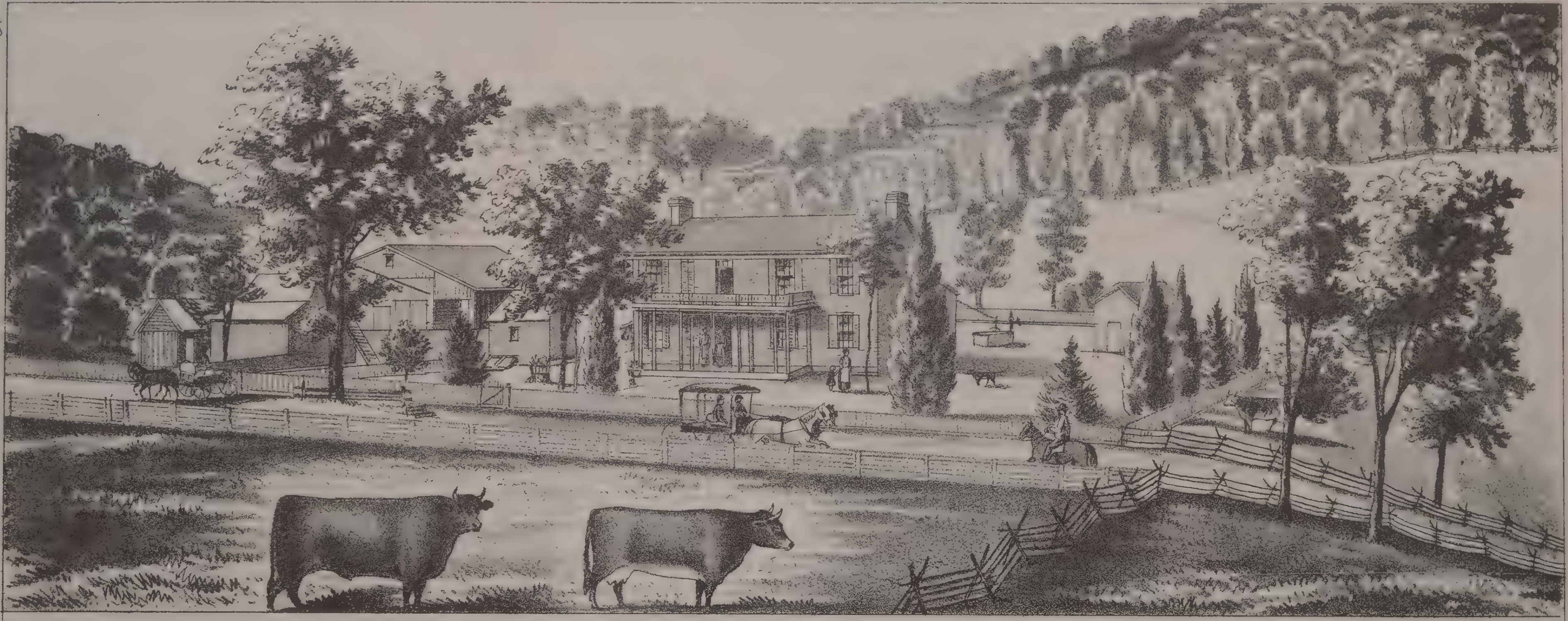
OHIO RIVER BOATMAN.

E. T. KIRKER, Publisher. MANCHESTER, OHIO.

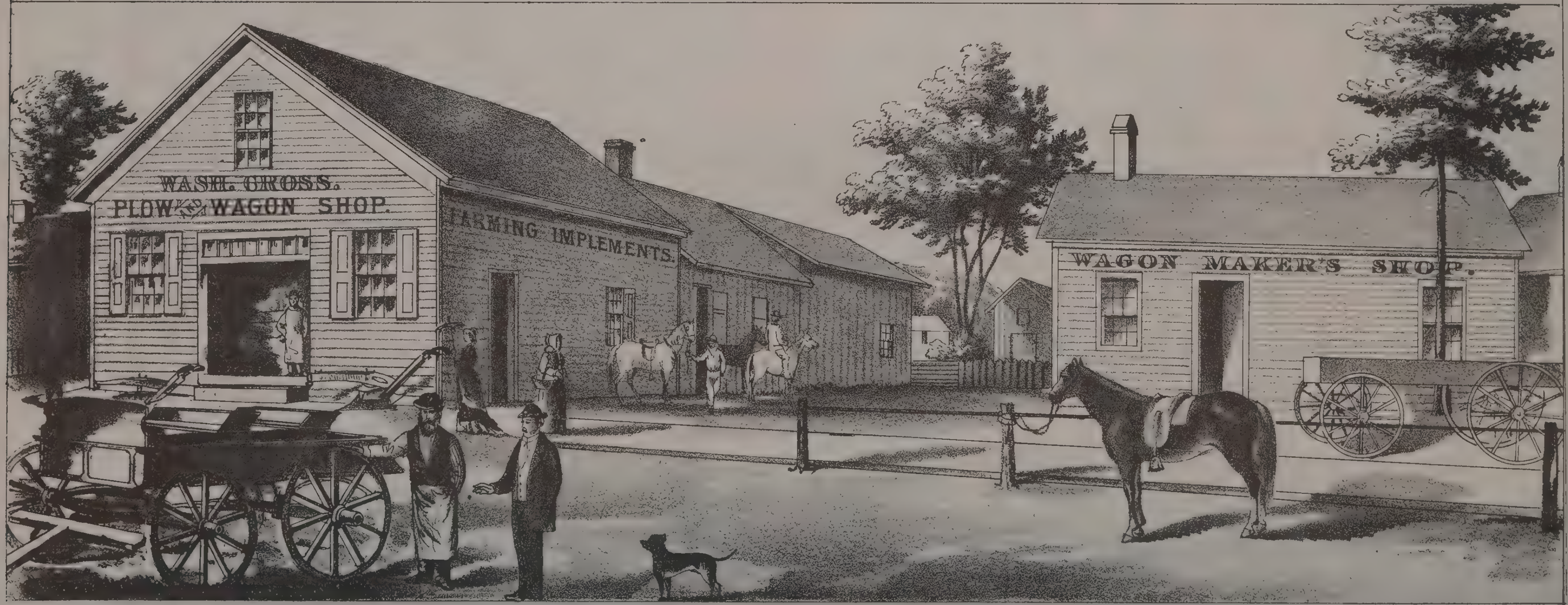


KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI


Corporation Line
Jas. Parks Hrs.
Township
and
BENTONVILLE PIKE
Township and Corporation Line
Mary K. Ellison
Mary K. Ellison
John Ellison's
Gor. S. Kirker Hrs.
Hrs. 34
32. Thos Biggars
Nursery
26
Office
Mary K. Ellison 25 Res.
E. Baldwin
E. Baldwin
J. Ellison
E.M.E.
J.A.L.
M.C.
T. R.
L.P.
2ND WEST
1ST WEST
MAIN
O. Ashenhurst
A.S.C.
School
Ware House
D. McC.
A.&R.
Dr. R.A.S.
J.P.
J.T. McC.
Manchester Real Estate & Improvement Company's Grounds
Mary K. Ellison 12
14
Pottery 4 J. Parkes.
2 R.H. Ellison
J.R. Gibson 1A.
M.K. Ellison
Mary K. Ellison
17 J.M. Shriver
Wm H. Bowen 5
W.H. Bowen
John Parks
Thos. McCann 52
Thos. McCann 2.5
27 A
1A.
3A.
Harvey 53 Stevenson
Odd Fellows Cemetery 23
42 43 44 45 37 39 41 46 31 33 35 47 27 29 48 19 21 49 13 15 50 11 9 7 51 1 3
G F E D C
Cemetery
Pare
Presb. Ch
School
Well
St. Charles Hotel
Drug Store
M.K.E.
D.M.
J.L.C.
H.T.
J.H.S.
C.M.
G.W.T.
J.G.
T.B.S.
H.S.
Mrs. D.
O.H.C.
C.M.
A.F.S.
W.S.
B.C.
M.C.
J.E.M.
R.H.A.
M.K.E.
R I V E R
MANCHESTER ISLAND
ESTER
3960.
Arms C.E.



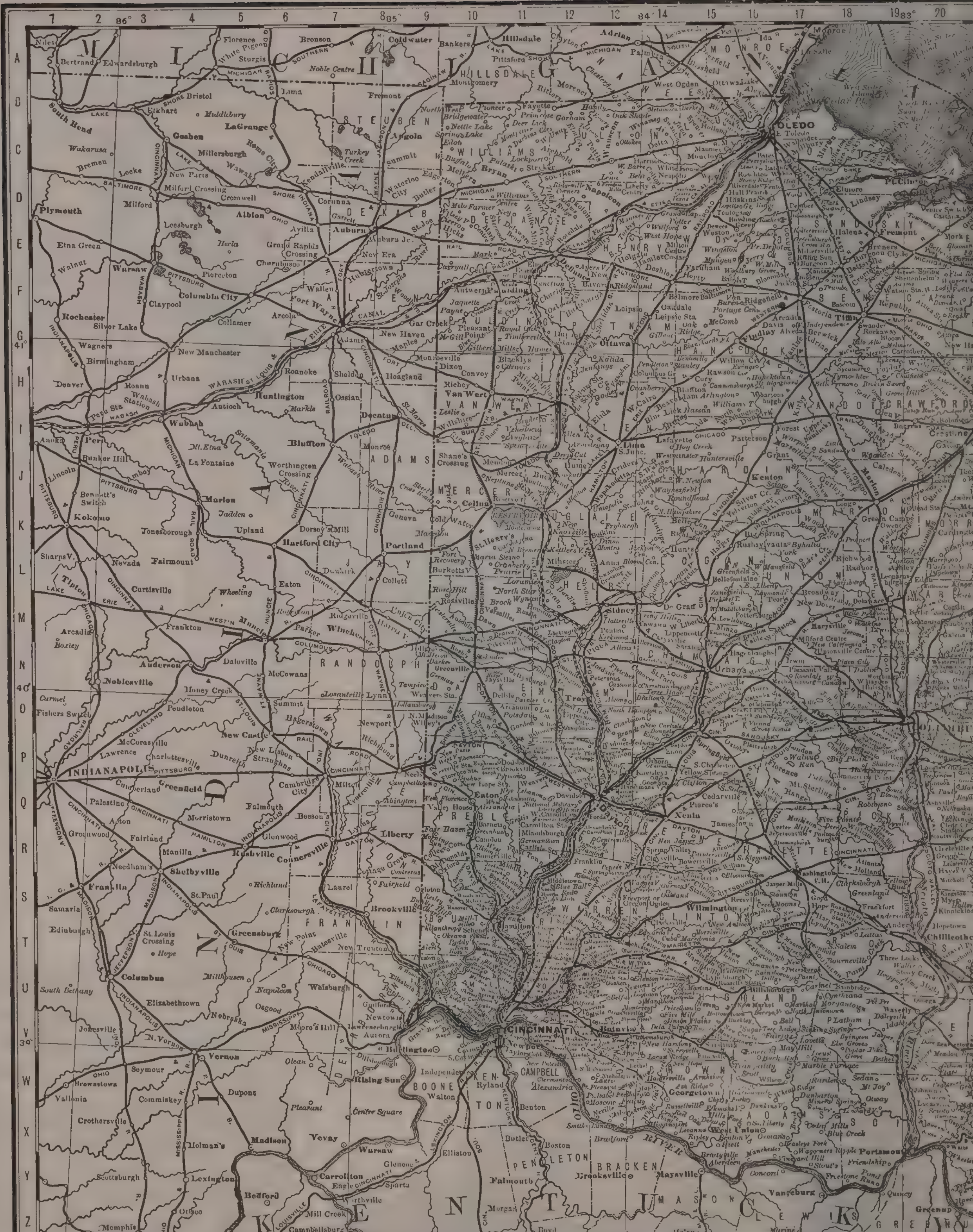
RESIDNCE & FARM OF Mrs. PAULINE Mc MASTERS, ON THE OHIO RIVER, GREENE TWP. ADAMS COUNTY, O. PURE-BRED JERSEY CATTLE.

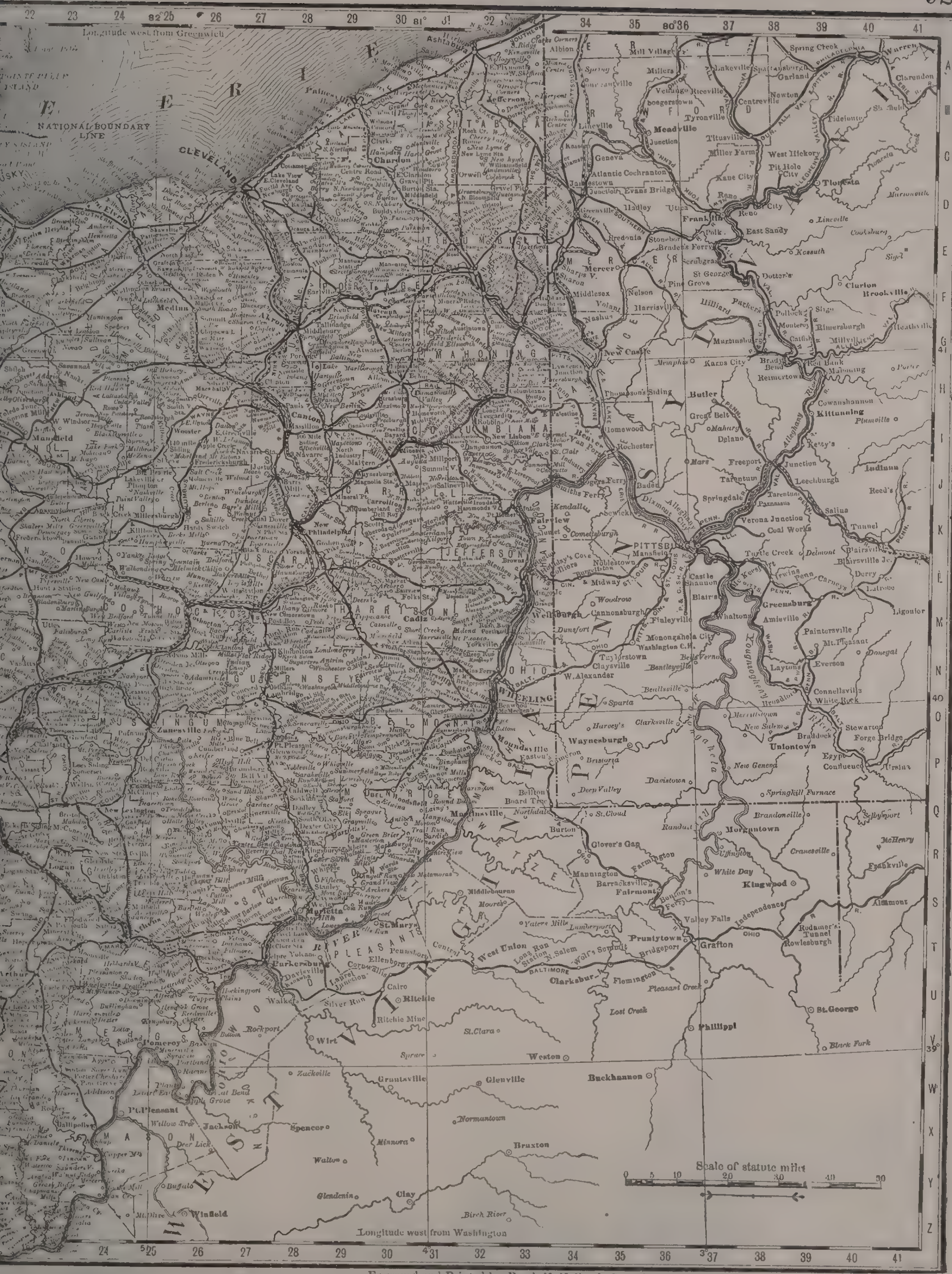

WASH. CROSS.
PLOW & WAGON SHOP.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
WAGON MAKER'S SHOP.

WASH. CROSS, WAGON MAKER & BLACKSMITH, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PLOWS &c ROME, GREENE TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O. CLOSE TO THE STEAMBOAT LANDING.

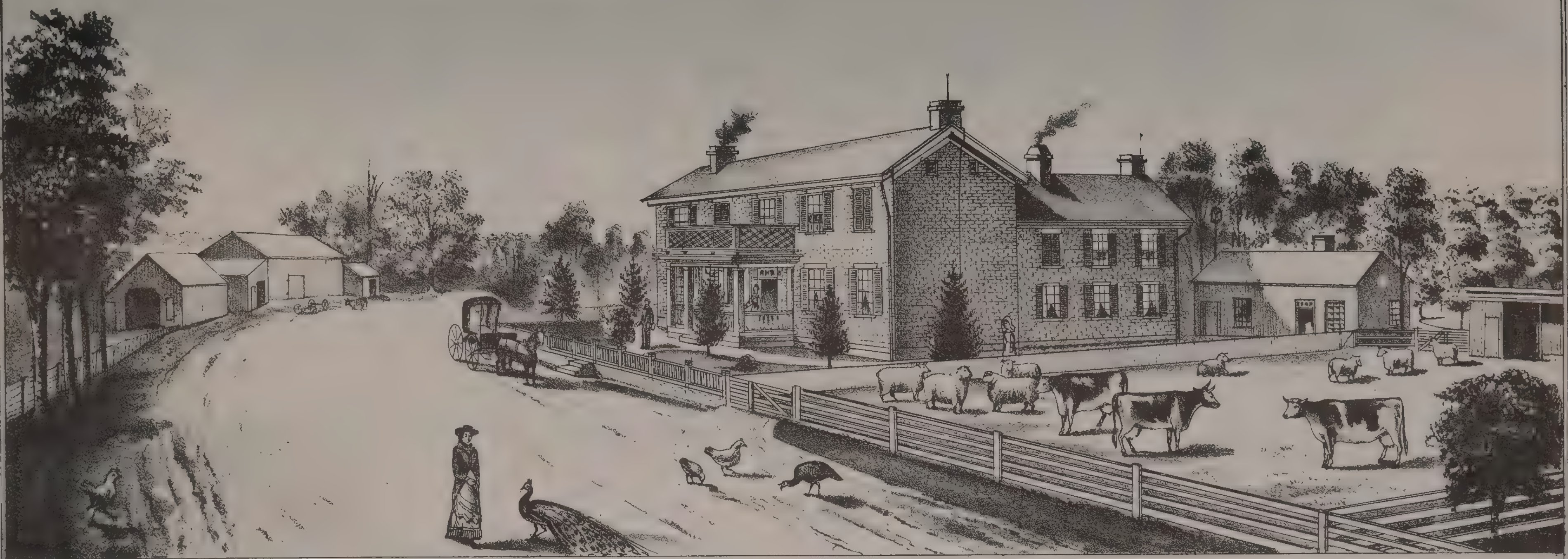
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING CO. CINCINNATI

Map o

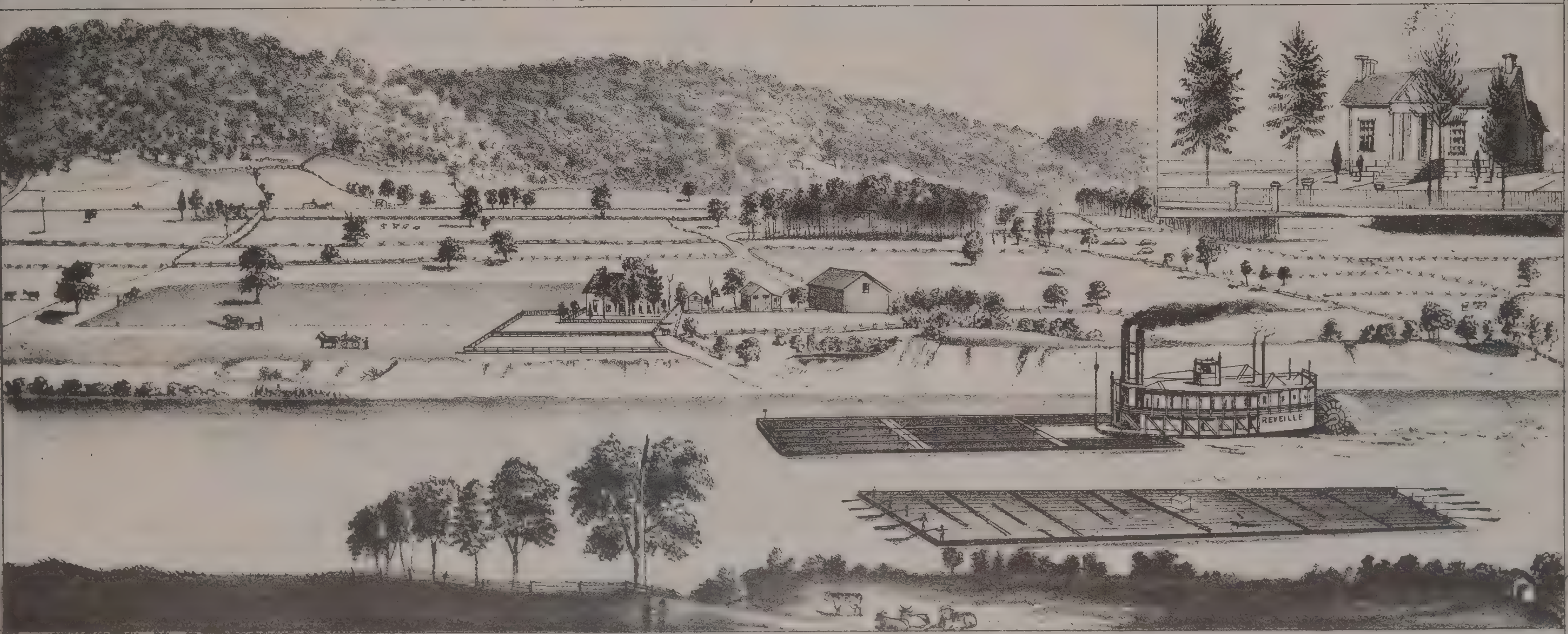

MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
Niles
Bertrand
Edwardsburgh
Florence
White Pigeon
Sturgis
Bronson
Coldwater
Hillsdale
Adrian
Monroe
South Bend
Elkhart
Bristol
Goshen
LaGrange
Angola
Fremont
Toledo
Bryan
Napoleon
Wauseon
Plymouth
Warsaw
Columbia City
Kendallville
Auburn
Fort Wayne
Rochester
Defiance
Paulding
Ottawa
Findlay
Tiffin
Fremont
Van Wert
Lima
Kenton
Bucyrus
Peru
Wabash
Huntington
Decatur
Bluffton
Celina
Wapakoneta
Marion
Kokomo
Hartford City
Portland
Sidney
Bellefontaine
Marysville
Tipton
Muncie
Winchester
Greenville
Troy
Urbana
Noblesville
Anderson
New Castle
Richmond
Dayton
Springfield
Columbus
INDIANAPOLIS
Greenfield
Rushville
Connersville
Liberty
Eaton
Hamilton
Xenia
Lebanon
Wilmington
Franklin
Shelbyville
Greensburg
Brookville
Columbus
Vernon
Madison
Vevay
Rising Sun
Aurora
Lawrenceburgh
CINCINNATI
Newport
Batavia
Georgetown
West Union
Hillsborough
Chillicothe
Portsmouth
Maysville
Carrollton
Bedford
Falmouth
Brooksville
Vanceburg
Greenup
BOONE
KENTON
CAMPBELL
PENDLETON
BRACKEN
MASON
LEWIS
OHIO RIVER



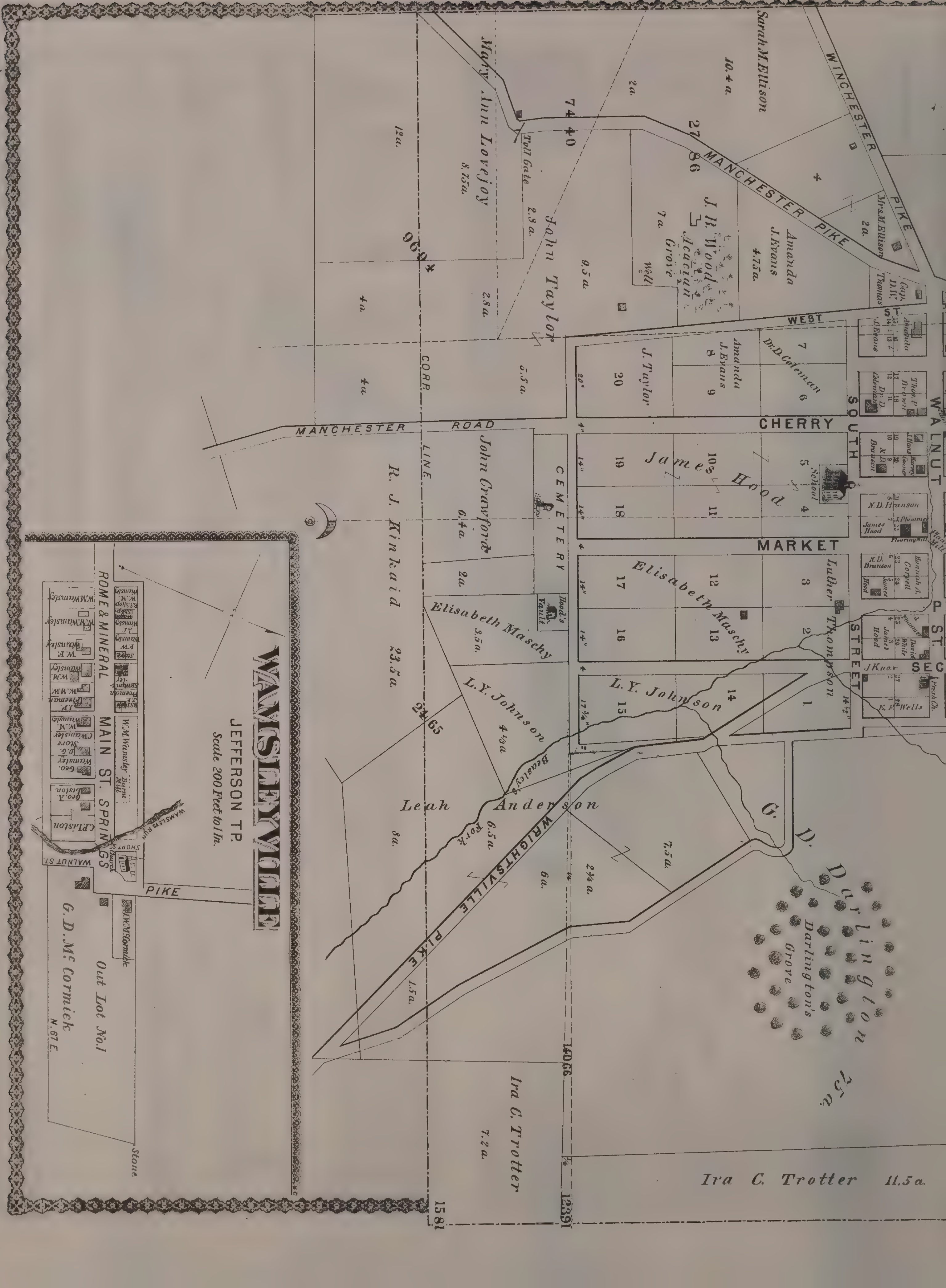
Engraved and Printed by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

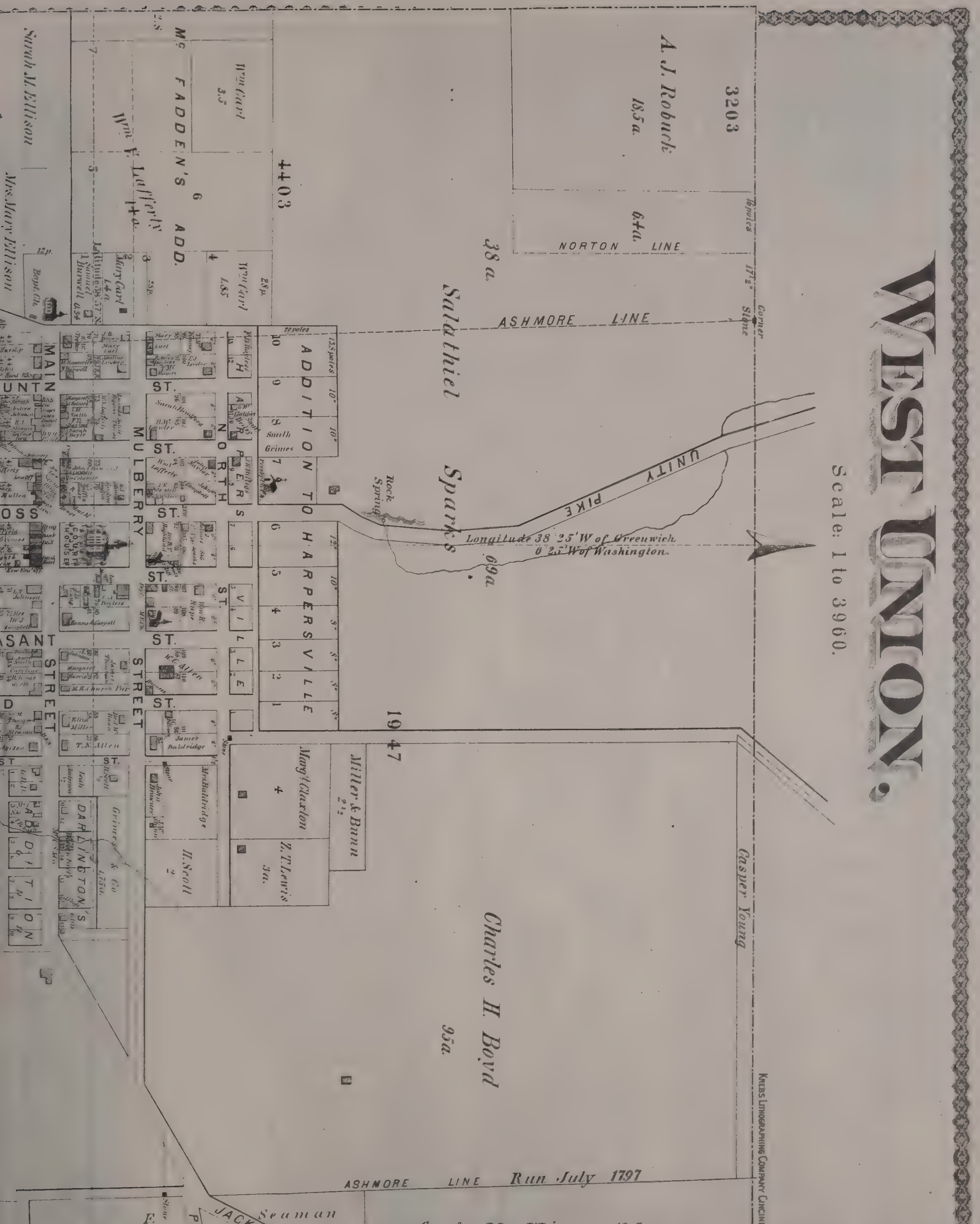


RESIDENCE OF MRS. M. HARSHA, OLIVER TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.



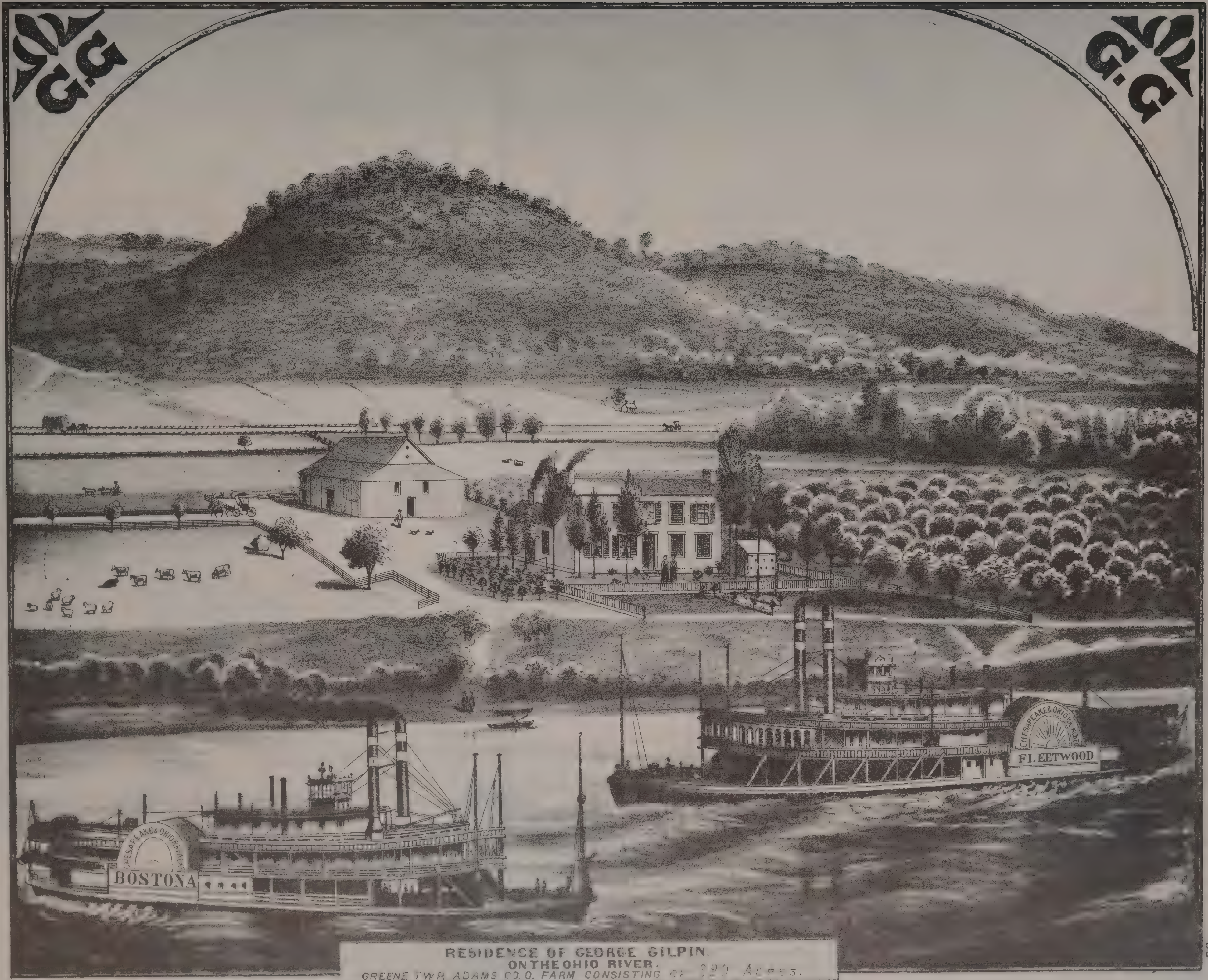
THE HINER HOMESTEAD & FARM ON THE OHIO RIVER, VIEWED FROM THE KENTUCKY BLUFFS.
THE PROPERTY OF CAPT. JAMES HINER, CONSISTING OF 275, ACRES.
VANCEBURG, KY. GREENE TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.


WAMSLEYVILLE
JEFFERSON TP.
Scale 200 Feet to In.
ROME & MINERAL
MAIN ST. SPRINGS
WALNUT ST.
SHORT
PIKE
WAMSLEYS RUN
W. M. Wamsley
W. F. Wamsley
Geo. Wamsley
D. G. Store
C. Wamsley
Geo. A. Liston
C. P. Liston
W. M. Wamsley Burnt Mill
W. M. McCormick
Out Lot No. 1
G. D. Mc Cormick
N. 67 E.
Stone
WINCHESTER PIKE
MANCHESTER PIKE
MANCHESTER ROAD
WRIGHTSVILLE PIKE
CORP. LINE
CHERRY
MARKET
SOUTH STREET
WALNUT
WEST ST.
CEMETERY
Sarah M. Ellison
10.4 a.
Mary Ann Lovejoy
8.75 a.
Toll Gate
John Taylor
J. R. Wood
Acacian Grove
Amanda J. Evans
4.75 a.
Mrs. M. Ellison
D. W. Thomas
Dr. D. Coleman
J. Taylor
James Hood
School
Elisabeth Maschy
Luther Thompson
L. Y. Johnson
John Crawford
6.4 a.
R. J. Kinkaid
23.5 a.
Leah Anderson
Beasley's Fork
Hood's Vault
G. D. Darlington
Darlington's Grove
75 a.
Ira C. Trotter
7.2 a.
11.5 a.
N. D. Branson
J. Plummer
Flouring Mill
Hannah A. Coryell
James Hood
David White
J. Knox
E. F. Wells
Presb. Ch.
7440
2786
960
2465
14066
1581
1239



WEST UNION.

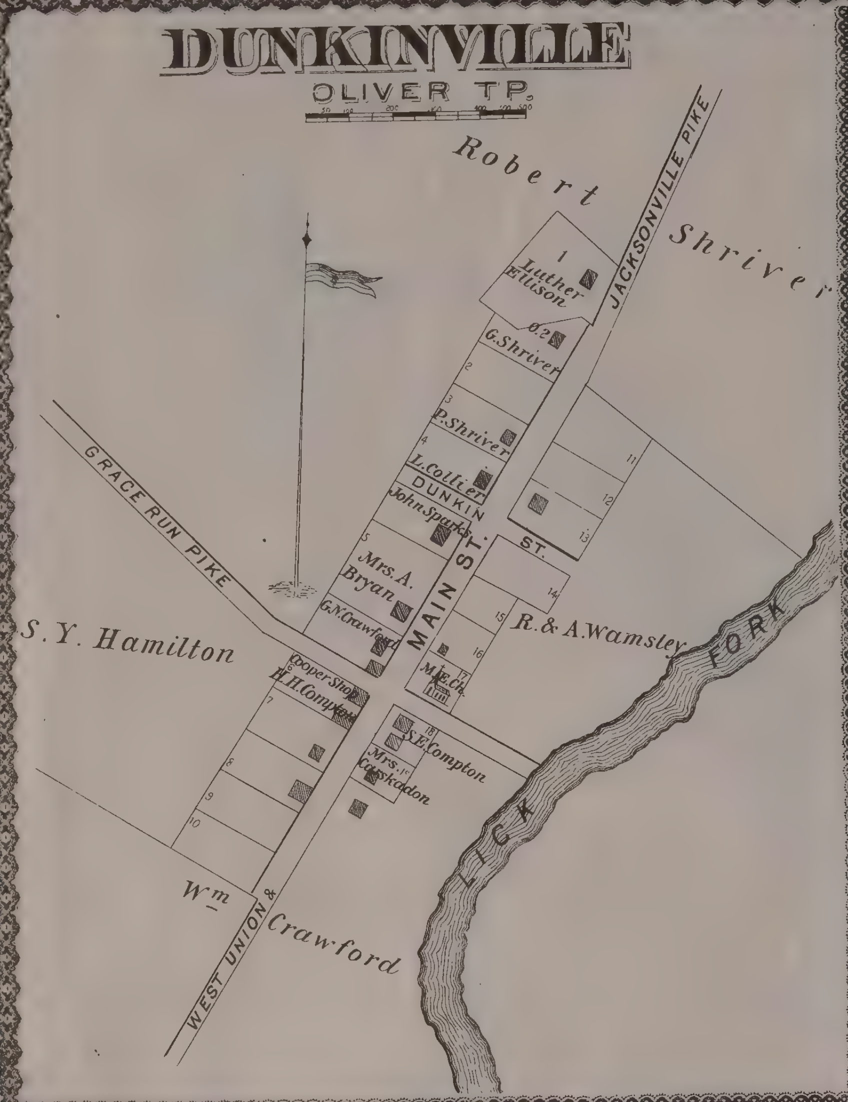
Scale: 1 to 3960.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE GILPIN.
ON THE OHIO RIVER.
GREENE TWP. ADAMS CO. O. FARM CONSISTING OF 390 ACRES.

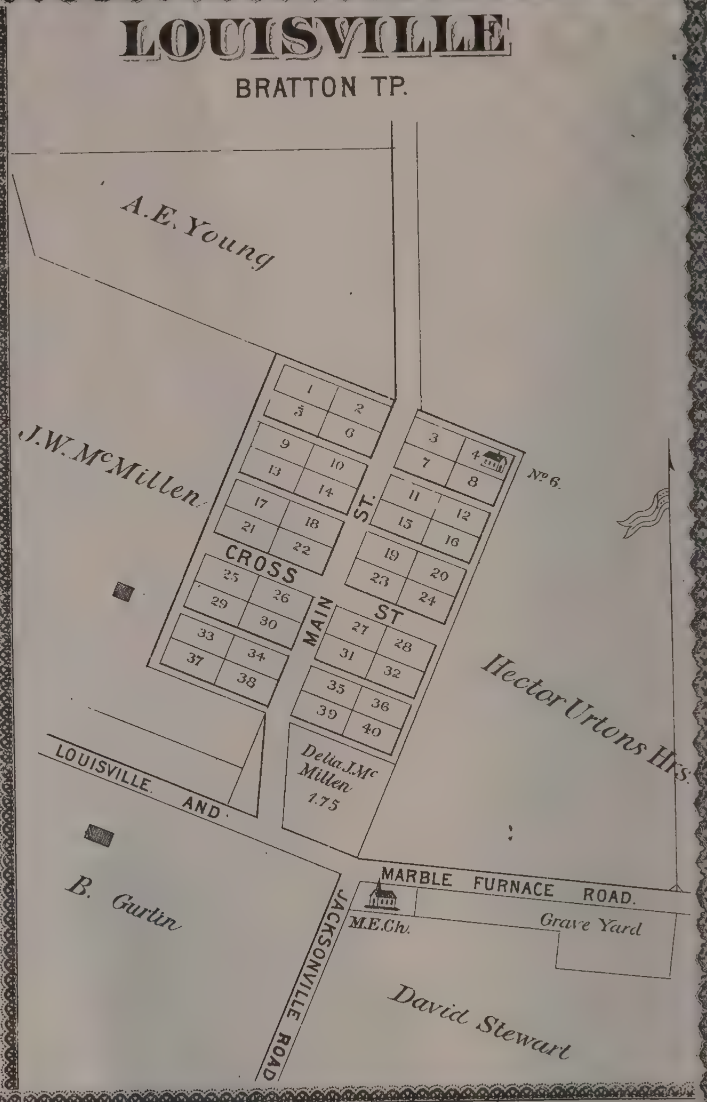
DUNKINVILLE

OLIVER TP.



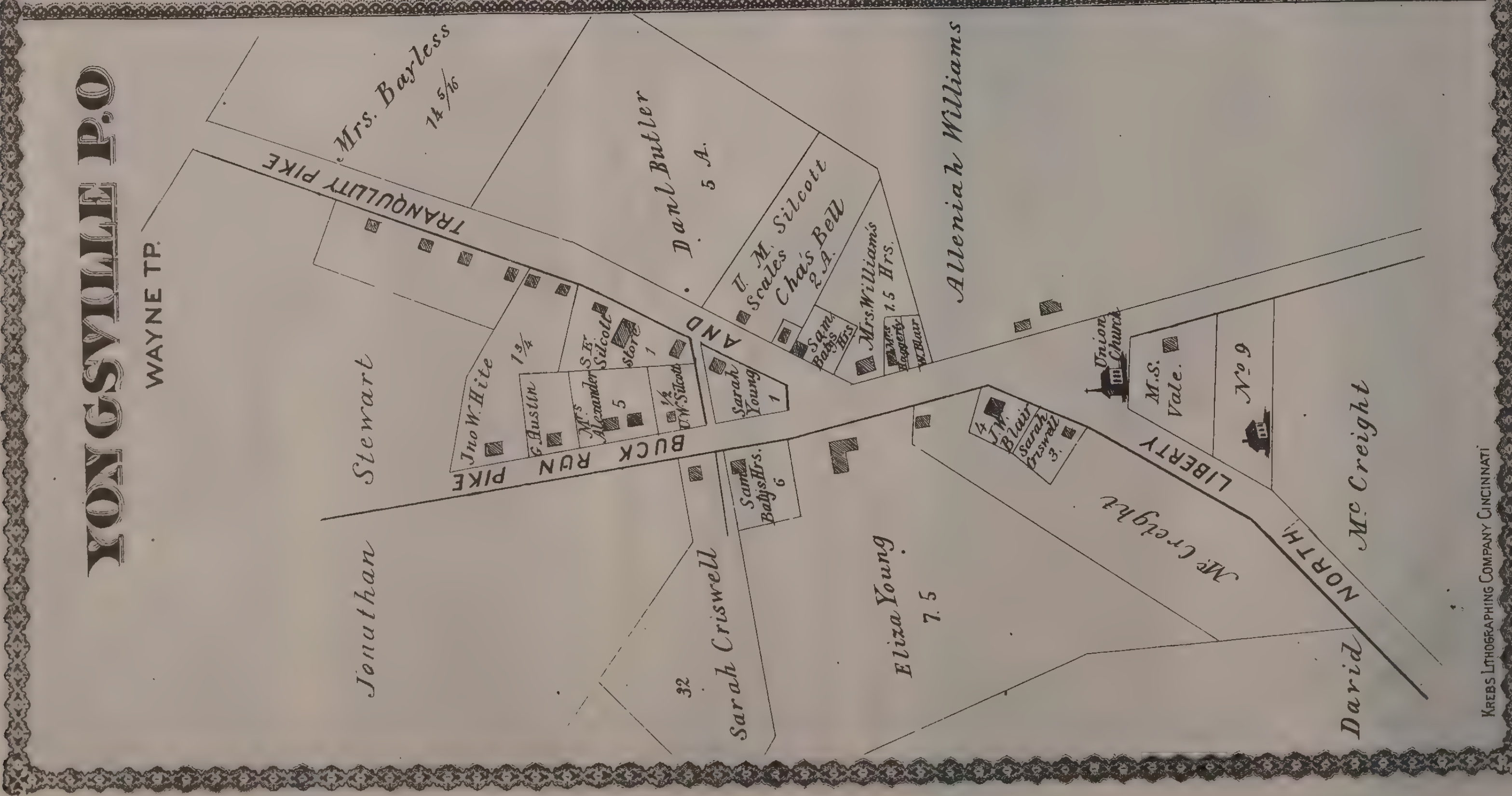
LOUISVILLE

BRATTON TP.



YONGSVILLE P.O

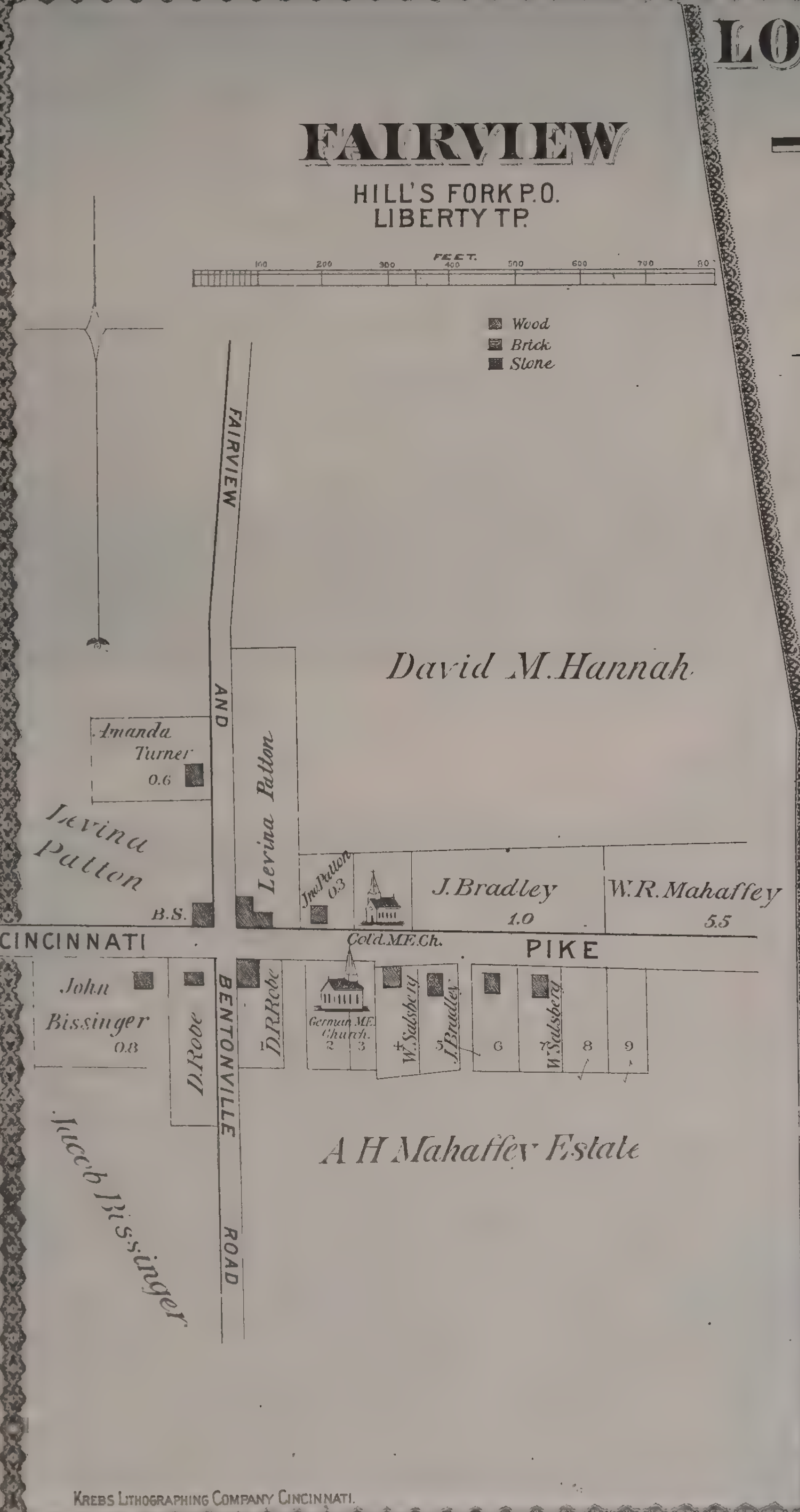
WAYNE TP.



KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI

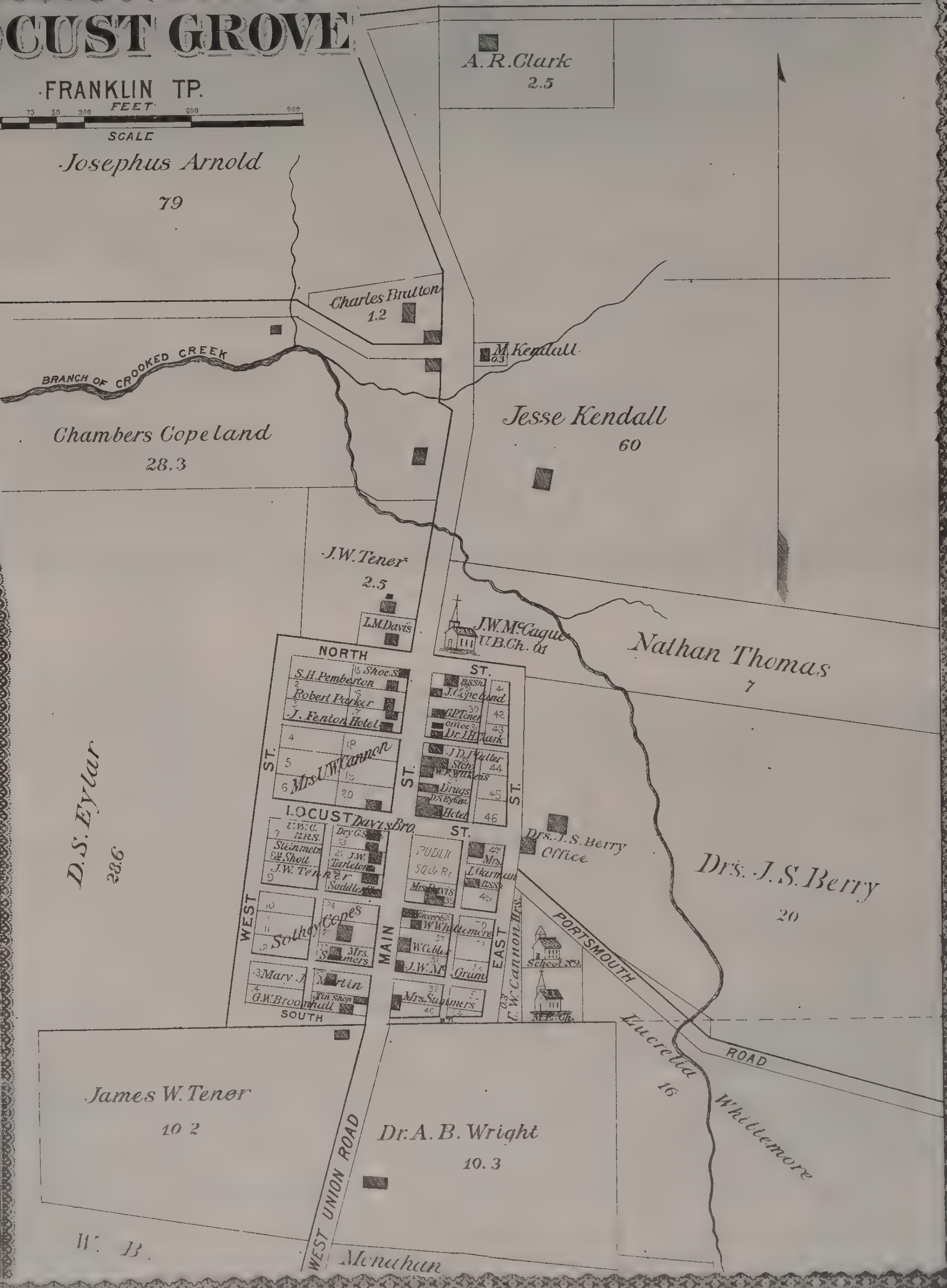
FAIRVIEW

HILL'S FORK P.O.
LIBERTY TP.

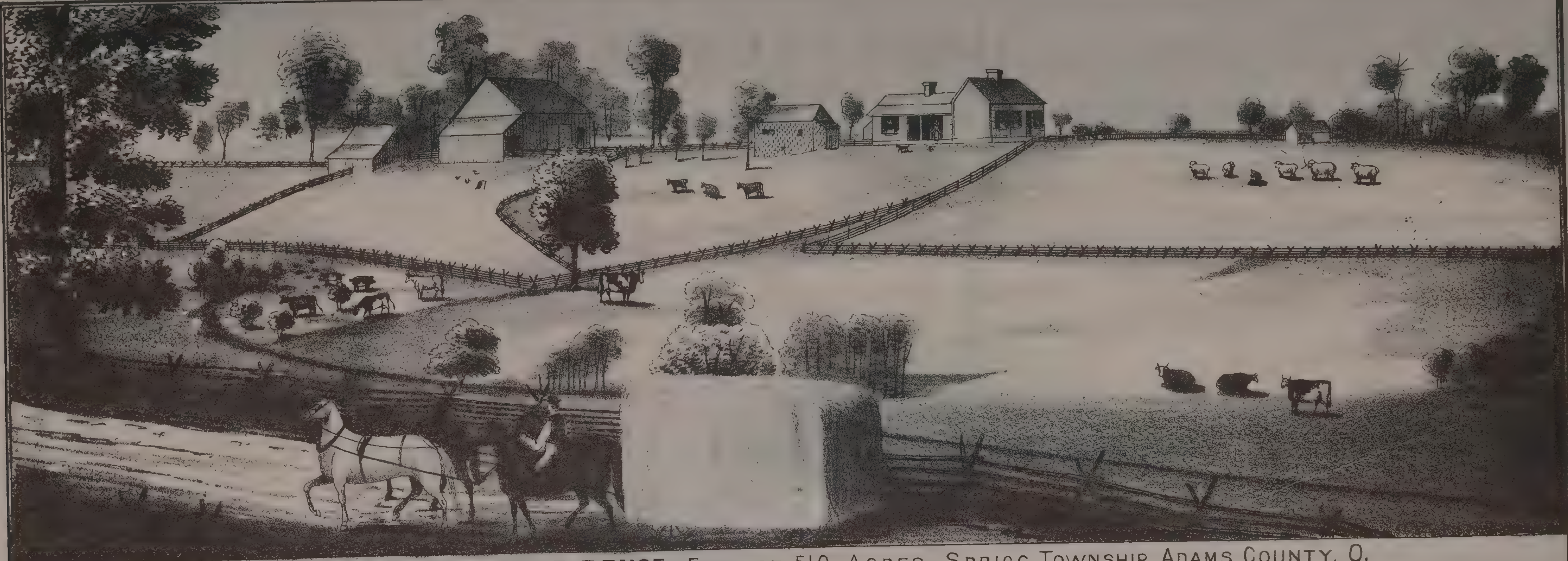


LOCUST GROVE

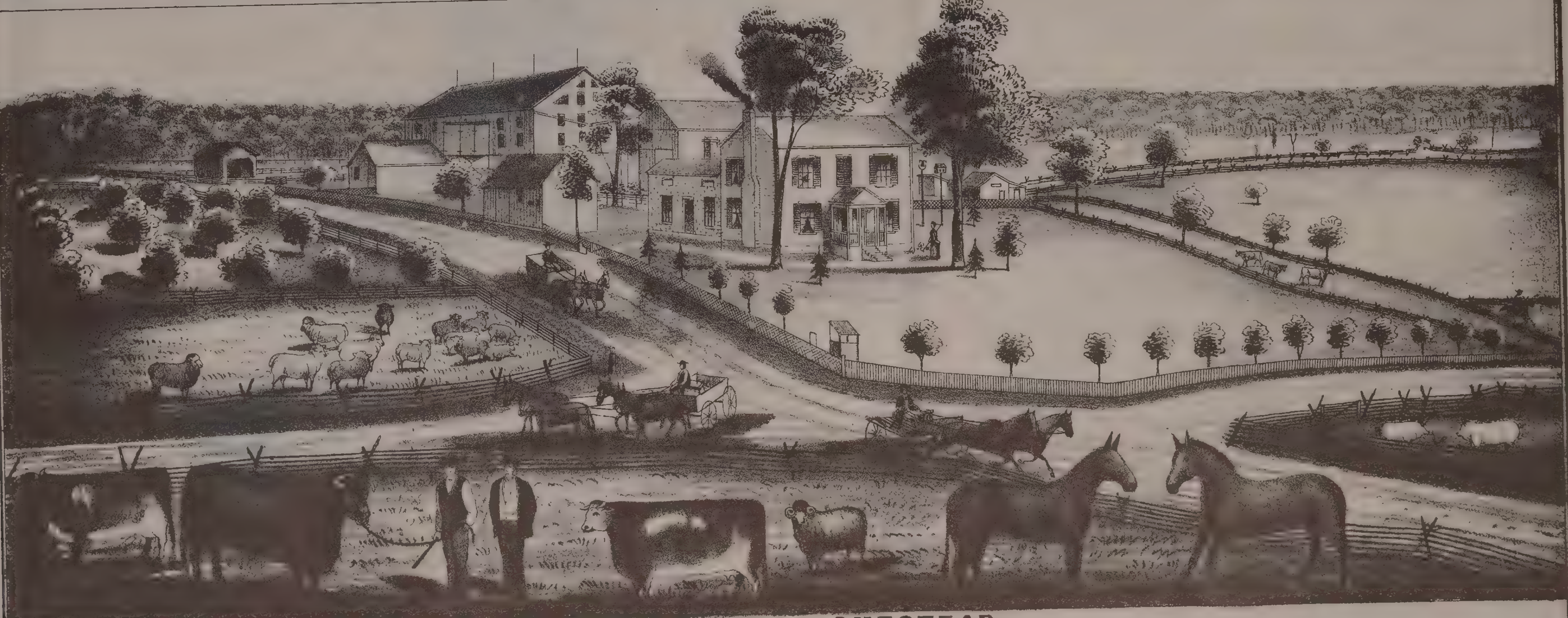
FRANKLIN TP.



KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI.

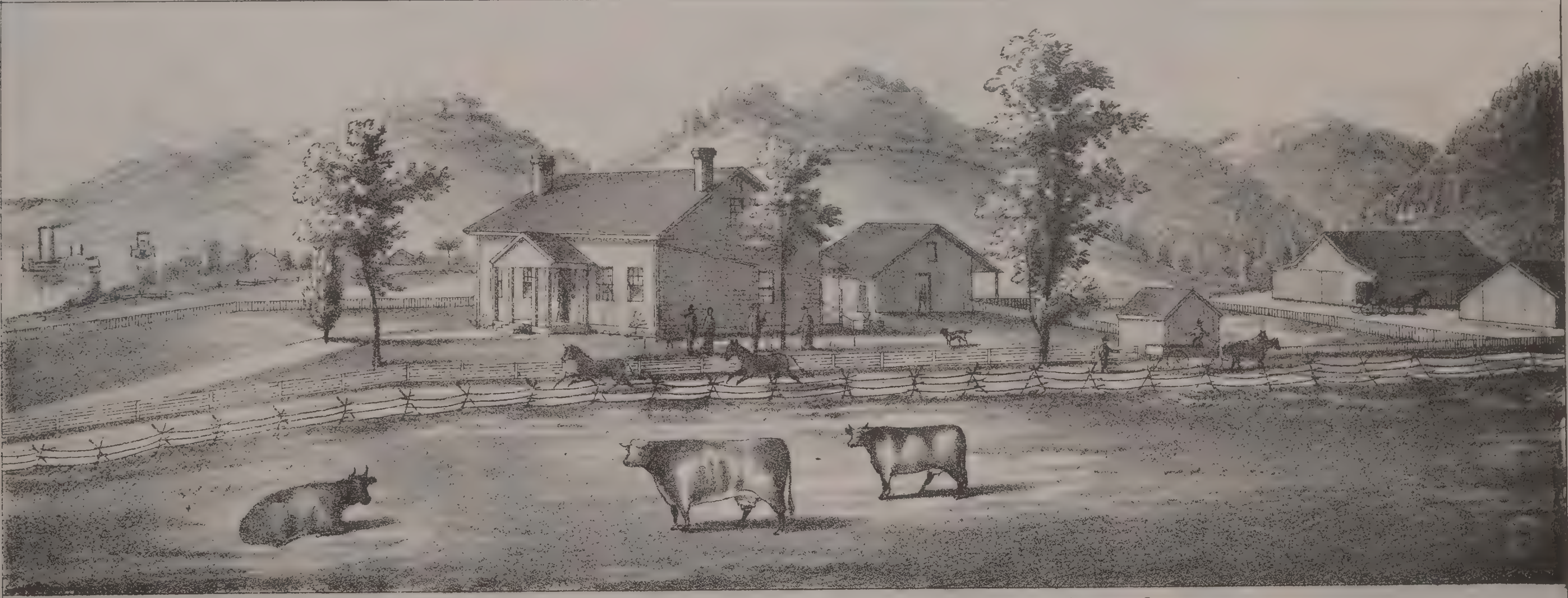


RESIDENCE & FARM OF **ALFRED PENCE**, FARM OF 510 ACRES, SPRIGG TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, O.

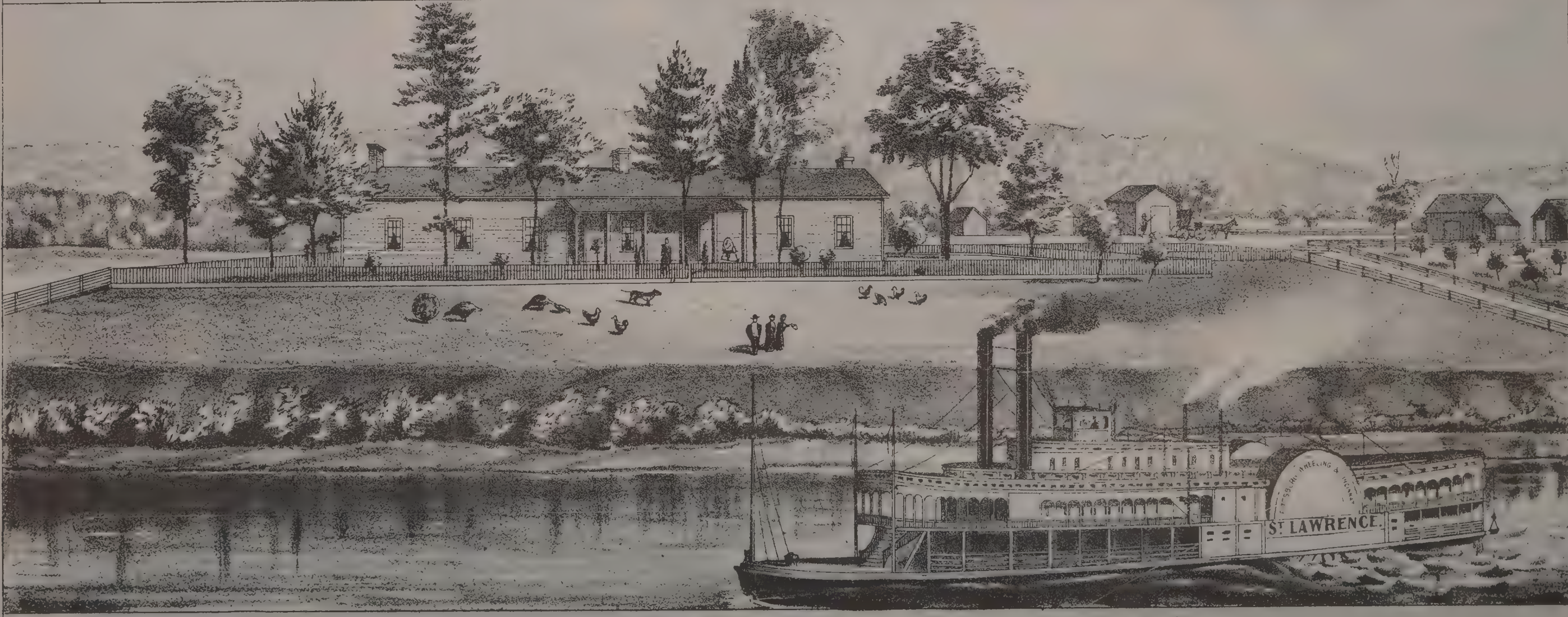


THE KIRKER HOMESTEAD

PROPERTY OF **C.E.&W. C. KIRKER**, FARM OF 560 ACRES LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.

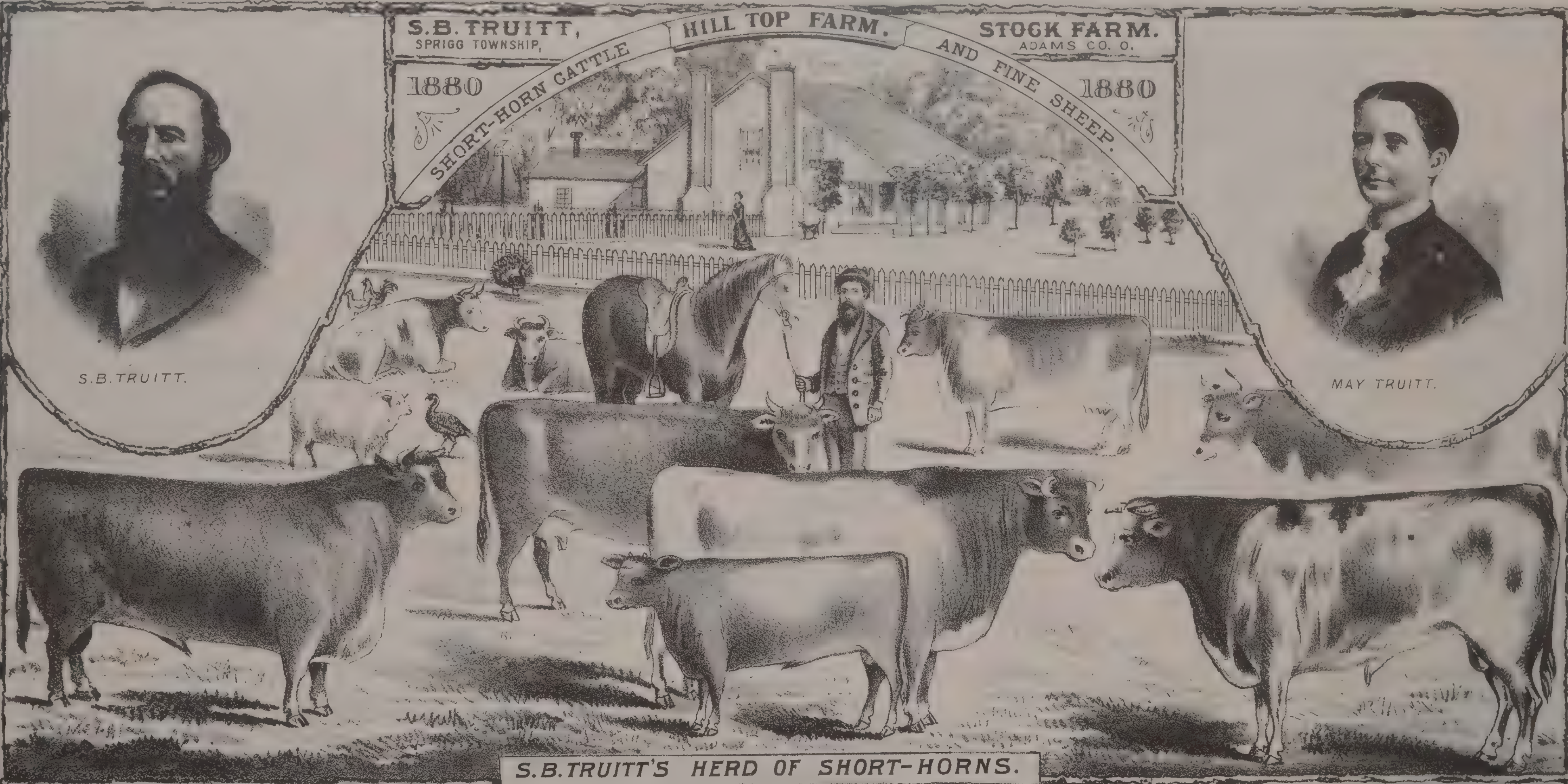


Residence & Farm of DAVID HARRIS, on the Ohio River, Greene Township, Adams County, O.

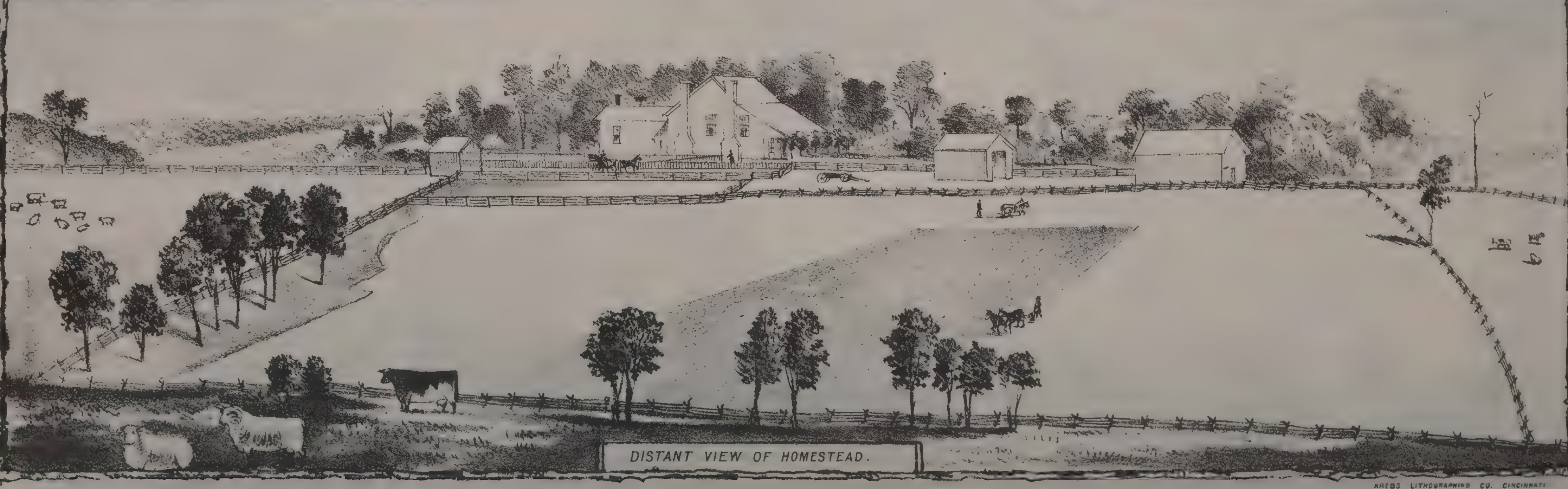


Residence of ELLIOT H. COLLINS, on the Ohio River, Greene Township, Adams County, O.

KREBS LITHOGRAPHING CO. CINCINNATI.

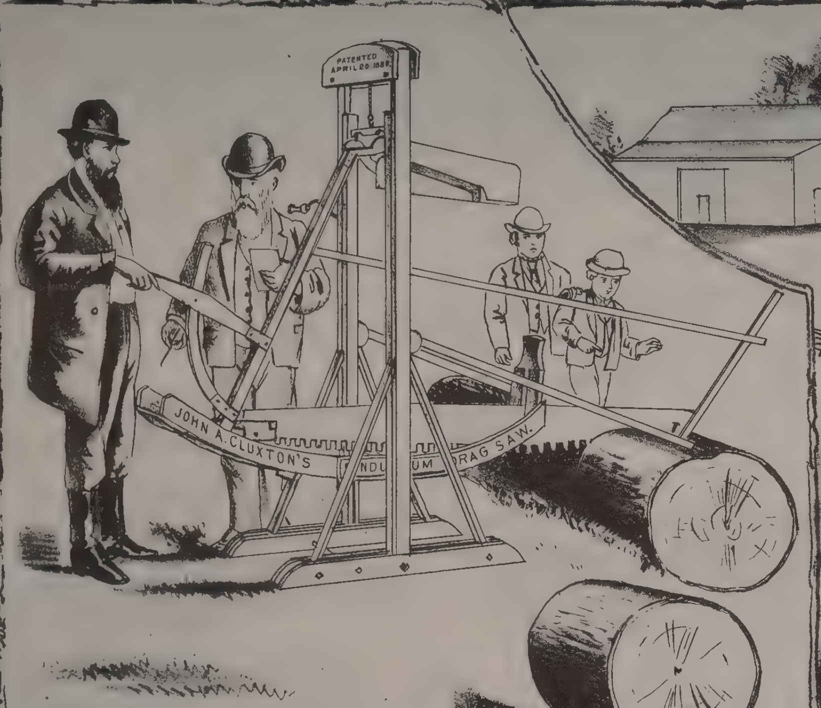

S.B. TRUITT,
SPRIGG TOWNSHIP,
HILL TOP FARM.
STOCK FARM.
ADAMS CO. O.
1880
SHORT-HORN CATTLE
AND FINE SHEEP.
1880
S.B. TRUITT.
MAY TRUITT.

S.B.TRUITT'S HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.

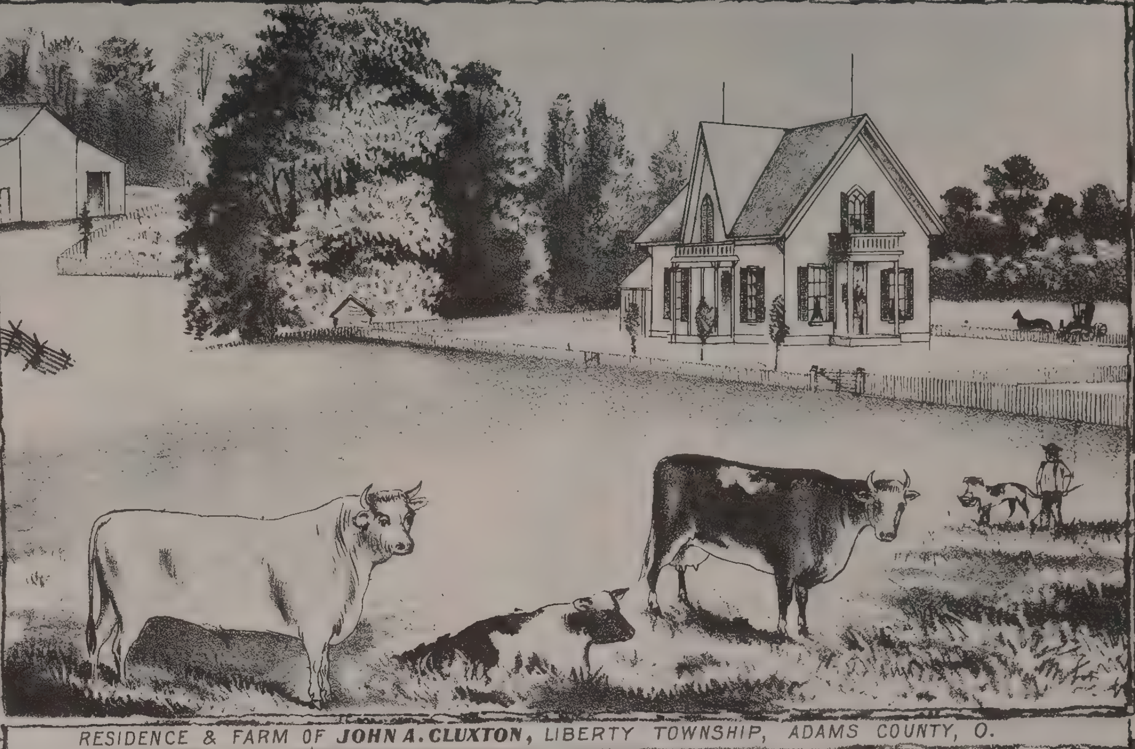


DISTANT VIEW OF HOMESTEAD.

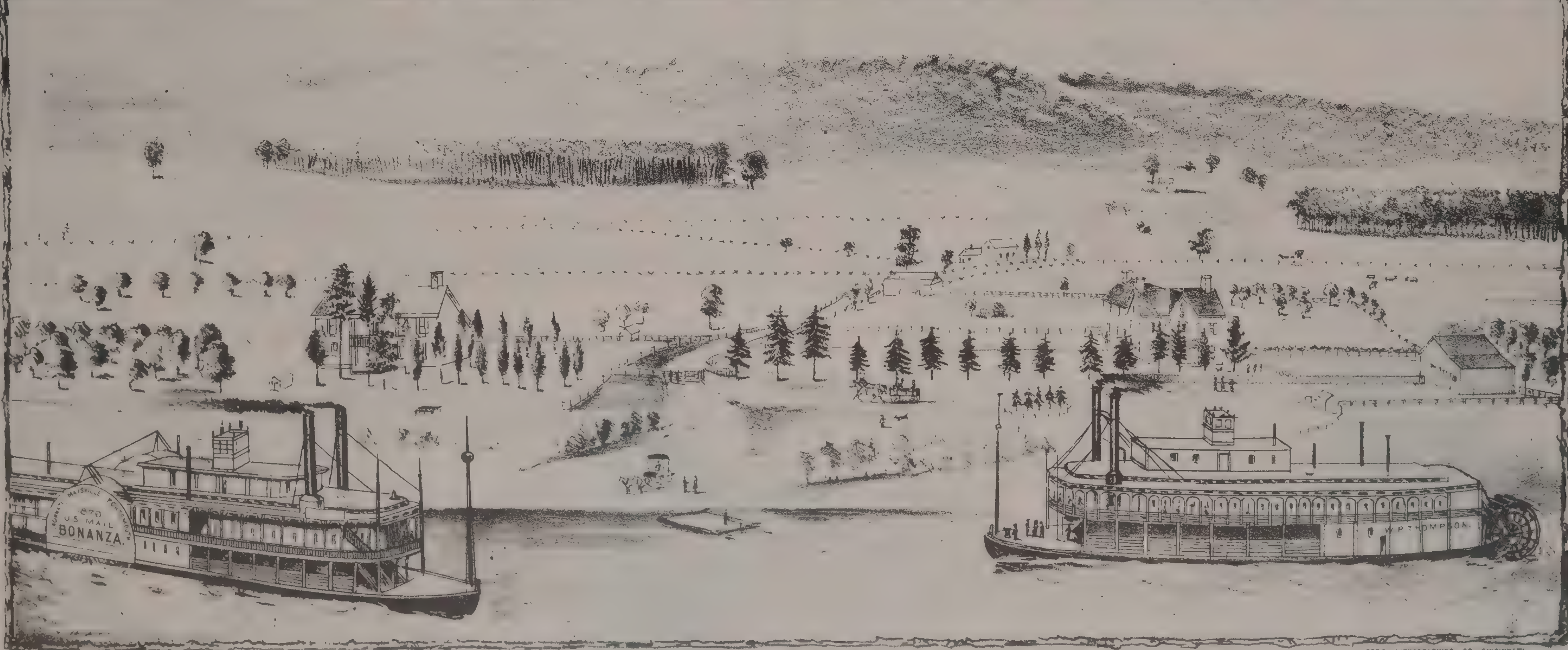
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING CO. CINCINNATI


PATENTED APRIL 20 1880
JOHN A. CLUXTON'S PENDULUM DRAG SAW.

JOHN A. CLUXTON'S PENDULUM DRAG SAW.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF **JOHN A. CLUXTON**, LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, O.

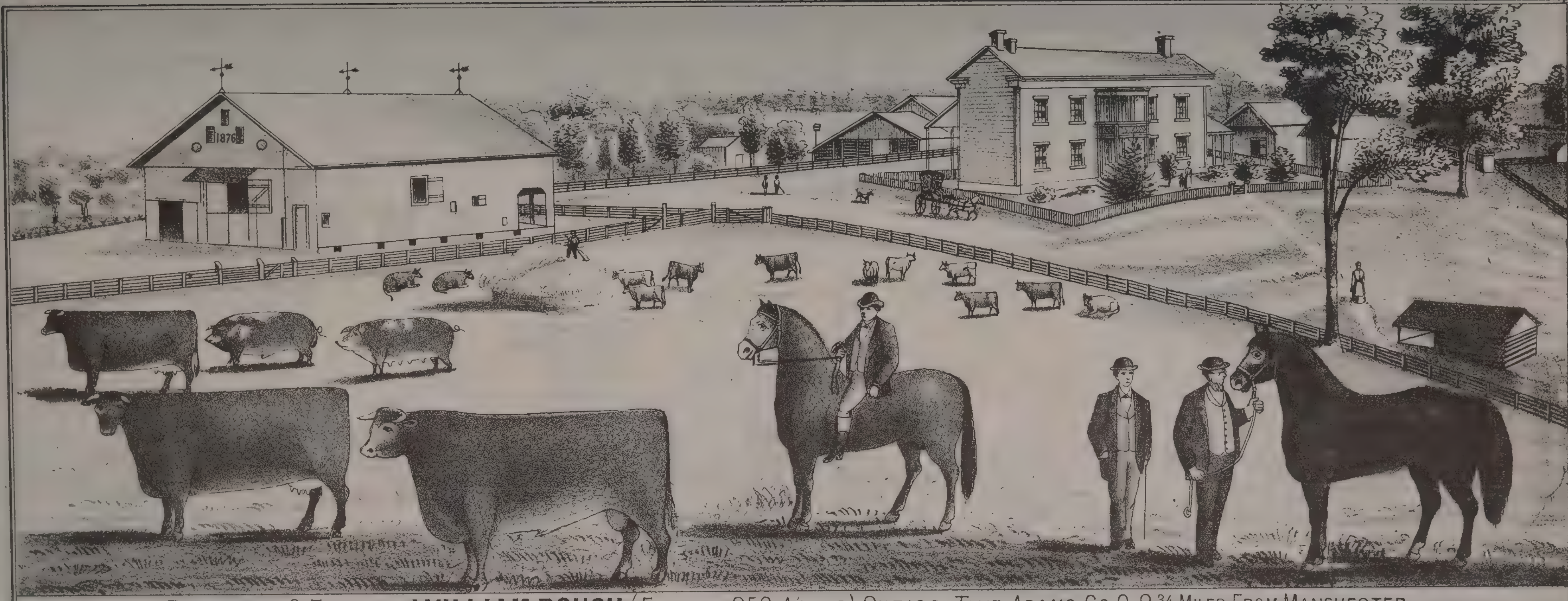


KENNYON'S FERRY, ON THE OHIO RIVER, GREENE TOWNSHIP, ADAMS, CO. O. OPP. VANCEBURG, KY.

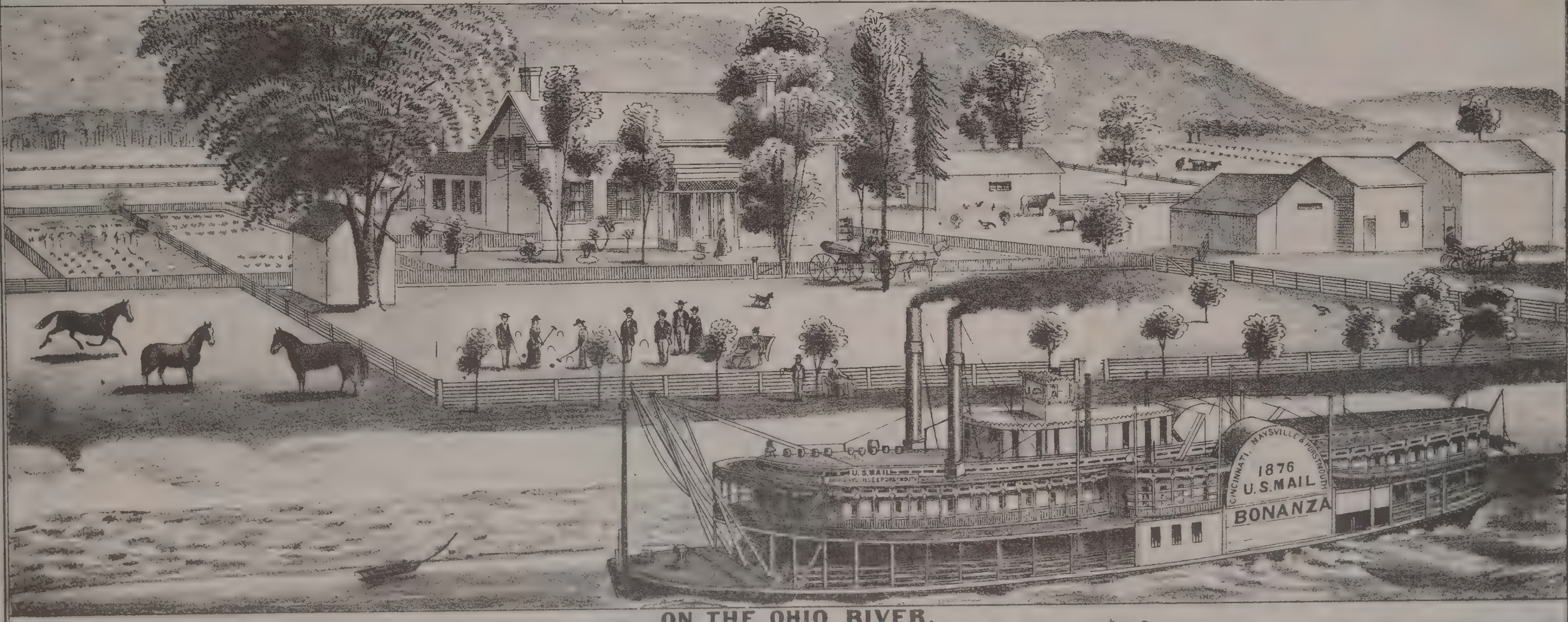
D. KENNYON, FRUIT & NURSERY GARDENS.

W. F. KENNYON, FRUIT & STOCK FARM.

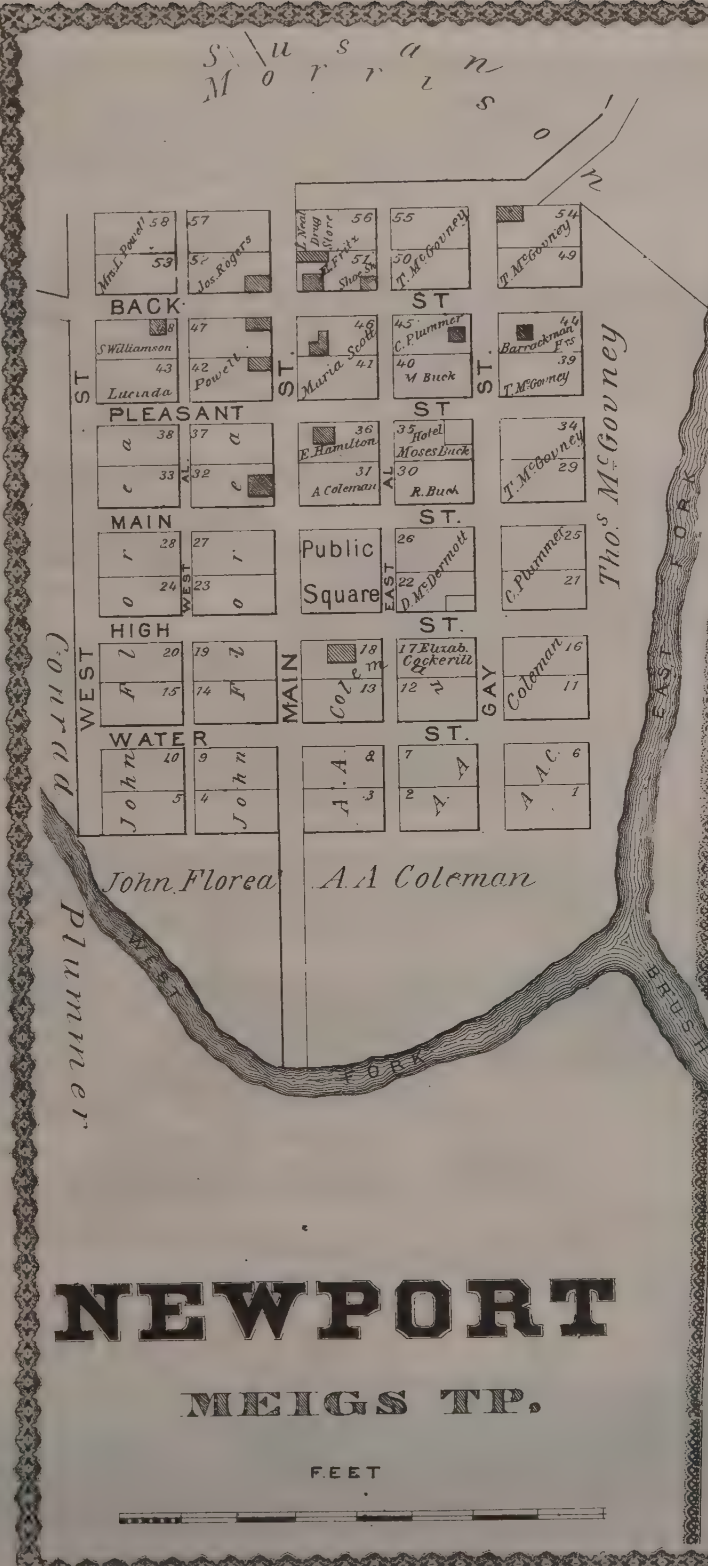
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING CO. CINCINNATI.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF **WILLIAM ROUSH** (FARM OF 250 ACRES.) SPRIGG TWP. ADAMS CO. O. 2 3/4 MILES FROM MANCHESTER.

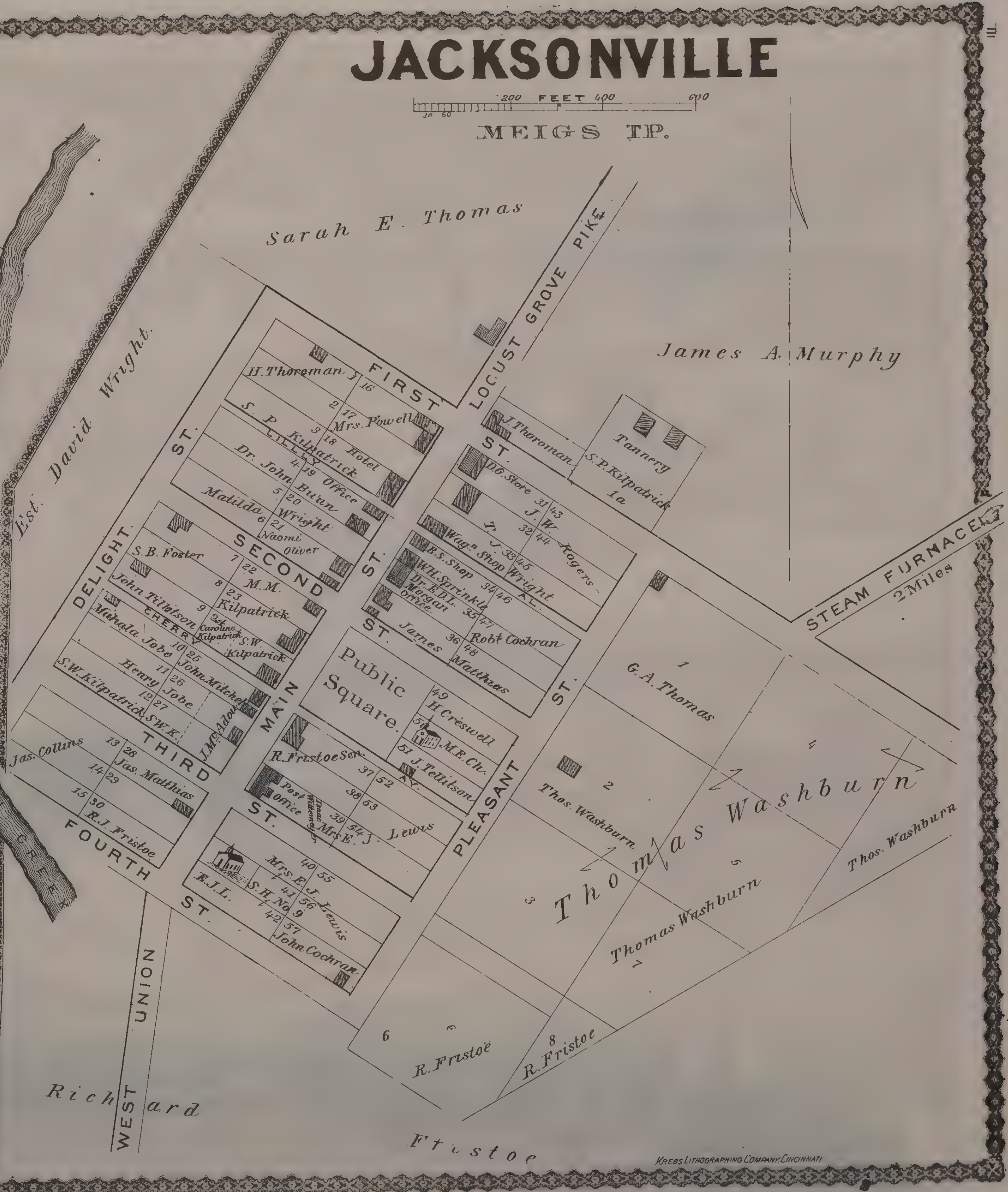


ON THE OHIO RIVER.
RESIDENCE & FARM OF JAMES McKINLEY, GREENE TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. OHIO.



NEWPORT

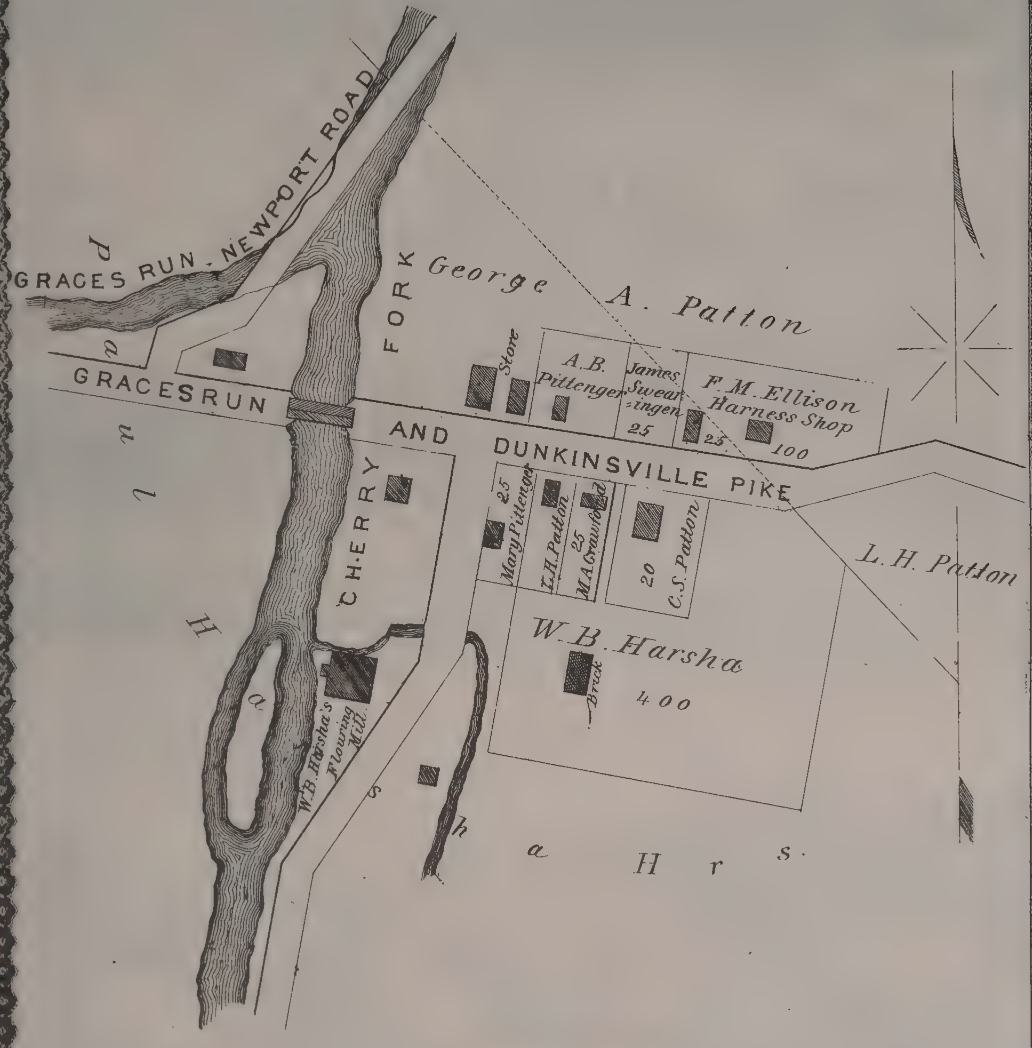
MEIGS TP.



JACKSONVILLE

MEIGS TP.

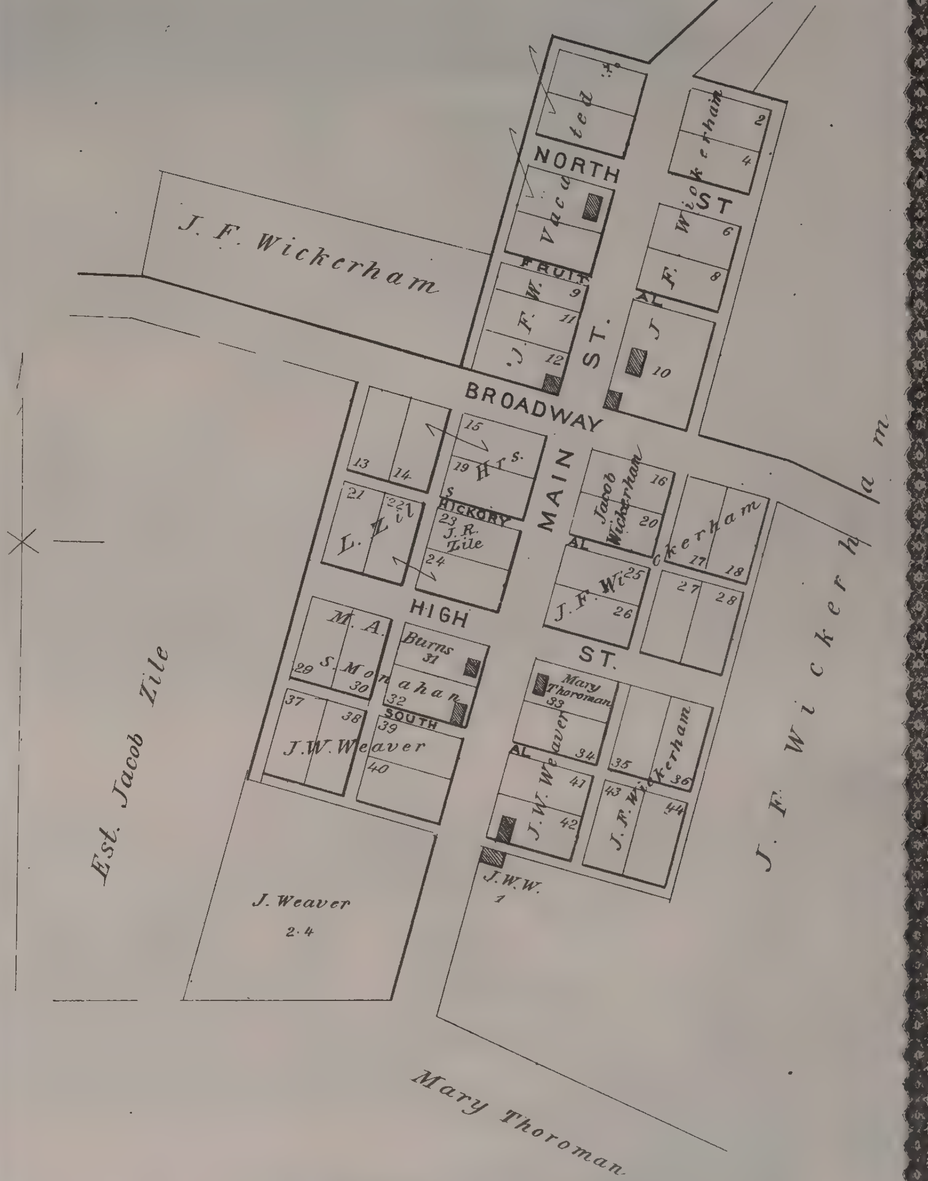
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY, CINCINNATI



HARSHAVILLE

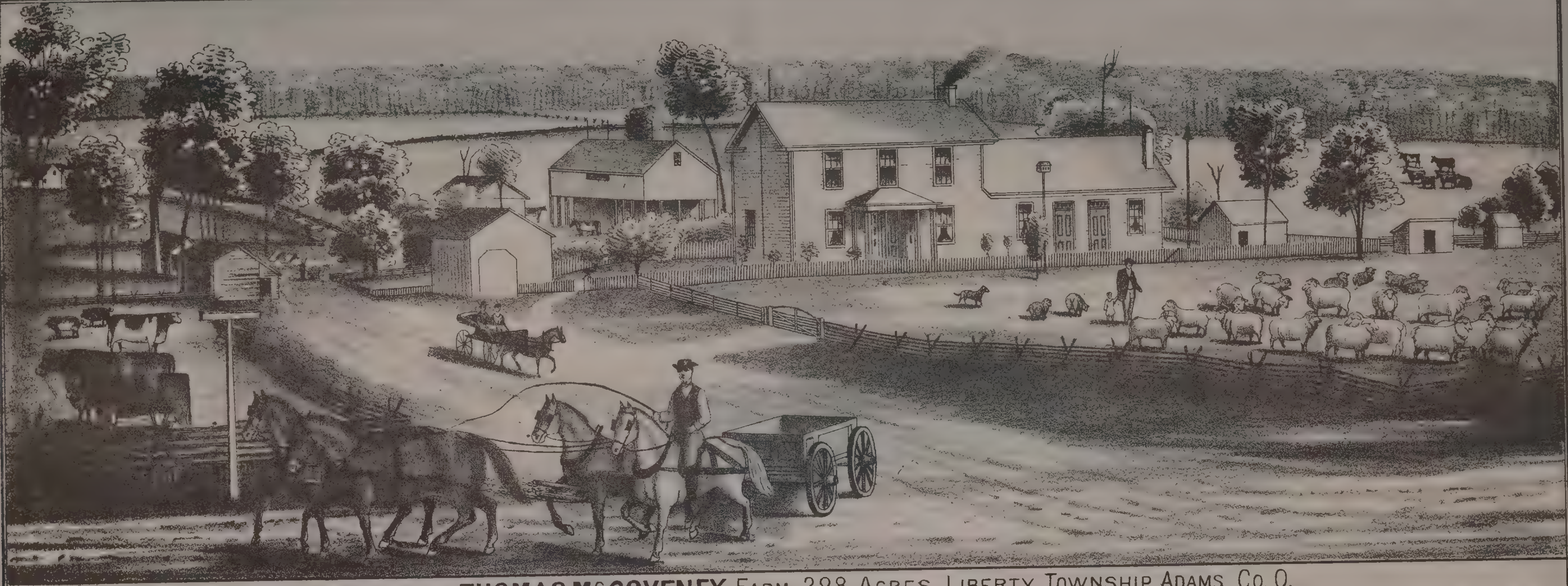
OLIVER TP.

Krebs Lithographing Company, Cincinnati.

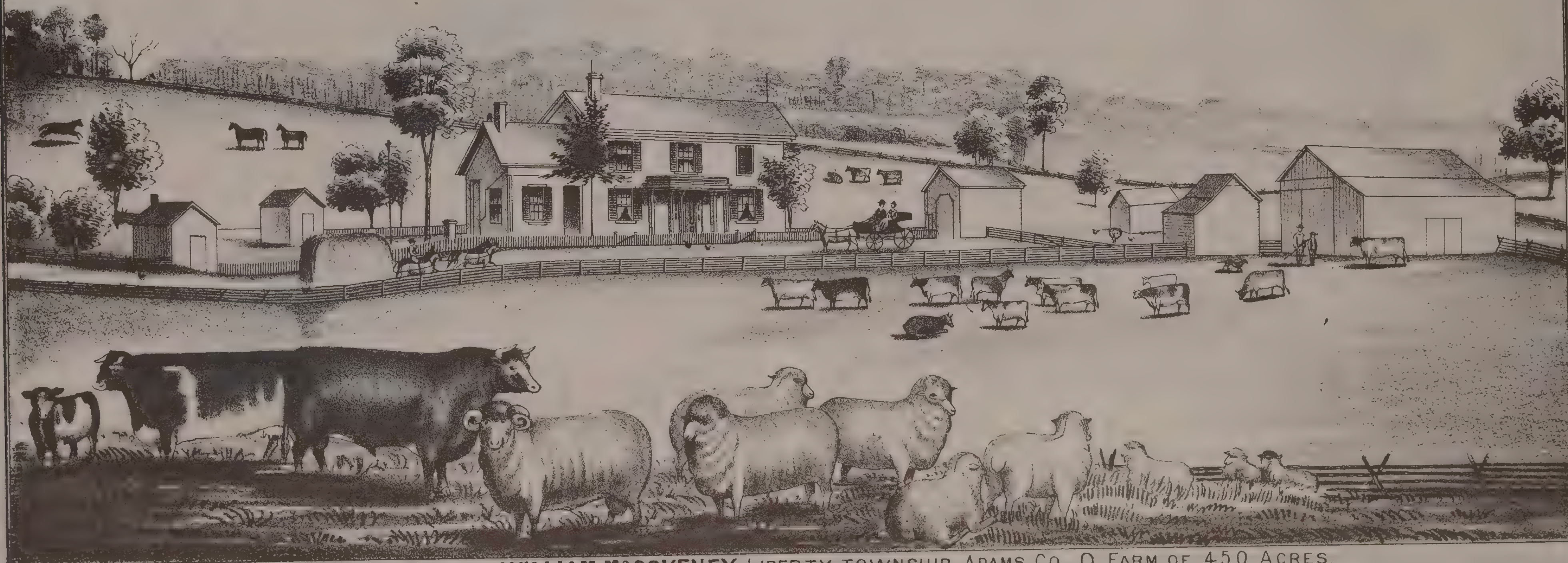


PALESTINE

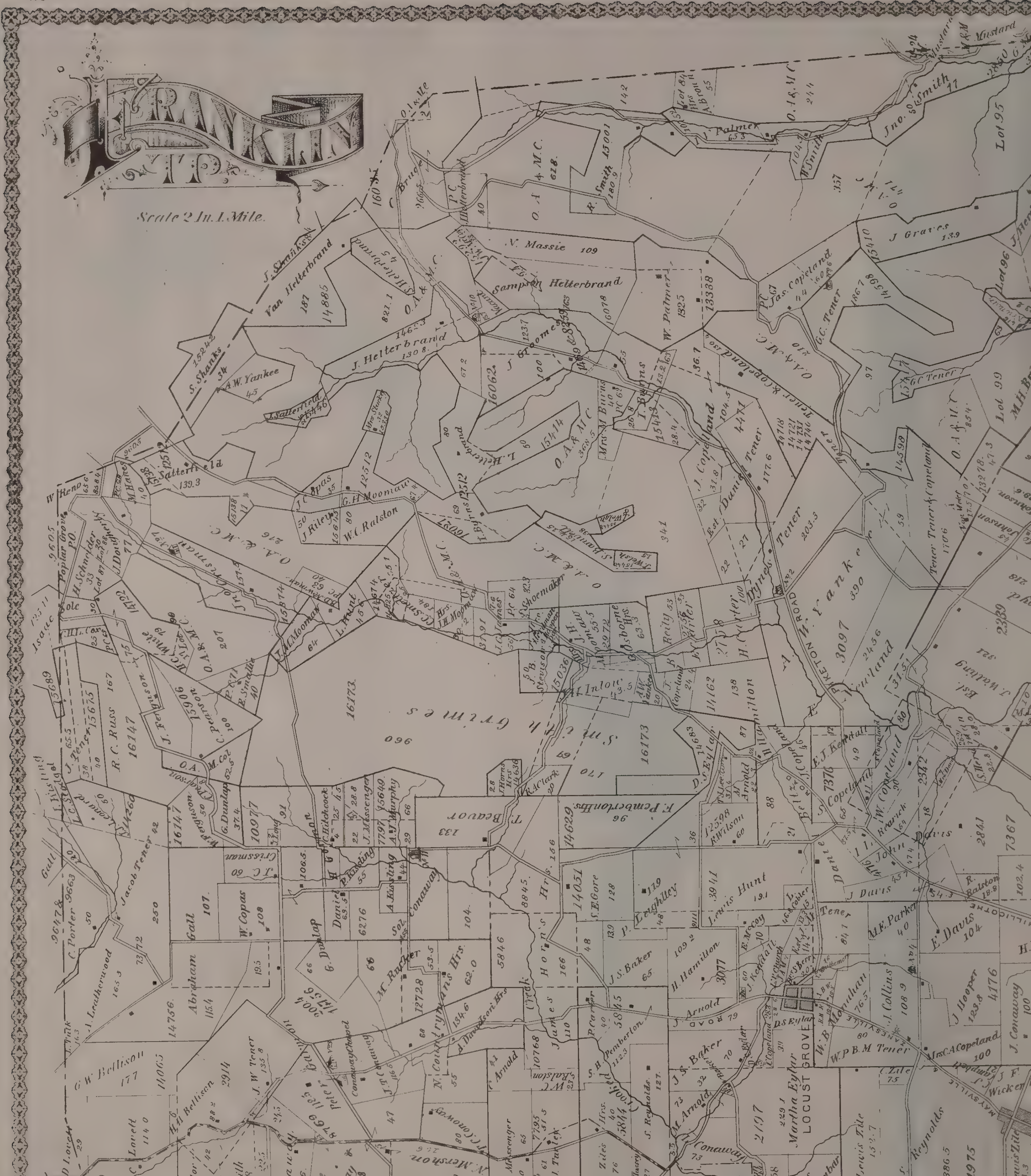
FRANKLIN TP.

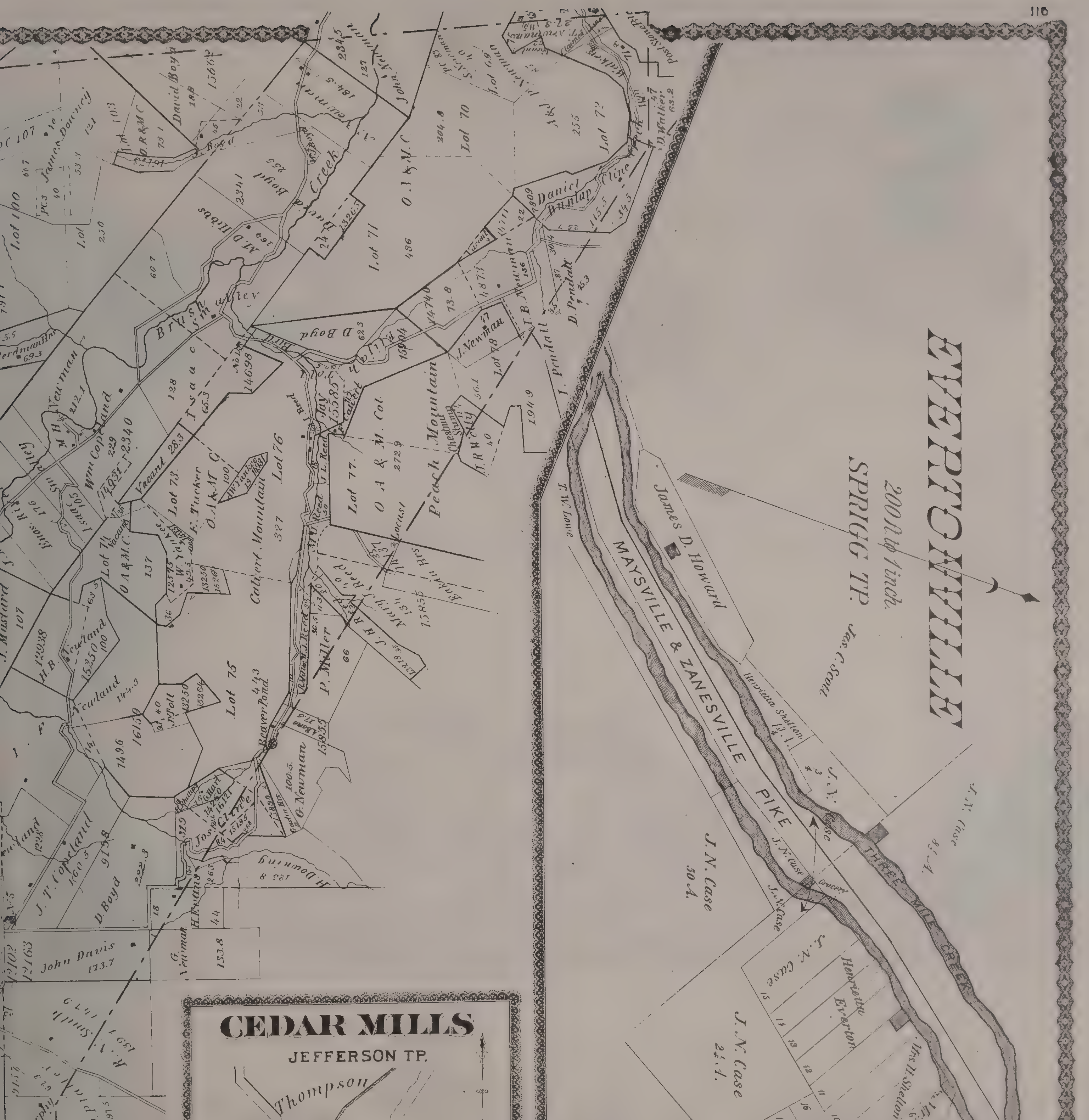


Residence of **THOMAS M^c GOVENEY**, Farm 328 Acres, Liberty Township, Adams Co. O.



Residence & Farm of **WILLIAM M^c GOVENEY**, Liberty Township, Adams Co. O. Farm of 450 Acres.
DEALER IN MERINO SHEEP.


Franklin Tp.
Scale 2 In. 1 Mile.
O. A. & M. C.
N. Massie 109
Sampson Helterbrand
J. Helterbrand 1308
Van Helterbrand 187
14885
S. Shanks
A.W. Yankee 45
W. Palmer 1825
13338
Palmer
J. Graves 139
Jas. Copeland
G.C. Tener
Lot 95
Lot 96
Lot 99
Jno. S. Smith
Mustard
R. Smith 15001
Satterfield 139.3
W. Reno
Poplar Grove P.O.
Isaac Cole
G.H. Moomaw
W.C. Ralston
J. Riley
J. Copas
L. Helterbrand
J. Copeland
Est. Daniel Tener
Tener & Copeland
Tener 203.3
Dynes
A. W. Yankee 3097 390
Newland
J. Walburg
Smith Grimes 16173 960
J. H. Moomaw
L. Hunt
J. Shoemaker
J.H. Moomaw
Osborne Hrs.
Reily
H. Carter
H. Hamilton
M. Inlow
A.W. Yankee
Copeland
D.S. Eylar
Arnold
E.J. Kendall
J.W. Copeland
John Davis
J. Davis
R.C. Russ 16147
J. Ferguson
J. Tener
O.A. & M.C.
C. Pearson
White
G. Dunlap
Jacob Tener 250
C. Porter 9663
Gall
Abraham Gall 107
W. Copas 108
J.C. 60 Crissman
A. Leatherwood 165.3
J. Messenger
A.W. Murphy
J. Hitchcock
Rardin
P. Rardin
A. Kesling
Sol. Conaway
T. Beavor 133
F. Pemberton Hrs. 96
R. McClark
Horn's Hrs. 166
S.E. Gore 128
P. Leighley
Louis Hunt 191
J.M. Tener
M.F. Parker 40
E. Davis 104
R. Ralston
M. Rarker
G. Dunlap
Daniel
Dante
Conaway Chapel
James Creek
J.S. Baker 65
H. Hamilton 109.2
3077
J. Arnold
E. Mccoy
W.B. Monahan
W.P.B.M. Tener
J. Collins 108.9
J. Hooper 123.8
4176
Mrs. C.A. Copeland 100
J. Conaway 100
Daniel Hrs.
Courtright
J. Davidson Hrs.
G.W. Bellison 177
14065
H.H. Bellison
J.W. Tener 135.8
D.C. Lovett 114.0
J. Smith 38
A.H. Suitor 62
J.T. Conaway
A.J. Conaway
Conaway 8658
Petty
N. Mershon 216
J.J. Conaway
J. Messenger
J. Tucker
S. Ziles 76
S.H. Pemberton
P. Carter
S. Reynolds 127
J.S. Baker
M. Arnold
Conaway
Martha Eylar
LOCUST GROVE
M. Arnold 111.5
J.M. Dunbar 65
Est. Lewis Zile
S. Reynolds
386.5
1975
C. Zile
W.H. Crothers
M. Urton
W.A. Pond
Tener
J. Walker Dunbar
J.A. McNeil
Wicker
M.V. Dunbar
Est. Lewis Zile
KETON ROAD
MAYSVILLE
CHILLICOTHE
1568
A. Leighley
D.D. Lovett
Krebs Lithographing Company Cincinnati


EVERTONVILLE
200 ft. to 1 inch.
SPRIGG TP.
MAYSVILLE & ZANESVILLE PIKE
THREE MILE CREEK
MANCHESTER ST
James D. Howard
Jas. C. Scott
Henrietta Shelton
J. N. Case
J. N. Case 81 A.
J. N. Case 50 A.
J. N. Case 24 A.
Grocery
Henrietta Everton
Mrs H. Shelton
John N. Case
A. J. Scott 7 A.
Mary A. Wilson
T. W. Lowe
CEDAR MILLS
JEFFERSON TP.
Dugald Thompson
RACE
RUN
CEDAR
Res
Mill
Ware House
Cluxton Store
Old Furnace
John M Fisher
Peach Mountain
Calvert Mountain
Lot 70
Lot 71
Lot 72
Lot 73
Lot 75
Lot 76
Lot 77
Beaver Pond
Brush Creek
Daniel Dunlap
M. D. Hobbs
D. Boyd
Wm Copeland
J. T. Copeland
John Davis 173.7
H. Downing
G. Newman
J. Newman
J. L. Reed
P. Miller
Isaac Smalley
Joseph Cline
O. A. & M. C.
E. Tucker
H. B. Newland
James Downey
David Boyd
John N. Newman
J. B. Newman
J. Pendall
D. Pendall
D. Walker
J. J. Murphy
R. Smith

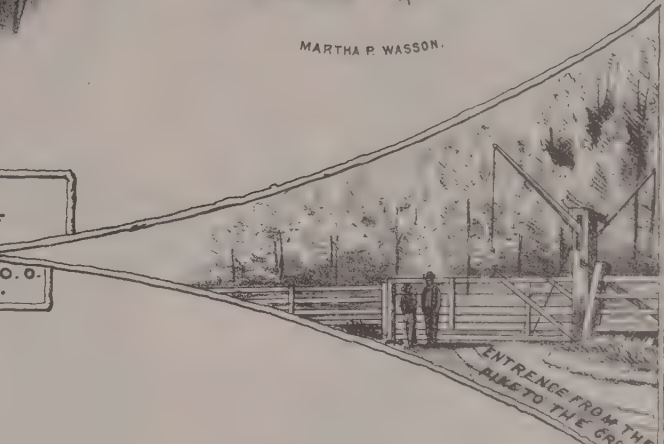
ELIZA J. WASSON, DECEASED.

T. C. WASSON.

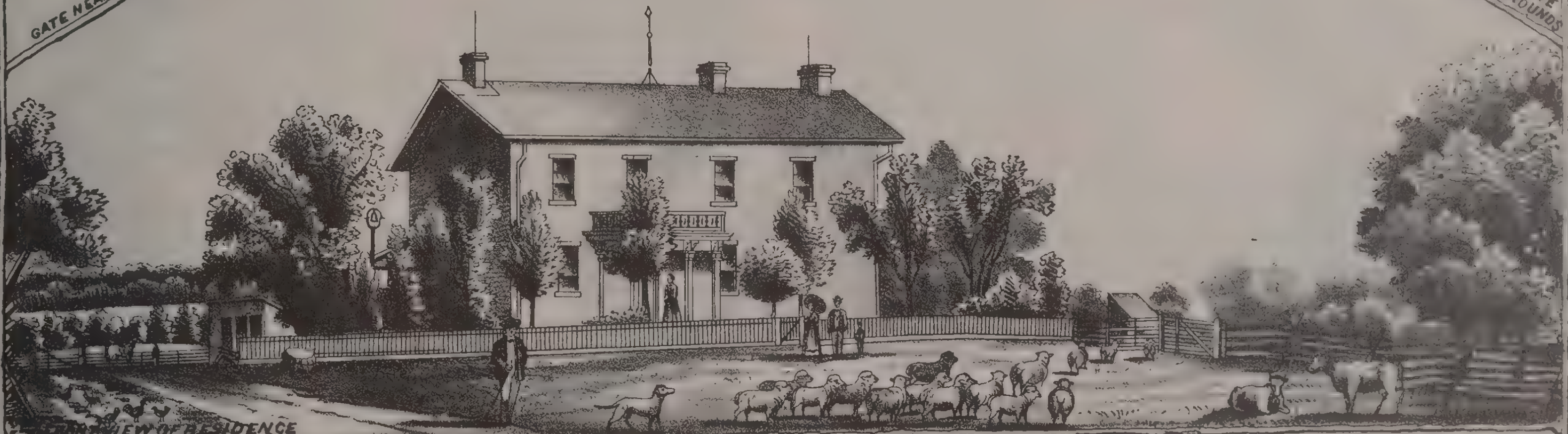
MARTHA P. WASSON.

WOODLAND FARM.
THE
RESIDENCE & PROPERTY OF
T. C. WASSON,
WAINE TOWNSHIP.
CHERRY FORK P.O. ADAMS CO. O.
FARM OF 345 ACRES.

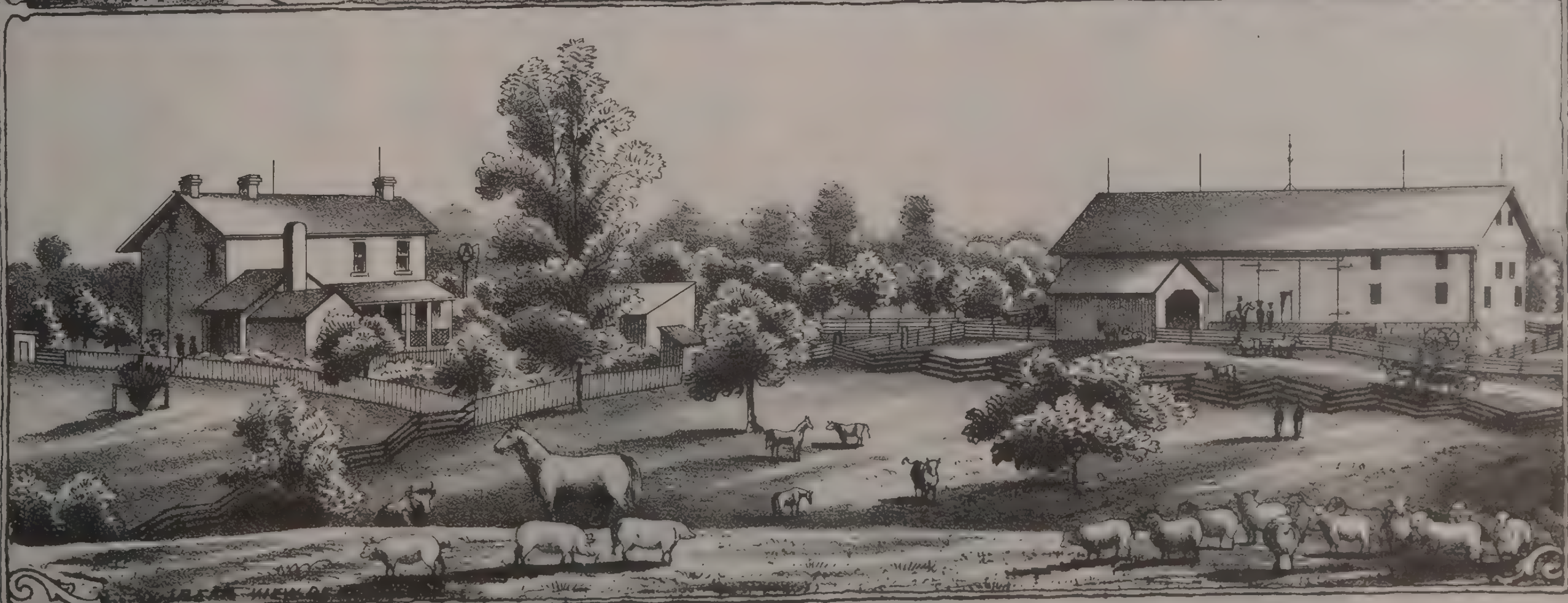
GATE NEAR THE HOUSE



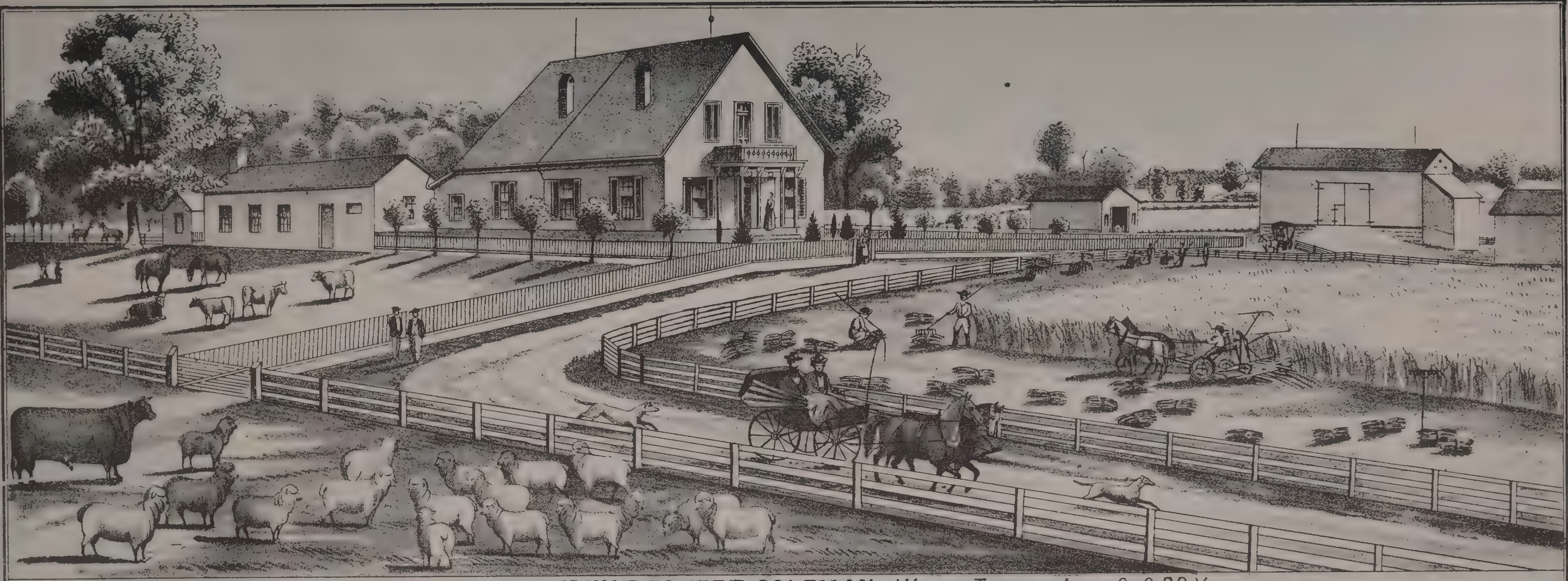
ENTRENCE FROM THE PIKE TO THE GROUNDS



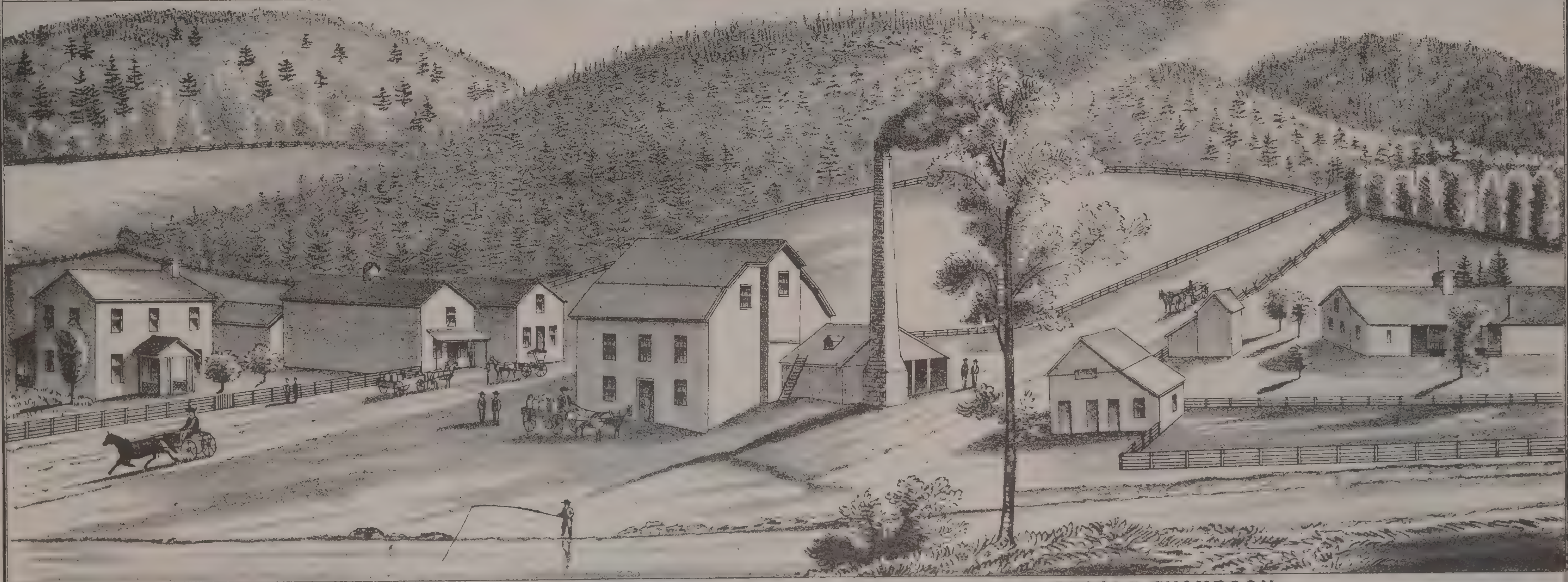
FRONT VIEW OF RESIDENCE



REAR VIEW OF

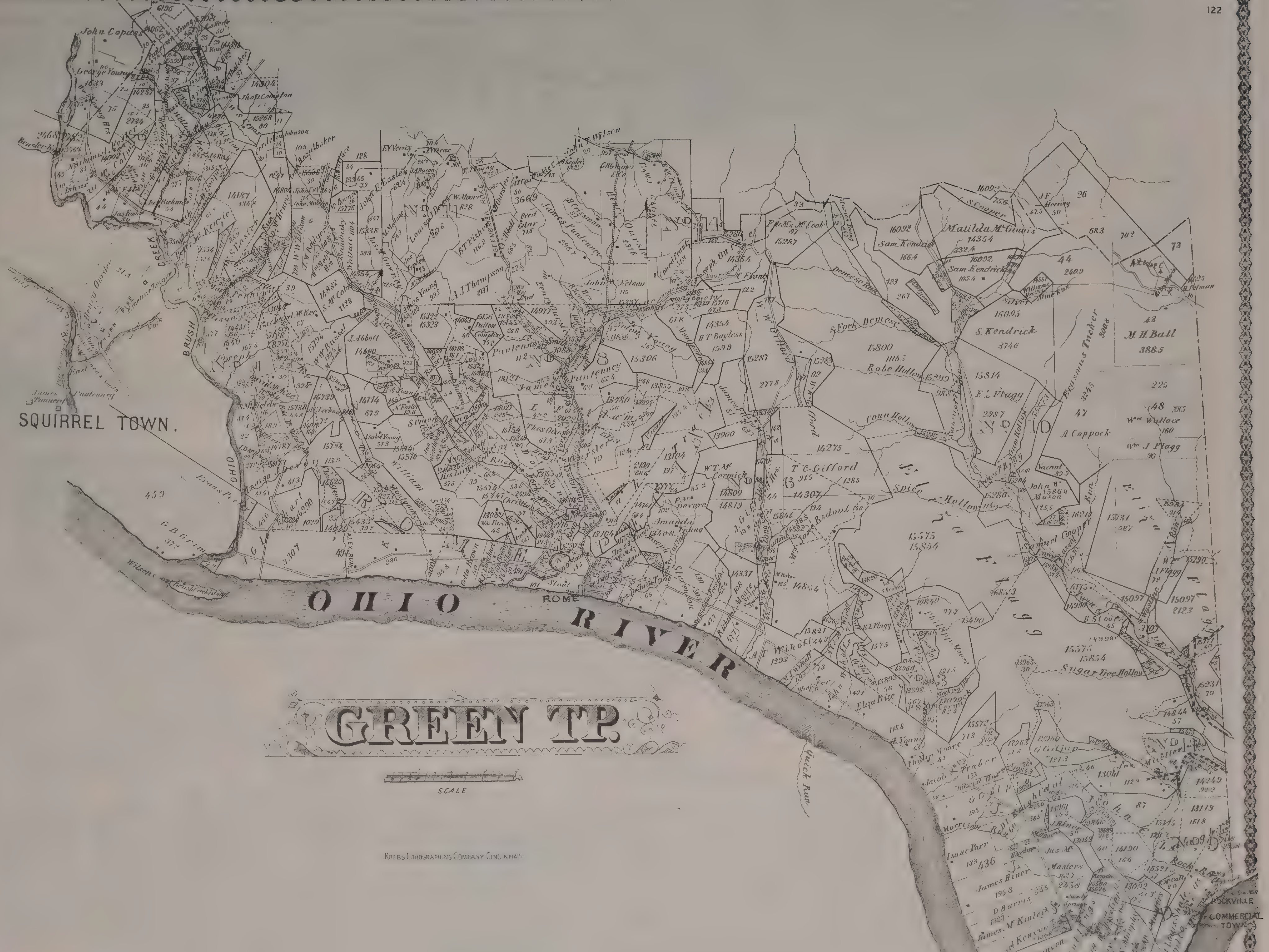


RESIDENCE & FARM OF **JOHN & ROBERT COLEMAN,** WAYNE TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O. P.O. YOUNGSVILLE

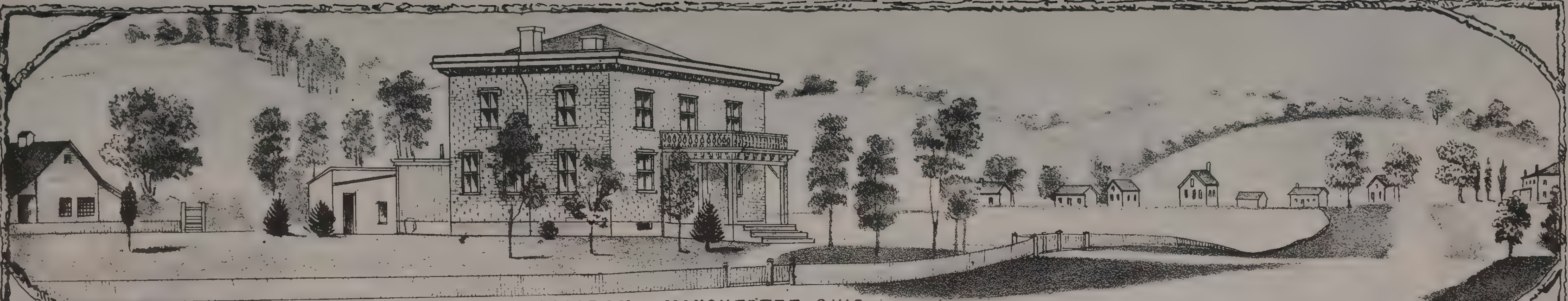


CEDAR MILLS, JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP ADAMS CO. O. THE PROPERTY OF **DUGALD THOMPSON.**

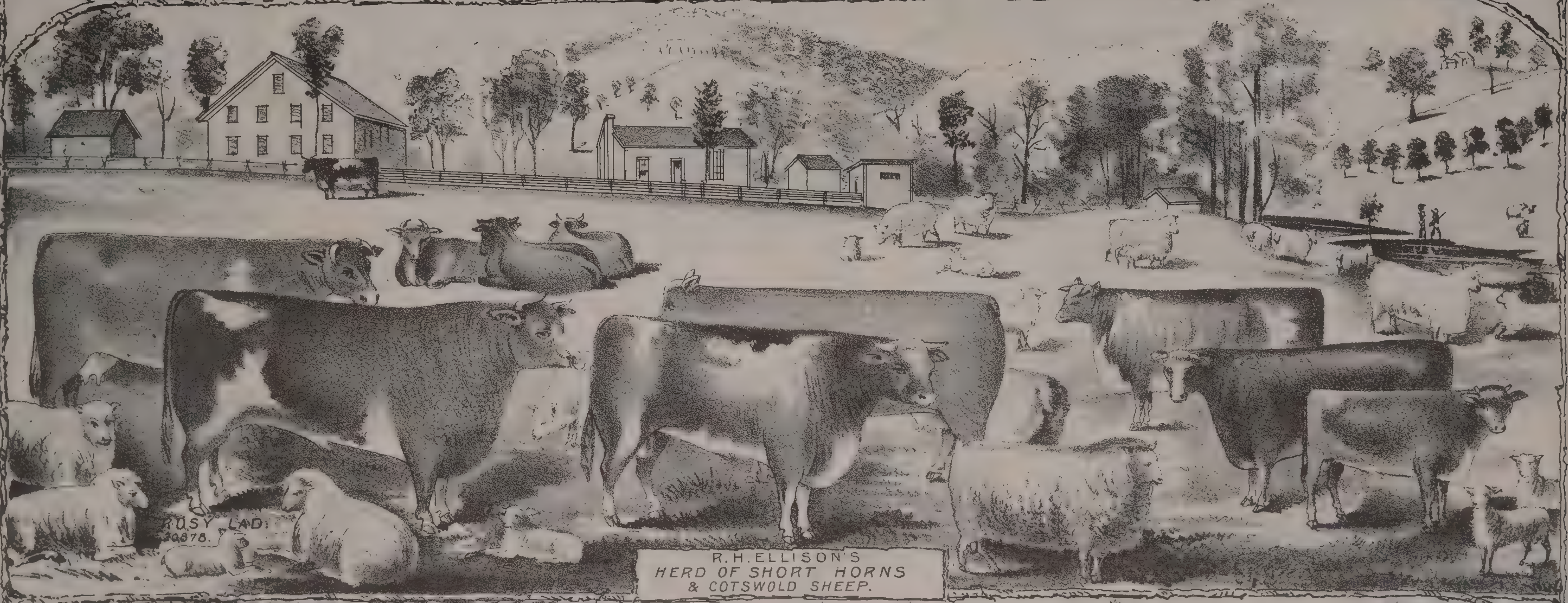
GREEN TP.



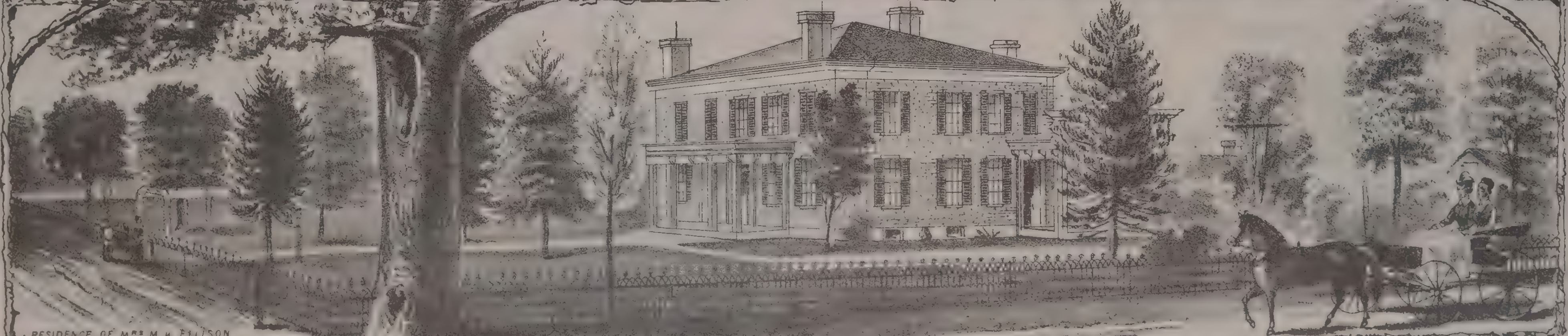
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI



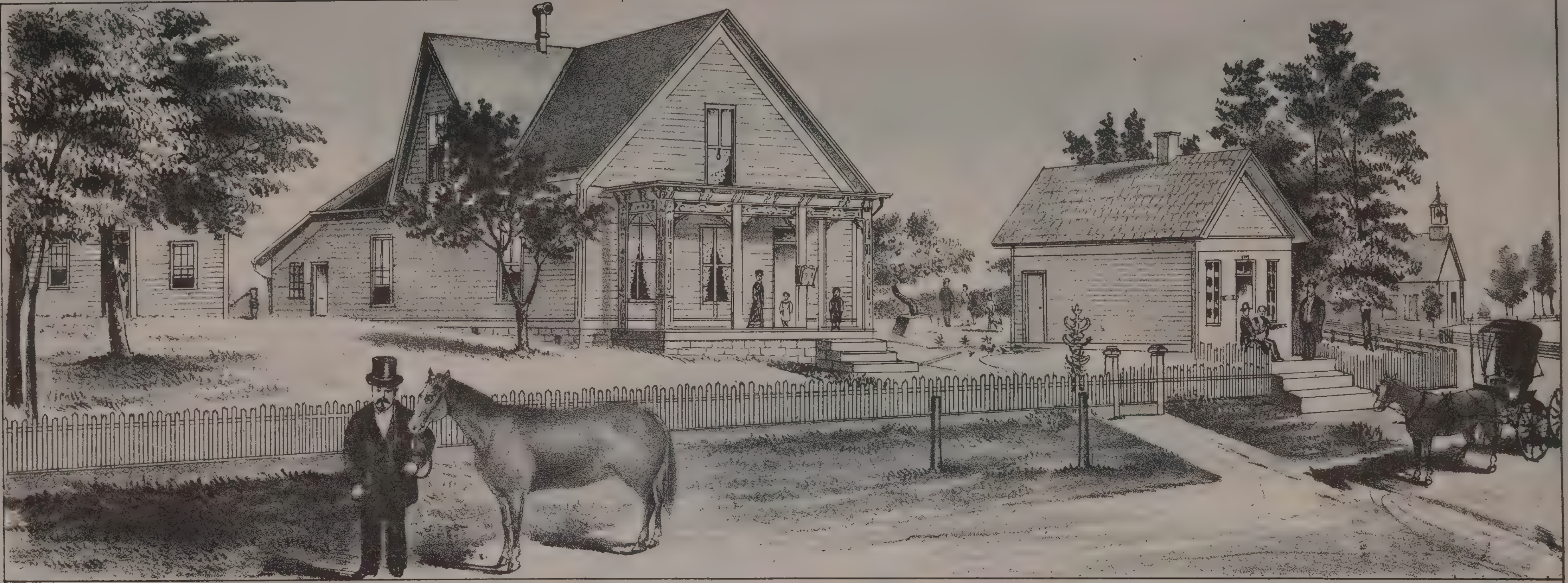
RESIDENCE OF ROBERT H. ELLISON, MANCHESTER, OHIO.



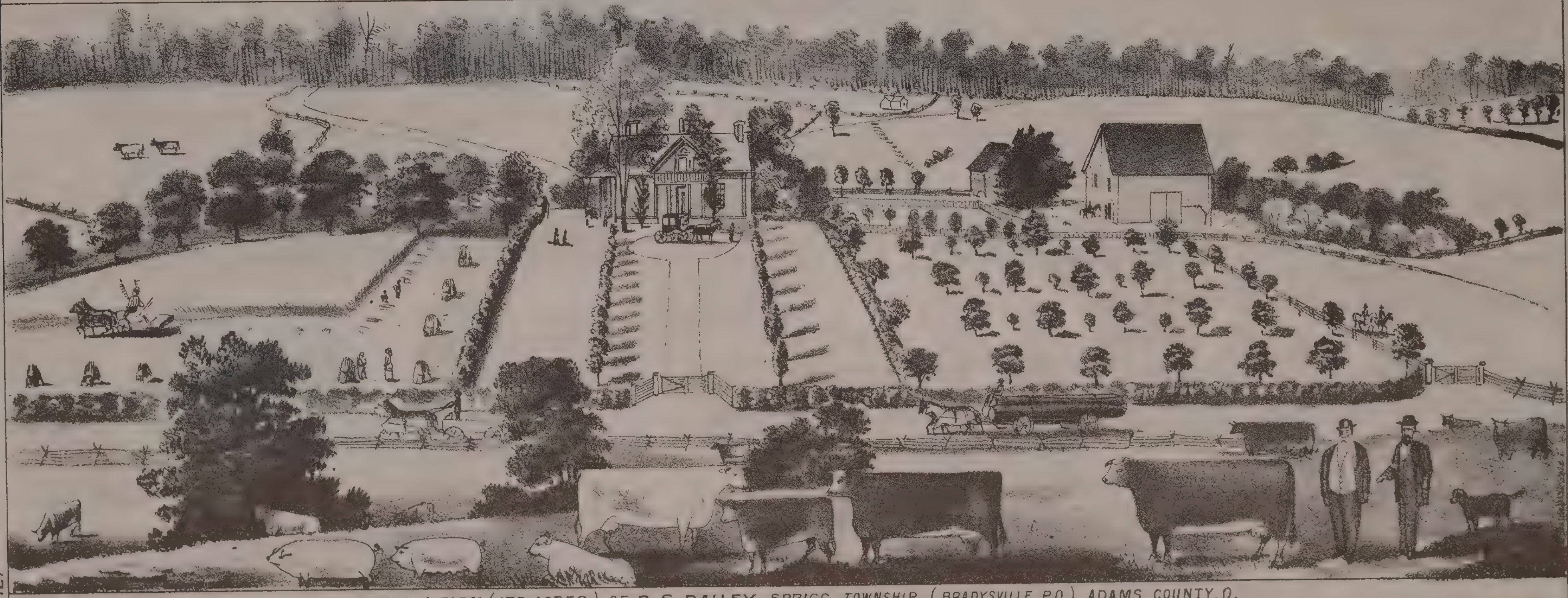
R. H. ELLISON'S
HERD OF SHORT HORNS
& COTSWOLD SHEEP.



RESIDENCE OF Mrs M. H. ELLISON.

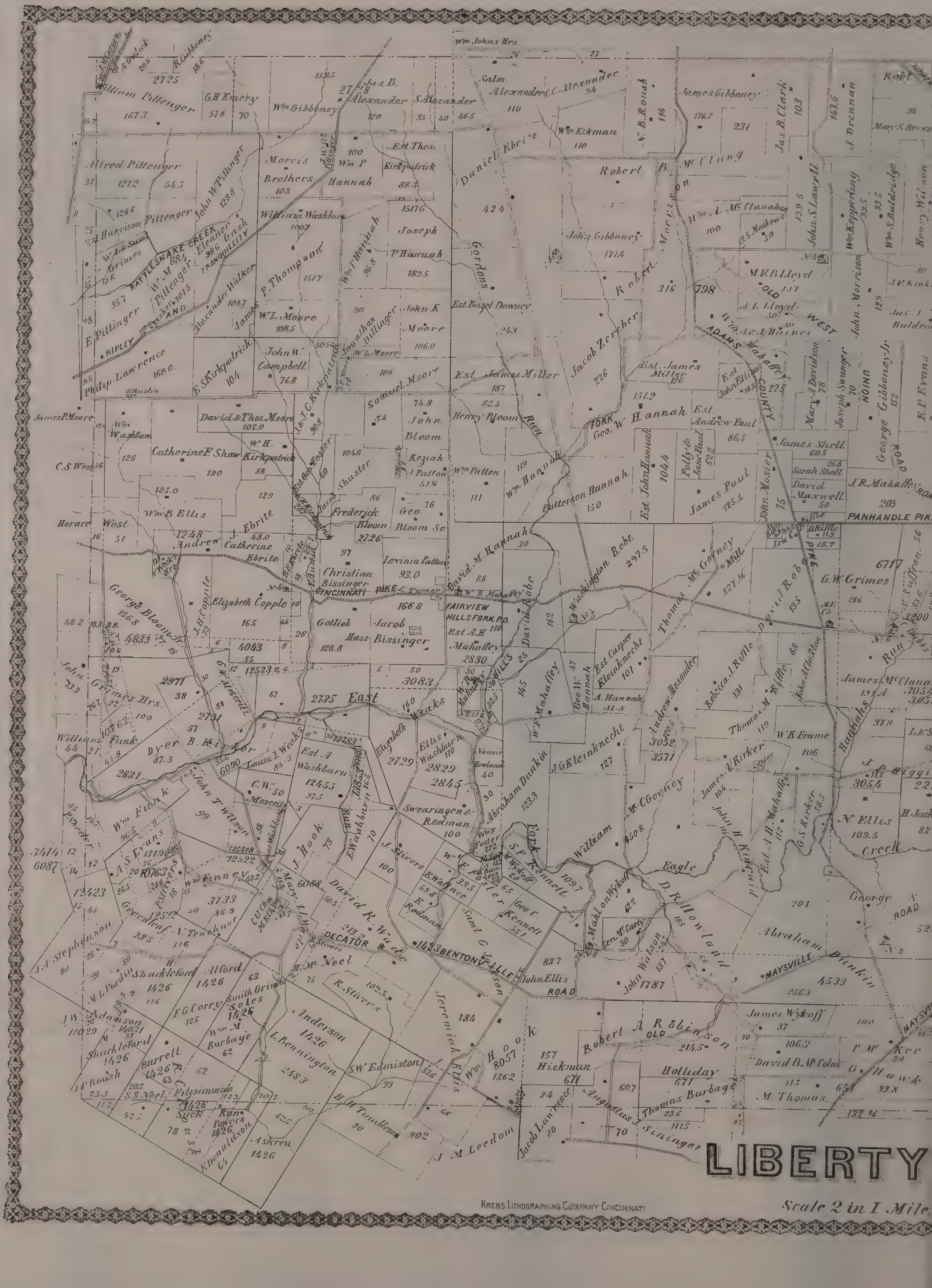


RESIDENCE OF DR. J. S. BERRY, LOCUST GROVE, ADAMS COUNTY, O.



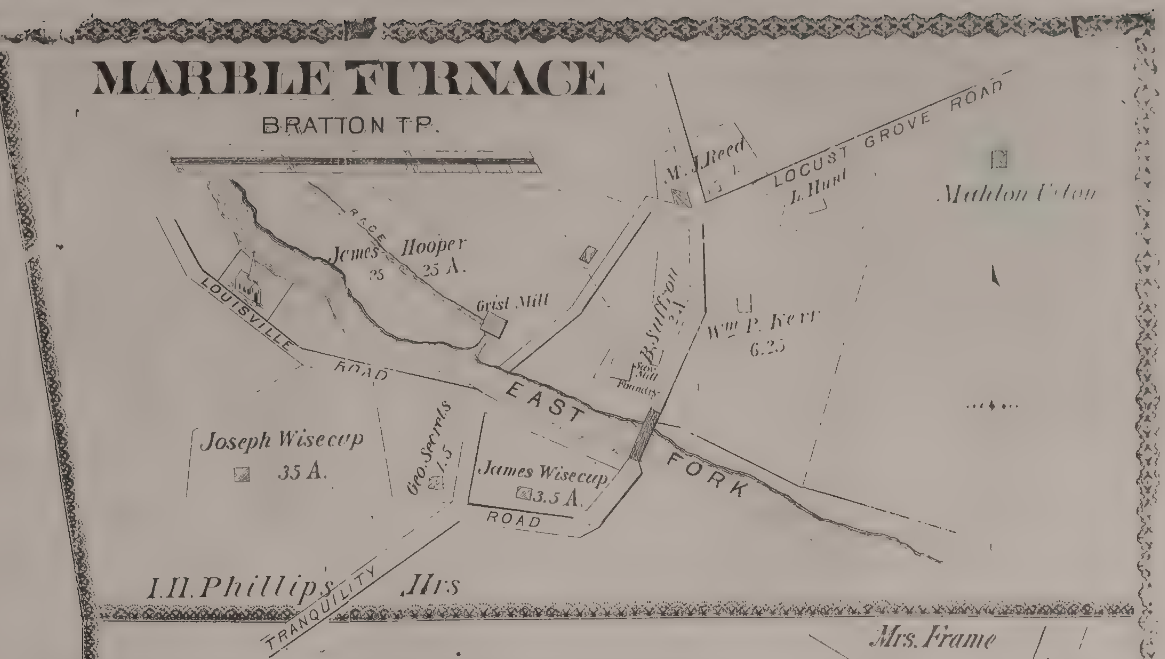
RESIDENCE & FARM (172 ACRES) OF R. S. DAILEY, SPRIGG TOWNSHIP, (BRADYSVILLE P.O.) ADAMS COUNTY, O.

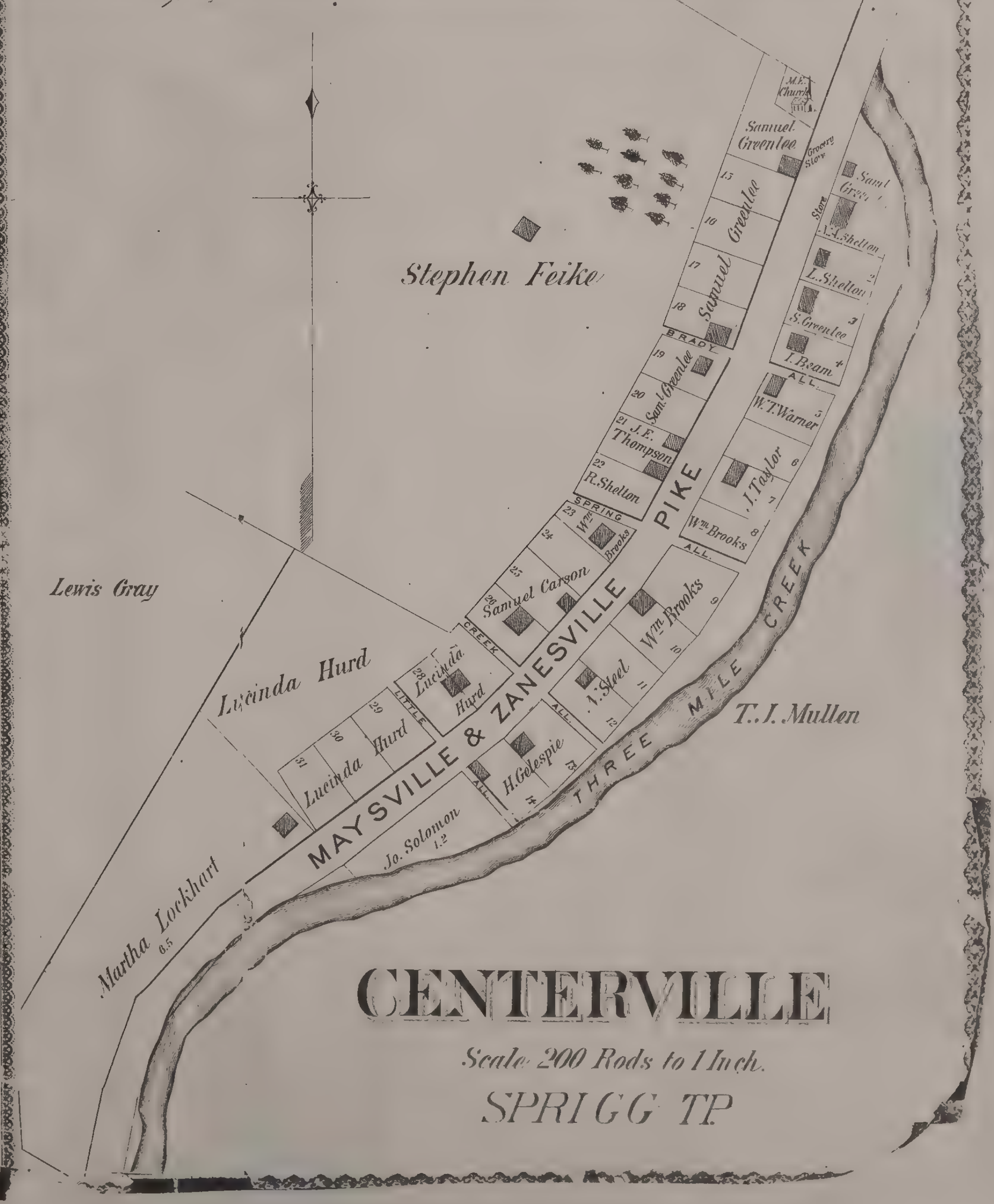
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY, CINCINNATI.


William Pittenger
2725
167.3
R. Gibboney
G.H. Emery
576
Wm Gibboney
Jas. B. Alexander
120
S. Alexander
Wm Johns Hrs
Saml. Alexander
C.C. Alexander
Wm Eckman
N. B. Roush
James Gibboney
231
Jas. B. Clark
J. Drennan
Mary S. Brown
Alfred Pittenger
121.2
54.5
John W. Pittenger
128.8
Morris Brothers
103
Wm P Hannah
Est. Thos. Kirkpatrick
88.5
Daniel Ebrite
424
Robert B. McClung
Wm A. McClanahan
Jno. S. Lowell
Wm Kepperling
John Morrison
Wm S. Buldridge
Harrison Pittenger
W & Saml Grimes
RATTLESNAKE CREEK
Wm M. Pittenger
Eleanor Gash
TRANQUILITY
RIPLEY AND
William Washburn
100.7
Joseph P Hannah
151.76
189.5
Gordons
John Gibboney
171.4
S.S. Mathews
M.V.B. Lloyd
OLD WEST UNION
A.L. Lloyd
E. Pittinger
Alexander Walker
James P. Thompson
151.7
Wm P Hannah
W.L. Moore
108.5
Jonathan Pittinger
John K Moore
106.0
Est. Bazel Downey
Robert Morrison
316
798
ADAMS COUNTY
Wm Mahaffey
Philip Lawrence
168.0
Austin
E.S. Kirkpatrick
104
John W. Campbell
76.8
S & J C. Kirkpatrick
Samuel Moore
Est. James Miller
187
Jacob Zercher
226
Est. James Miller
Est. John Ellison
Mary A. Davidson
Joseph Swinger
George Gibboney Jr.
E.P. Evans
James P. Moore
Wm Washburn
David & Thos. Moore
102.0
W.H. Kirkpatrick
Jacob Shaster
John Bloom
Keziah Patton
Henry Bloom
Run
FORK
Geo. W. Hannah
Est. Andrew Paul
86.5
James Shell
Sarah Shell
David Maxwell
J.R. Mahaffey
ROAD
205
PANHANDLE PIKE
C.S. West
Catherine F. Shaw
190
Wm Patton
Wm Hannah
Patterson Hannah
150
Est. John Hannah
104.4
Polly & Jane Paul
James Paul
125.5
John Moser
Horace West
Wm B. Ellis
124.8
Andrew J. Ebrite
Catherine Ebrite
Frederick Bloom
272.6
Geo. Bloom Sr.
David M. Hannah
Washington Robe
297.5
Thomas McGofney
Mill
327 ½
David Robe
Ira
D. Riffle
G.W. Grimes
6717
Sutton
3200
George Bloom Jr.
156.8
483.3
Elizabeth Copple
165
Christian Bissinger
CINCINNATI PIKE
L. Turner
W.R. Mahaffey
Levinia Patton
93.0
FAIRVIEW
HILLSFORK P.O.
Gottlieb Hass
128.8
Jacob Bissinger
166.8
Est. A.H. Mahaffey
283.0
David Robe
John Grimes Hrs.
William Funk
Dyer B. Kirker
87.3
2831
East
HILLS
Weaks
W.F. Mahaffey
Geo. W. Hannah
Est. Casper Kleinknecht
101
A. Hannah
Andrew Alexander
Rebecca J. Riffle
Thomas M. Riffle
John A. McClanahan
James McClanahan
Louisa J. Weaks
Est. A Washburn
124.55
Elizabeth Weaks
Ellis Washburn
282.9
284.5
Vannier
Howland
Abraham Dunkin
J.G.R. Kleinknecht
127
J. McCofney
Thomas J. Kirker
W.K. Frame
106
Hannahs
Run
J.P. Boggie
N. Ellis
109.5
H Jack
Creek
Wm Funk
John T. Wilson
C.W. Mesercil
J. Hook
E. Washburn
Swearingen & Redman
100
Wm F. Foster
S.P. Kennell
109.7
Fork
William Wykoff
Eagle
D. R. Howland
John H. Kincaid
Est. A.H. Mahaffey
G.S. Kirker
J.A. Stephenson
A.S. Evans
Wm Finney
Greenleaf
N. Teachnor
David R. Wade
J. Stivers
E. Wallace
S. Foster
E. Redman
Geo C. Kennell
Saml G. Wilson
Mahlon Wykoff
Lem. McCarty
John Watson
Abraham Dunkin
201
George S.
ROAD
DECATUR
BENTONVILLE
ROAD
MAYSVILLE
John Ellis
J.W. Adamson
Shackleford
M.L. Pardon
Alford
142.6
F.G. Corry
Smith Grimes Sales
H. McNeel
R. Stivers
Jeremiah Ellis
178.7
John Watson
James Wykoff
P. McKee
Hawk
Anderson
Wm M. Burbage
L. Bennington
S.W. Edmiston
H.H. Tumbleson
Wm Hook
805.7
157
Hickman
Robert A. Robinson
OLD
Holliday
Augustus J. Stinger
Thomas Burbage
David B. McColm
M. Thomas
Burrell
R. C. Fitzsimmons
S.S. Neel
Suck Run
Powers
E. Donaldson
Askren
J.M. Leedom
Jacob Lawrence
LIBERTY
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI
Scale 2 in 1 Mile

MARBLE FURNACE

BRATTON TP.

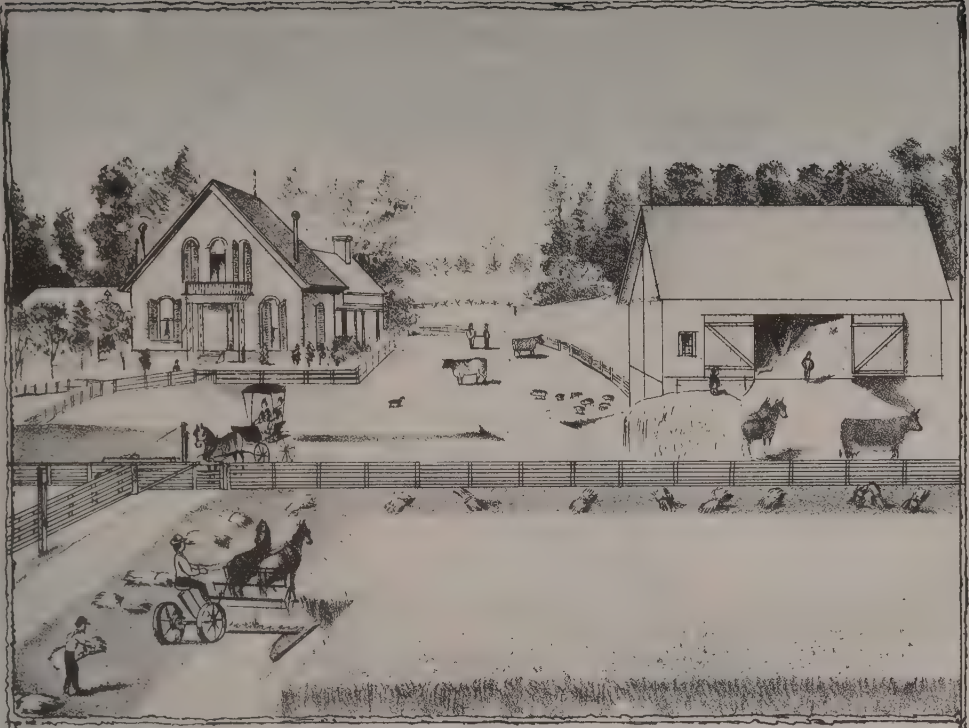




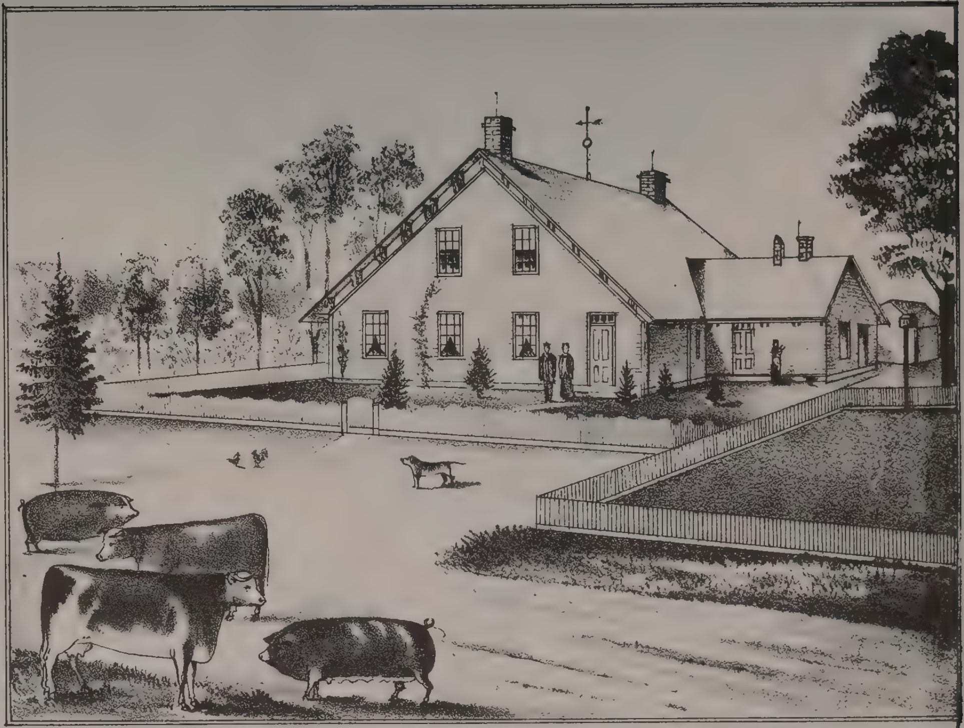
CENTERVILLE

Scale 200 Rods to 1 Inch.

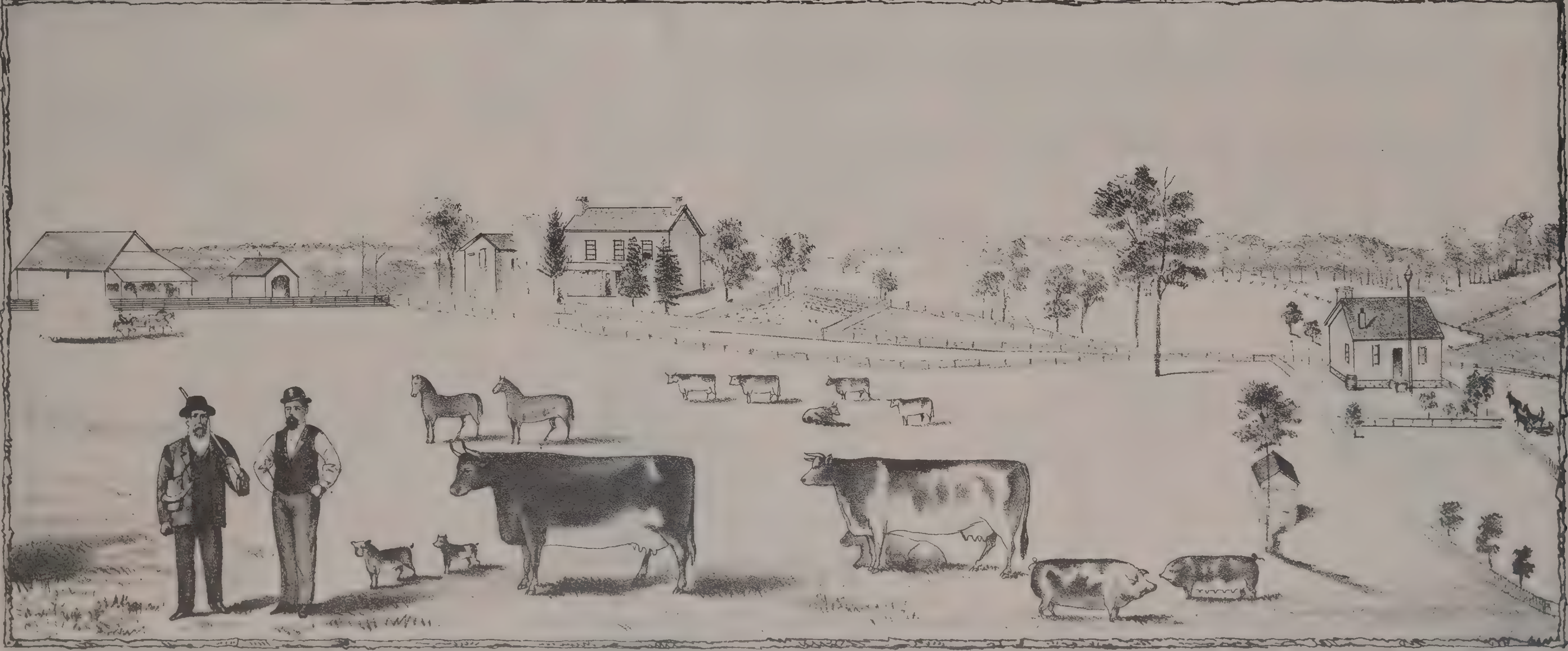
SPRIGG TP.



THE RESIDENCE & FARM OF D. M. KANE, WAYNE TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O. (162 ACRES)

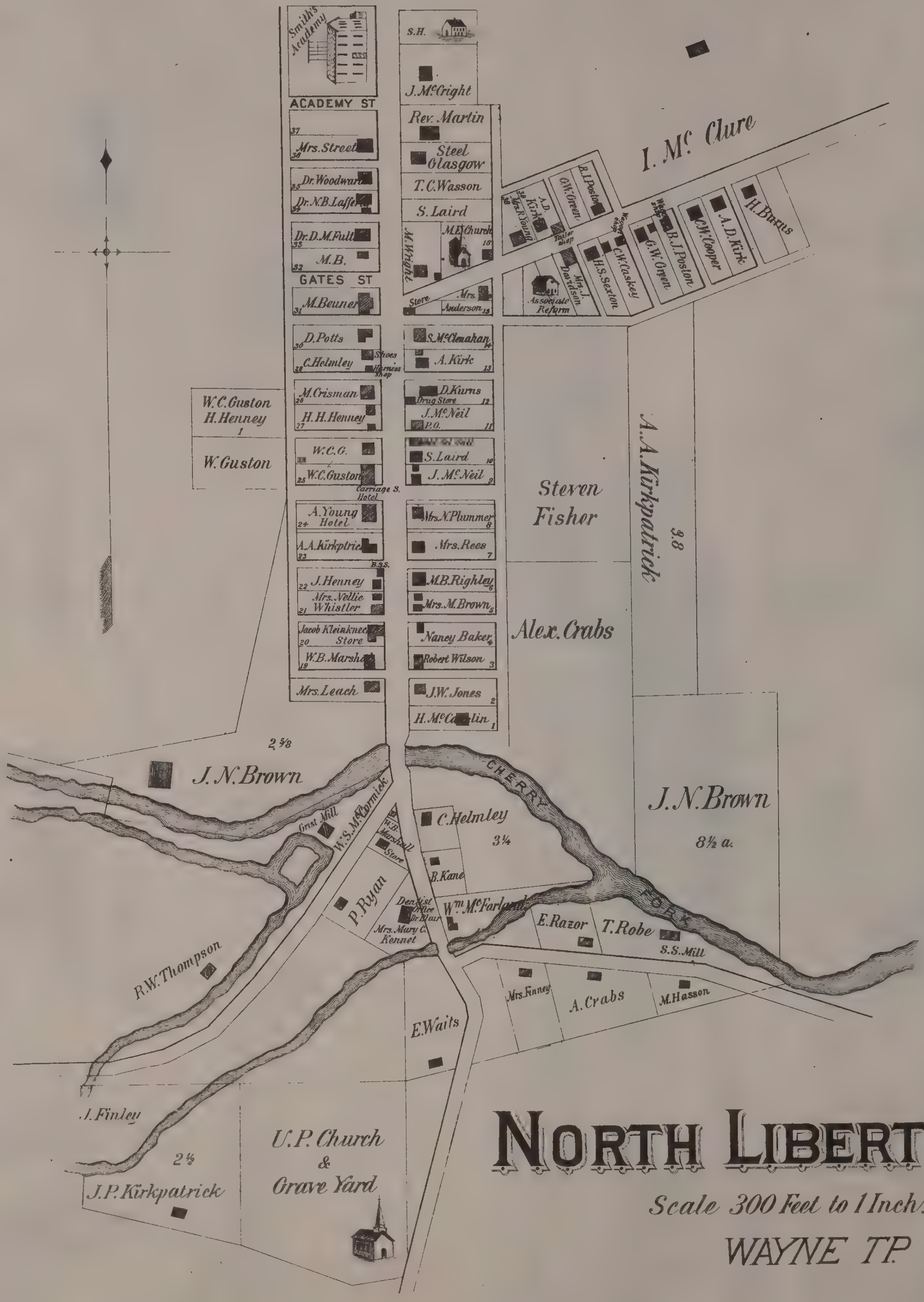


RESIDENCE OF JOHN TAYLOR, WEST UNION, ADAMS COUNTY, O.



KREBS LITHOGRAPHING CO. CINCINNATI

RESIDENCE & FARM OF JOHN STARRETT, SPRIGG TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, O.



NORTH LIBERTY

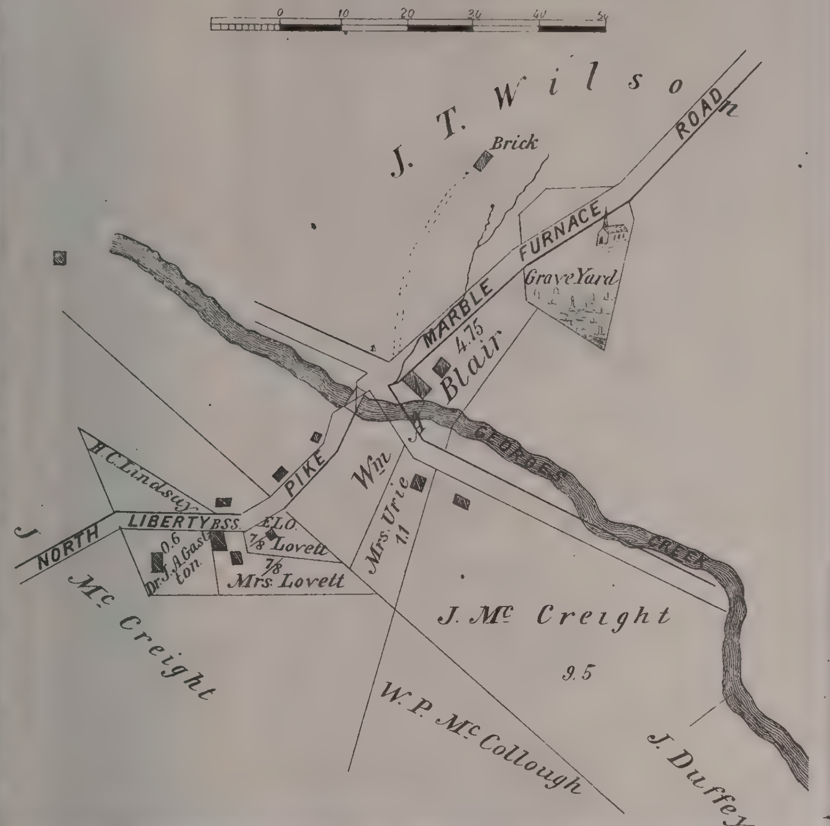
Scale 300 Feet to 1 Inch.

WAYNE TP.

KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI.

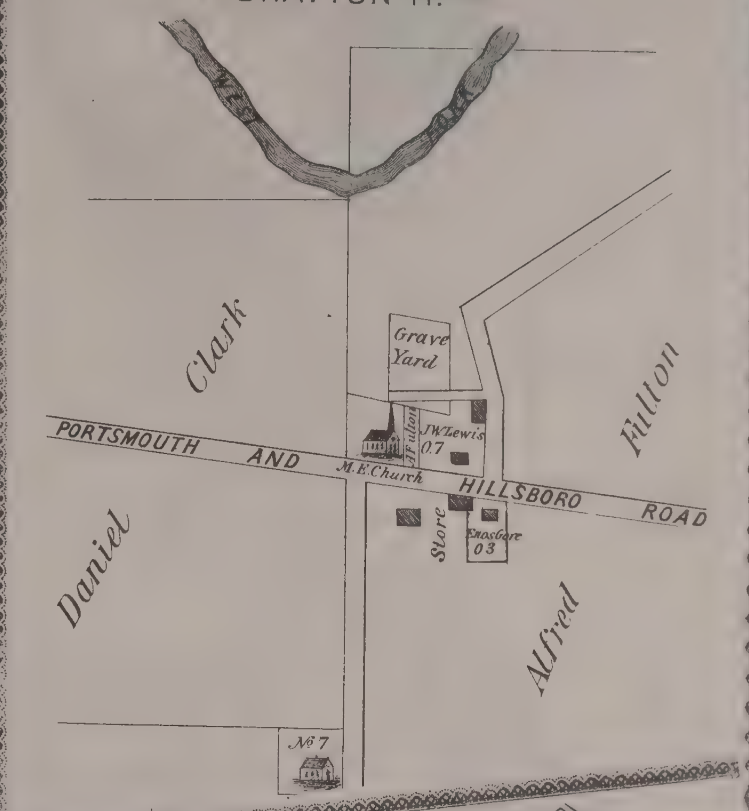
TRANQUILITY

SCOTT TP.



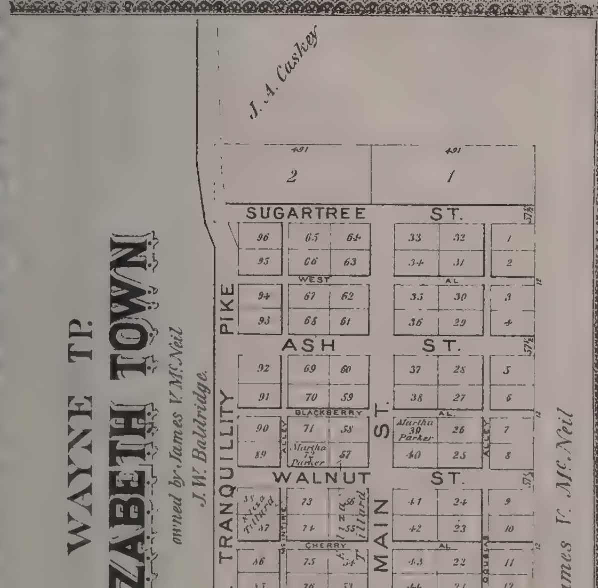
LOUDEN

BRATTON TP.



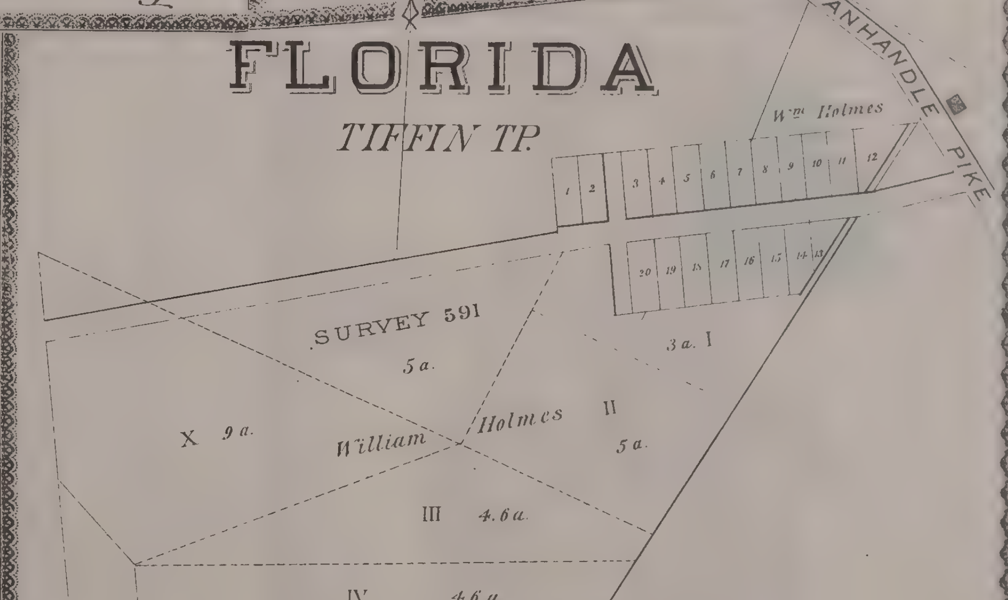
WAYNE TP.
ELIZABETH TOWN

owned by James V. McNeil
J. W. Baldridge.



FLORIDA

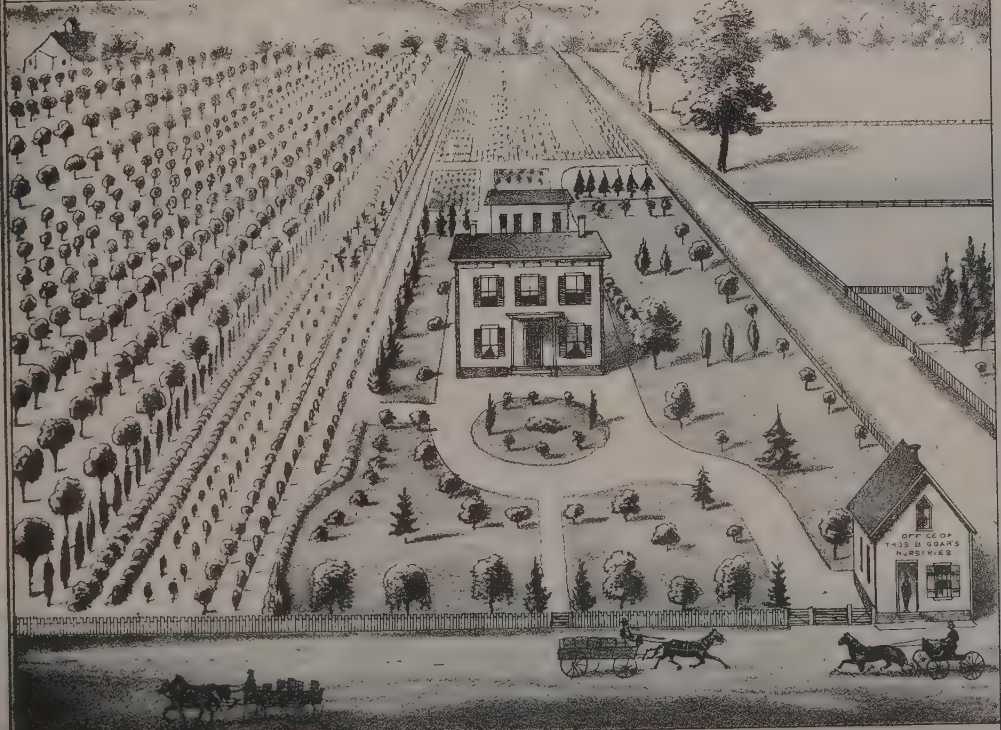
TIFFIN TP.



KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI.

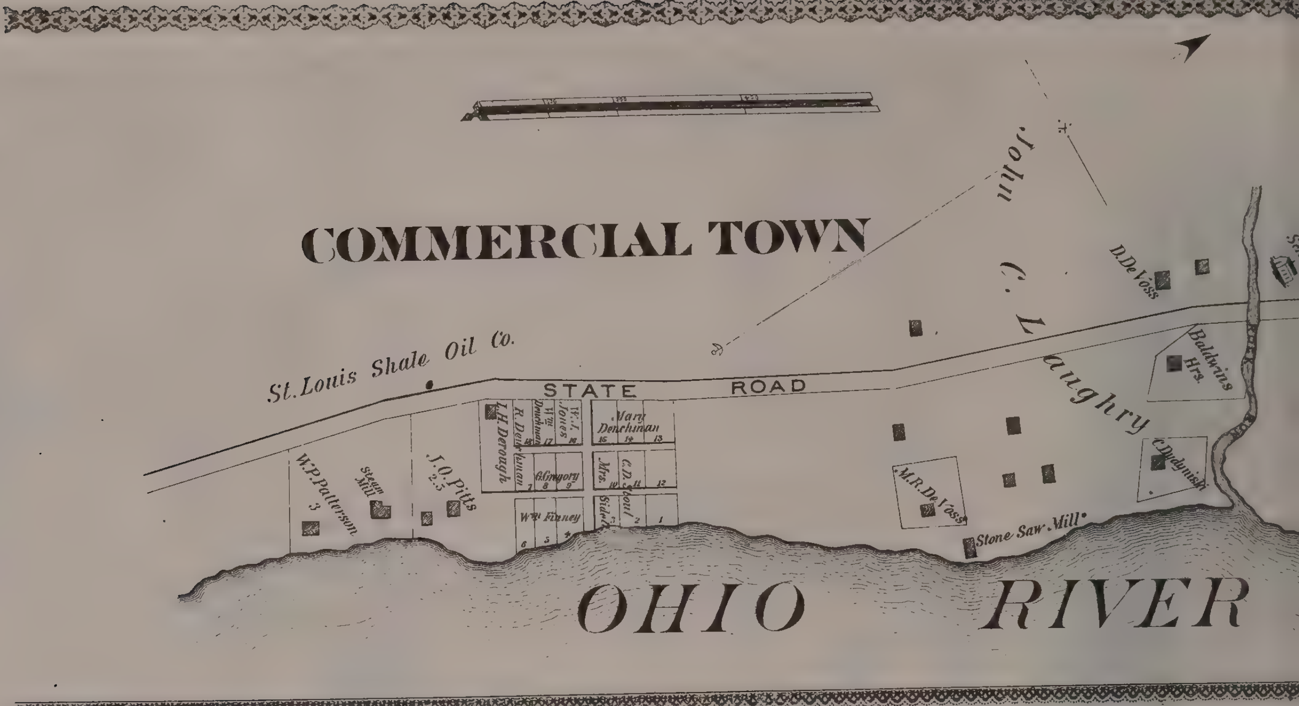
RESIDENCE OF **HENRY SCOTT** ESQ. EX TREASURER OF ADAMS CO. O. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

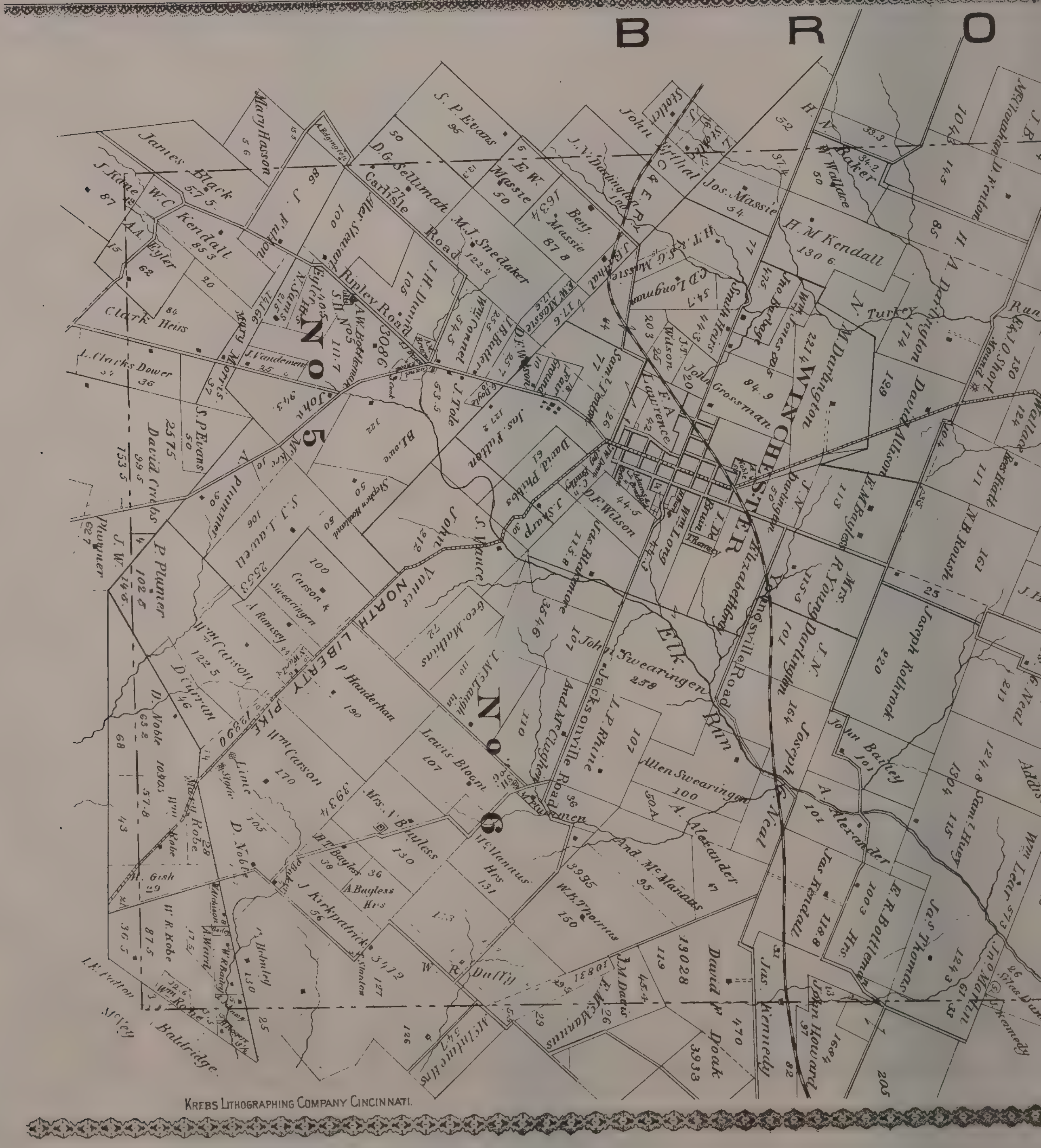
THE OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE, W.T. PEYTON, DRUGGIST.
S.E. CORNER 2ND AND PIKE STS. MANCHESTER, O.



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF OFFICE & NURSERY GROUNDS OF **THOMAS BIGGAR**, MANCHESTER, O.
PRINCIPAL NURSERY, IN KENTUCKY. A LARGE GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

RESIDENCE & OFFICE OF DR. R.A. STEPHENSON, MANCHESTER, O.

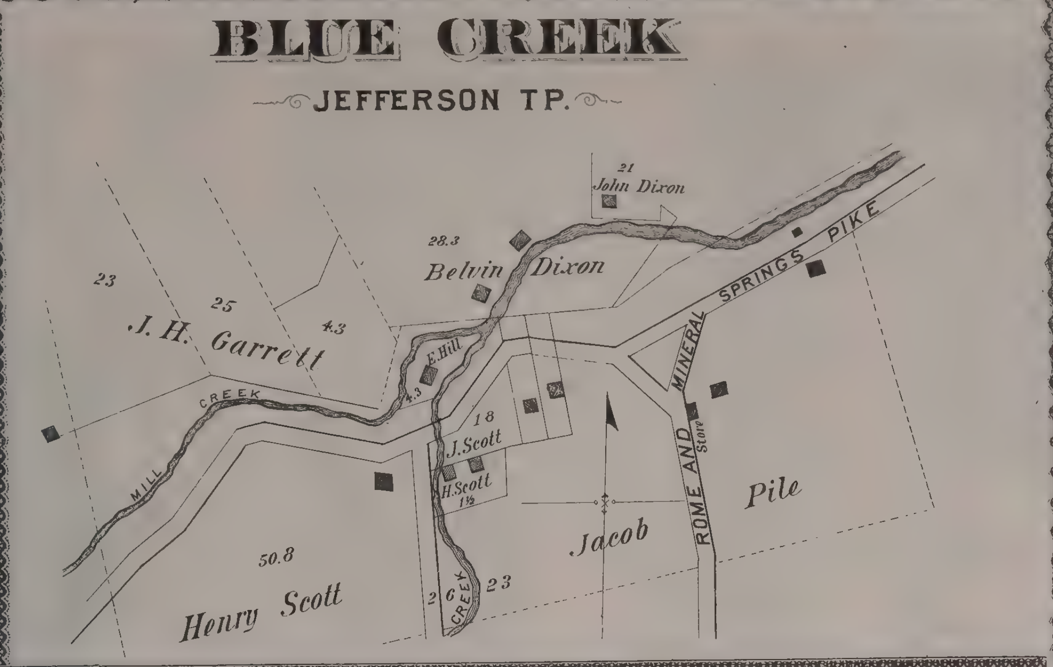




KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI.

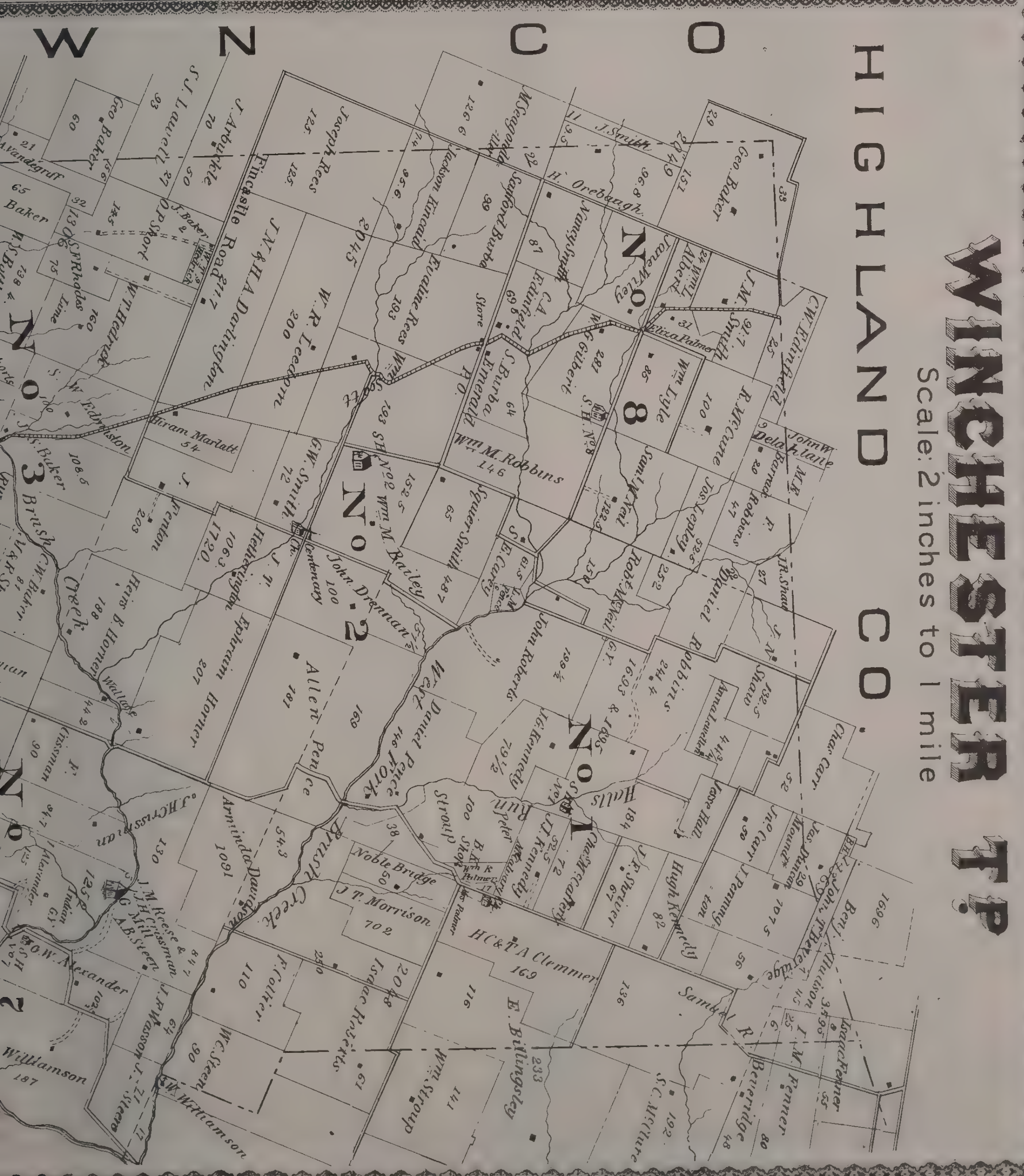
BLUE CREEK

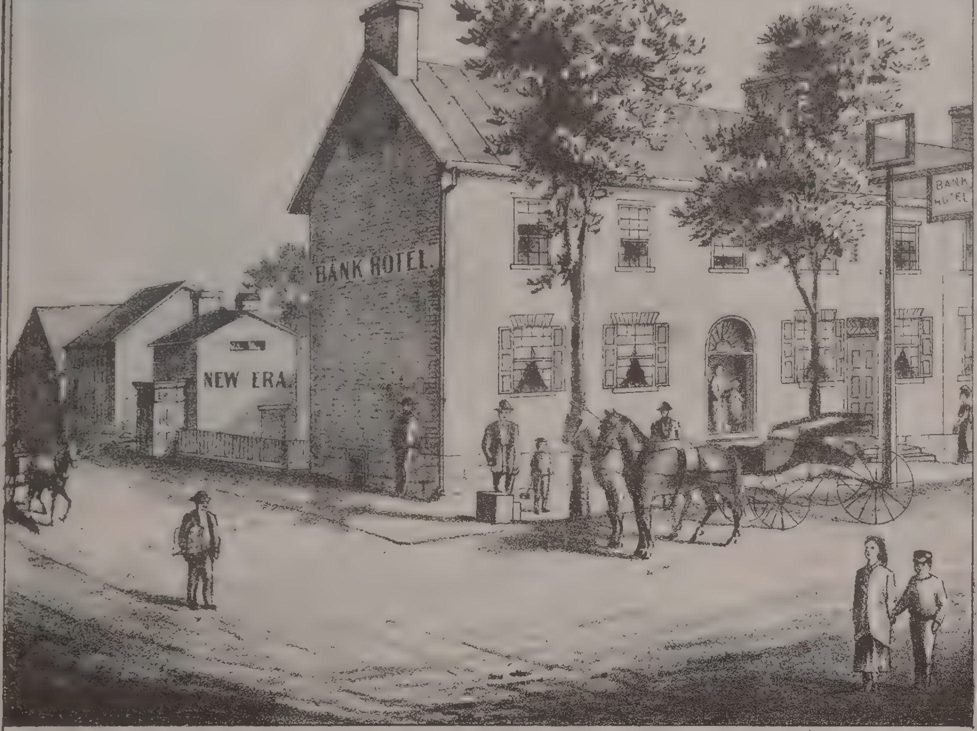
JEFFERSON TP.



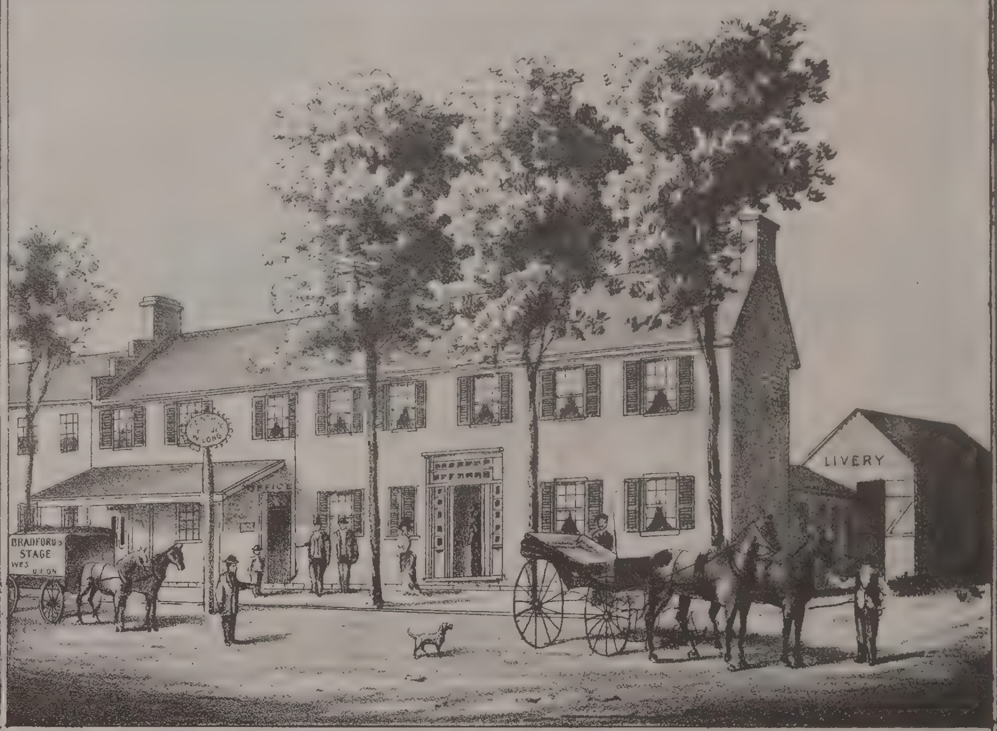
WINCHESTER TP.

Scale: 2 inches to 1 mile

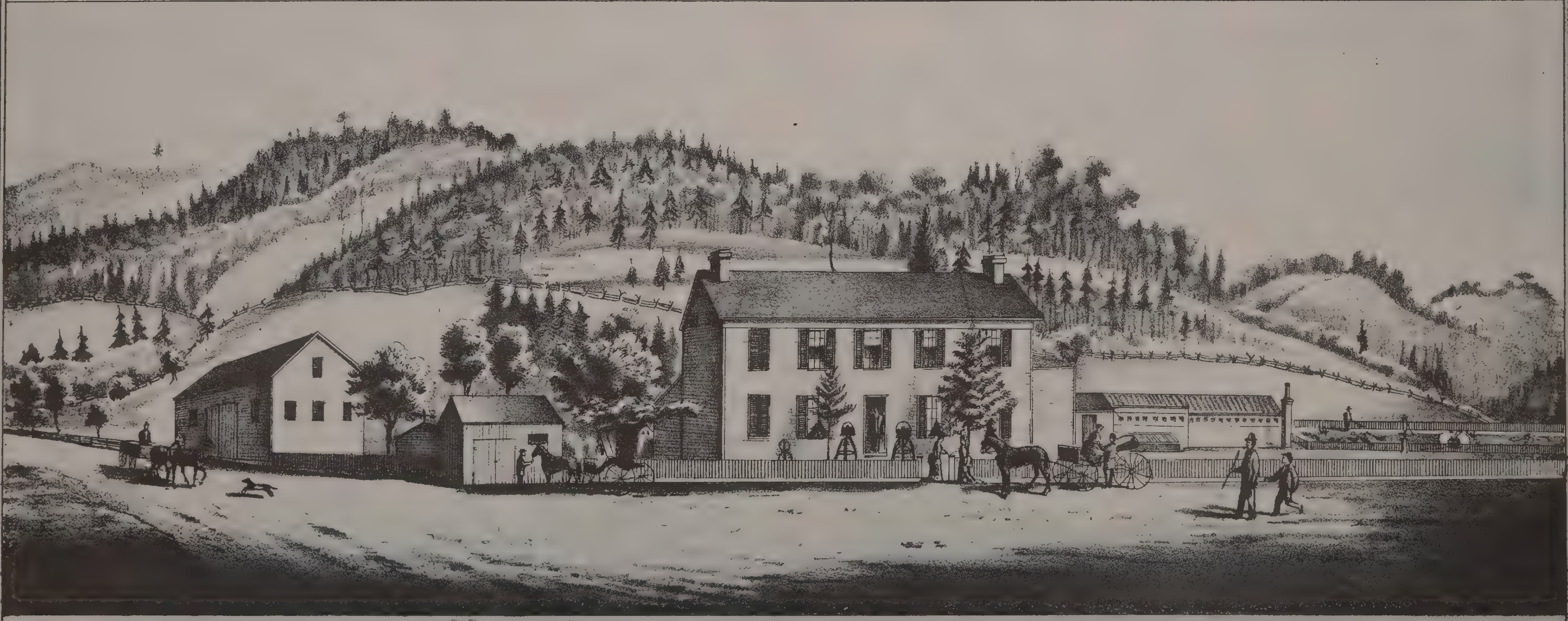




BANK HOTEL, PUBLIC SQUARE, WEST UNION, ADAMS CO. O. **S.M.WRIGHT & CO.** PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE OF ADAMS COUNTY "**NEW ERA**". C.E.IRWIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

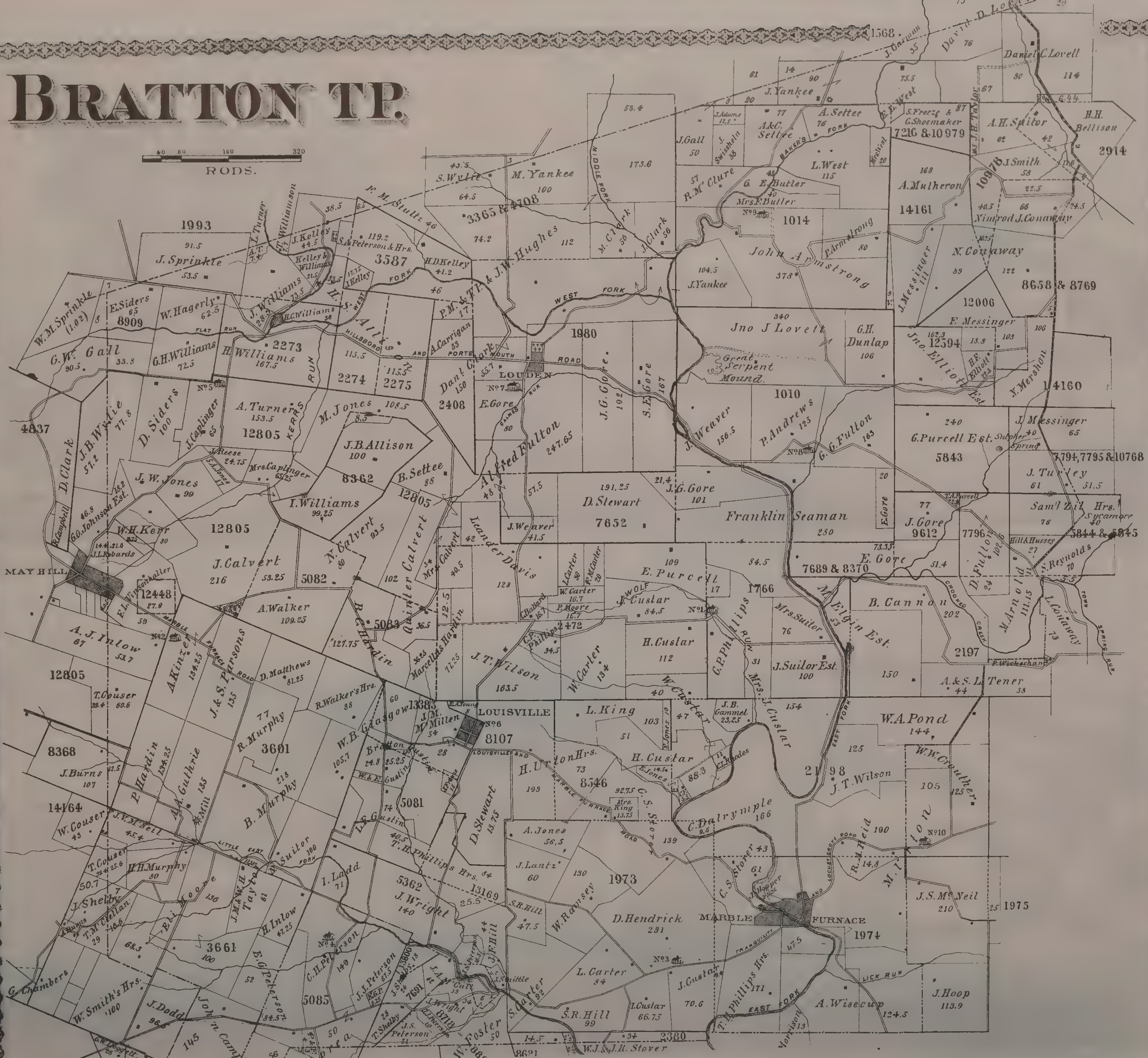


CENTRAL HOUSE, WINCHESTER, ADAMS COUNTY, O.
GOOD LIVERY AND FEED STABLES ATTACHED. WILLIAM LONG, PROPRIETOR.

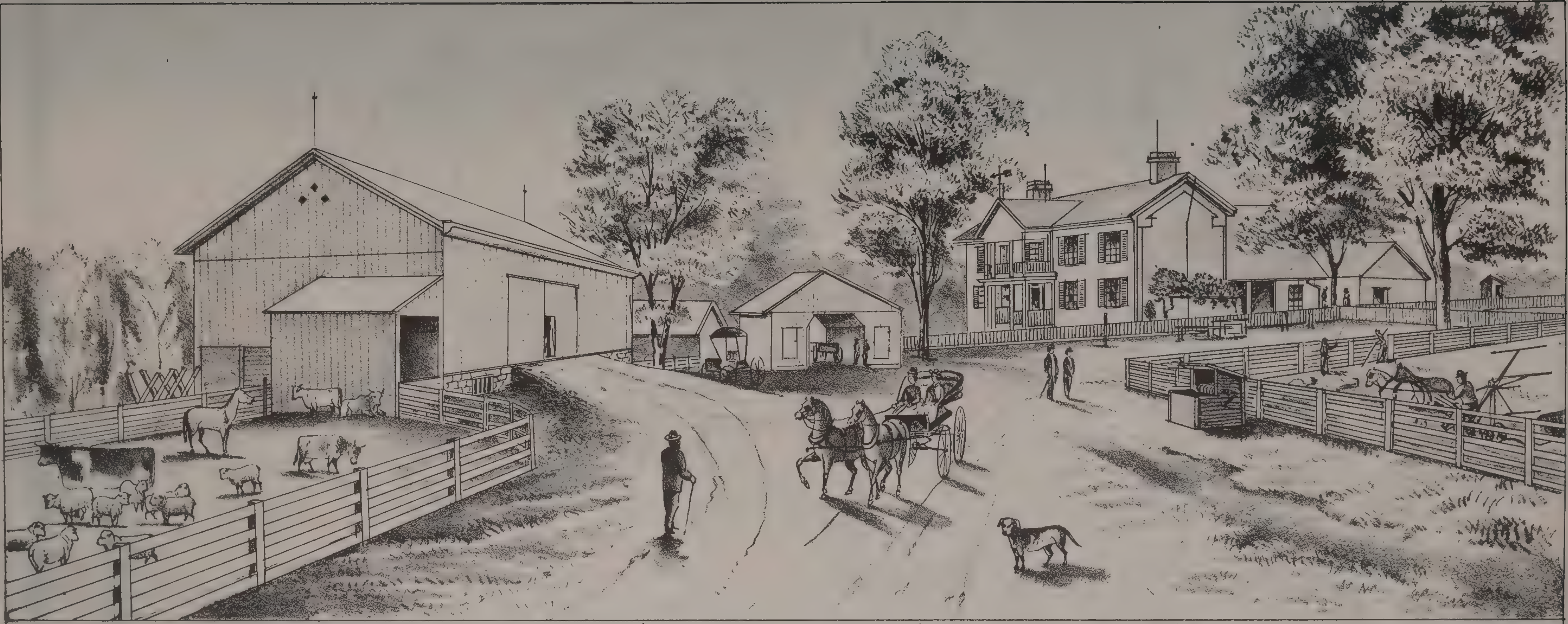


RESIDENCE OF **HENRY OURSLER**, 500 ACRES OF LAND & TIMBER, GREENE TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.

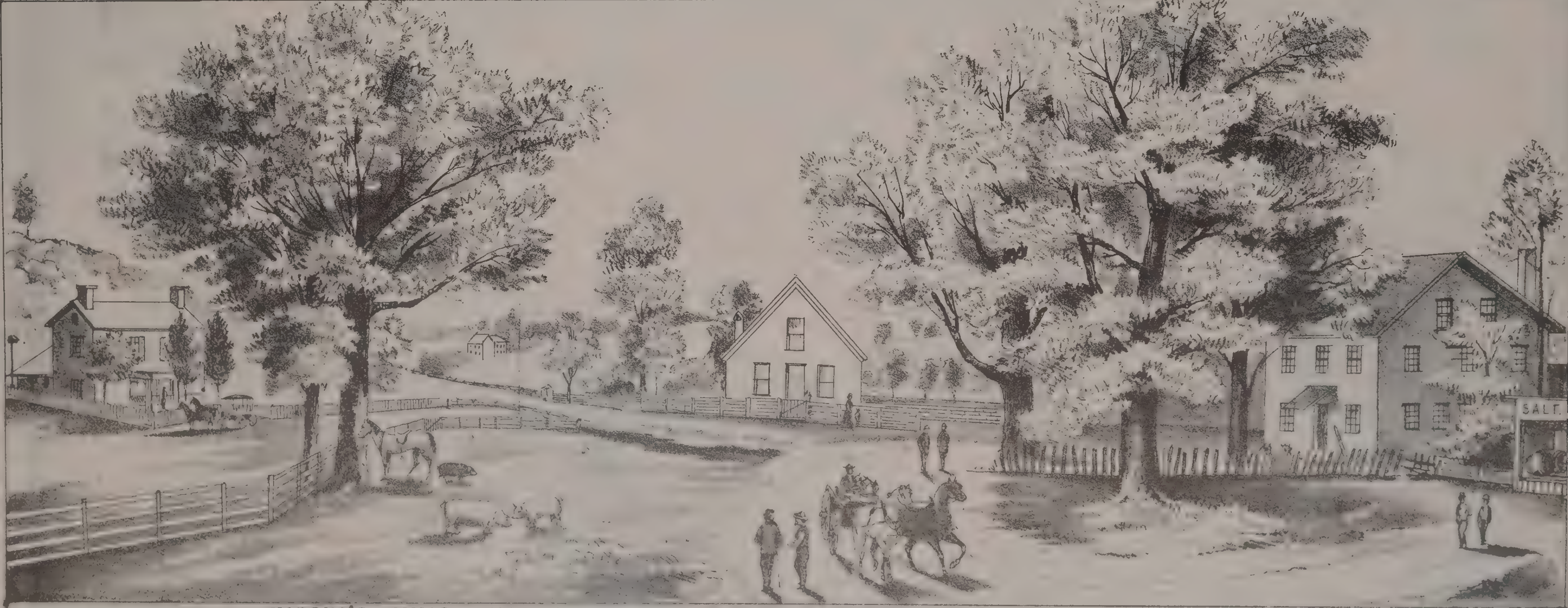
BRATTON TP.



KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI.

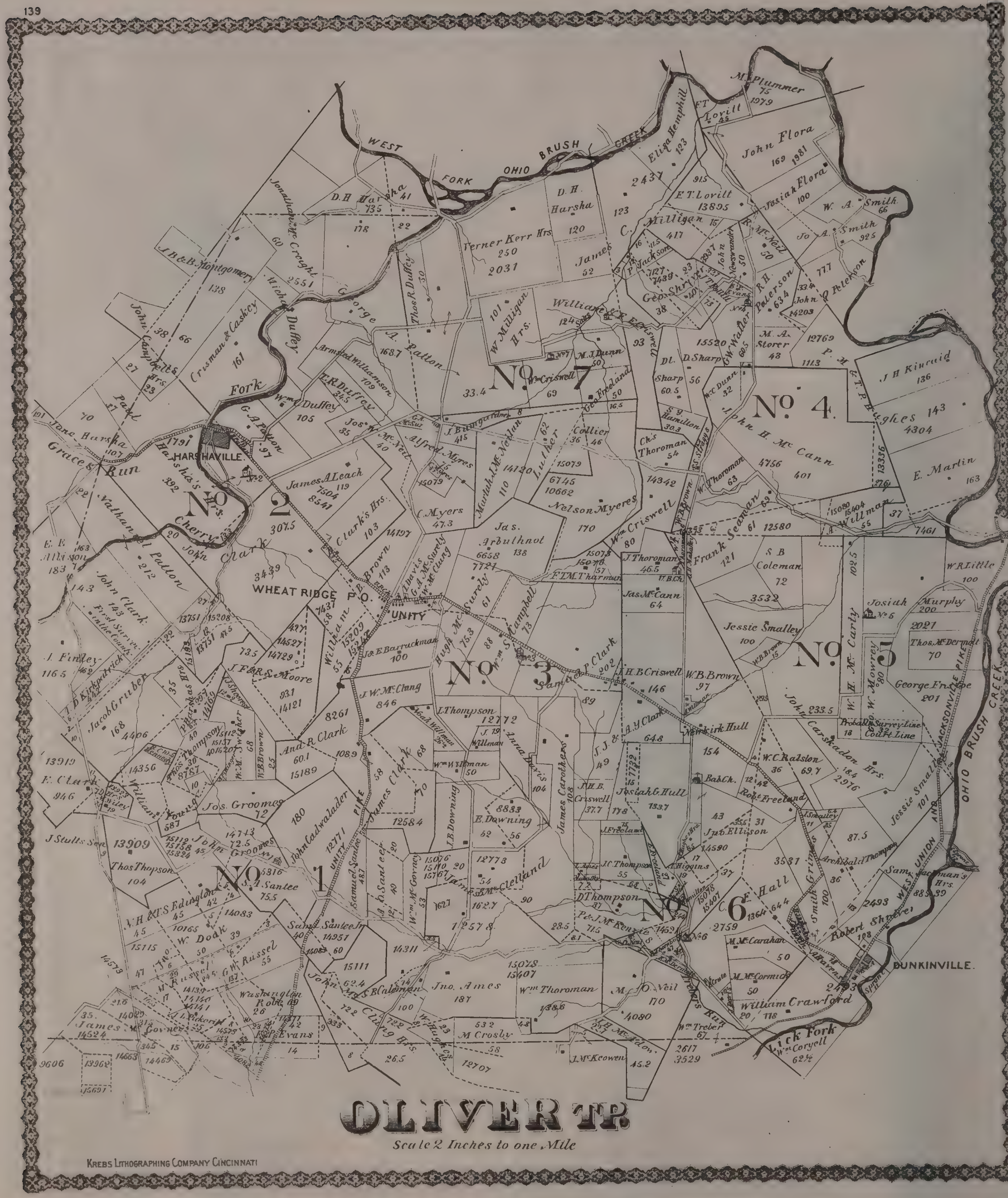


RESIDENCE OF **N. C. PATTON,** (2 FARMS CONSISTING OF 260 ACRES) OLIVER TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.



HARSHA'S MILLS HARSHAVILLE, ADAMS CO. O. W. B. HARSHA, PROPRIETOR, GRIST & FLOUR MILL, SALT FOR SALE.

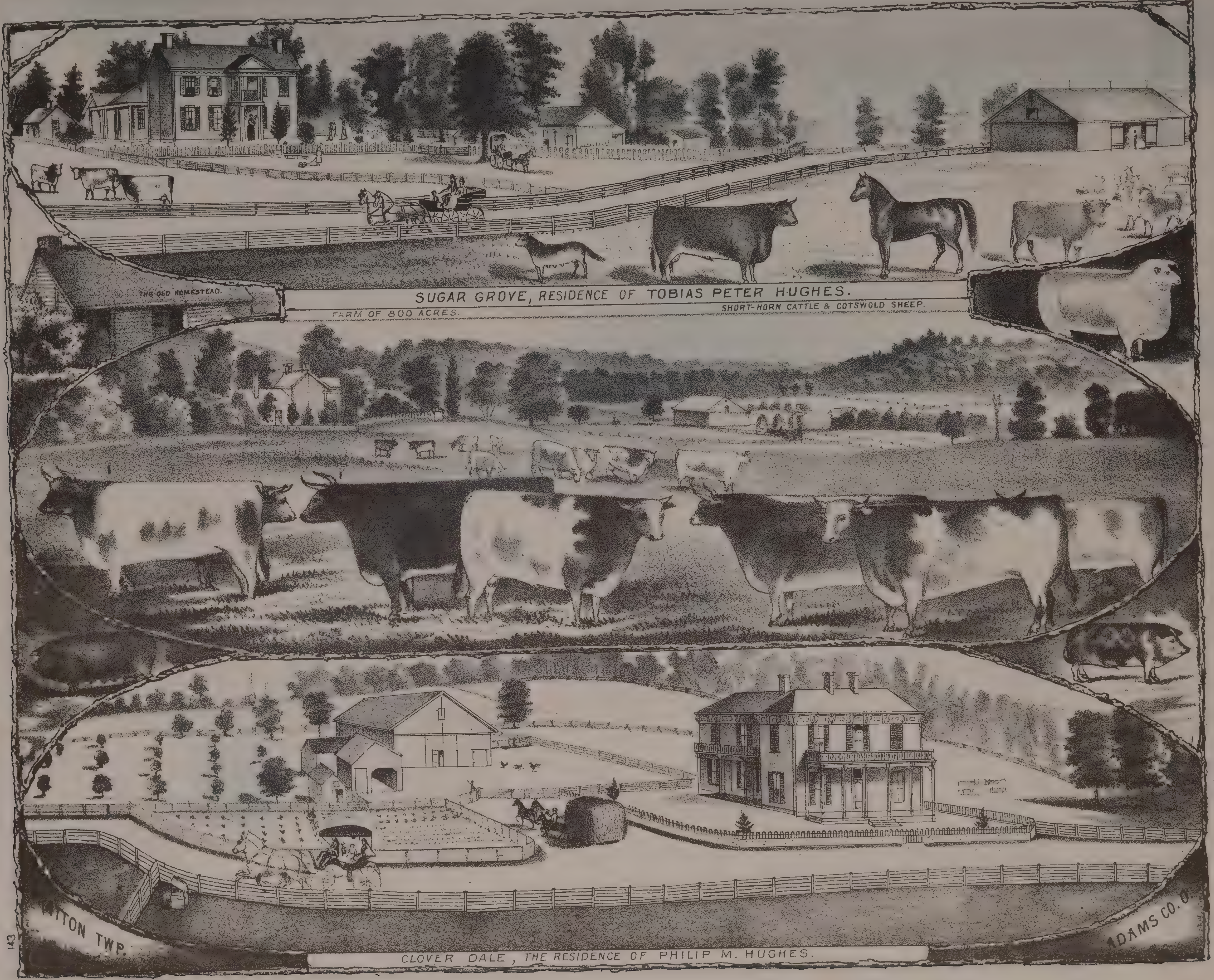
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING CO. CINCINNATI



OLIVER TP.

Scale 2 Inches to one Mile

KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI



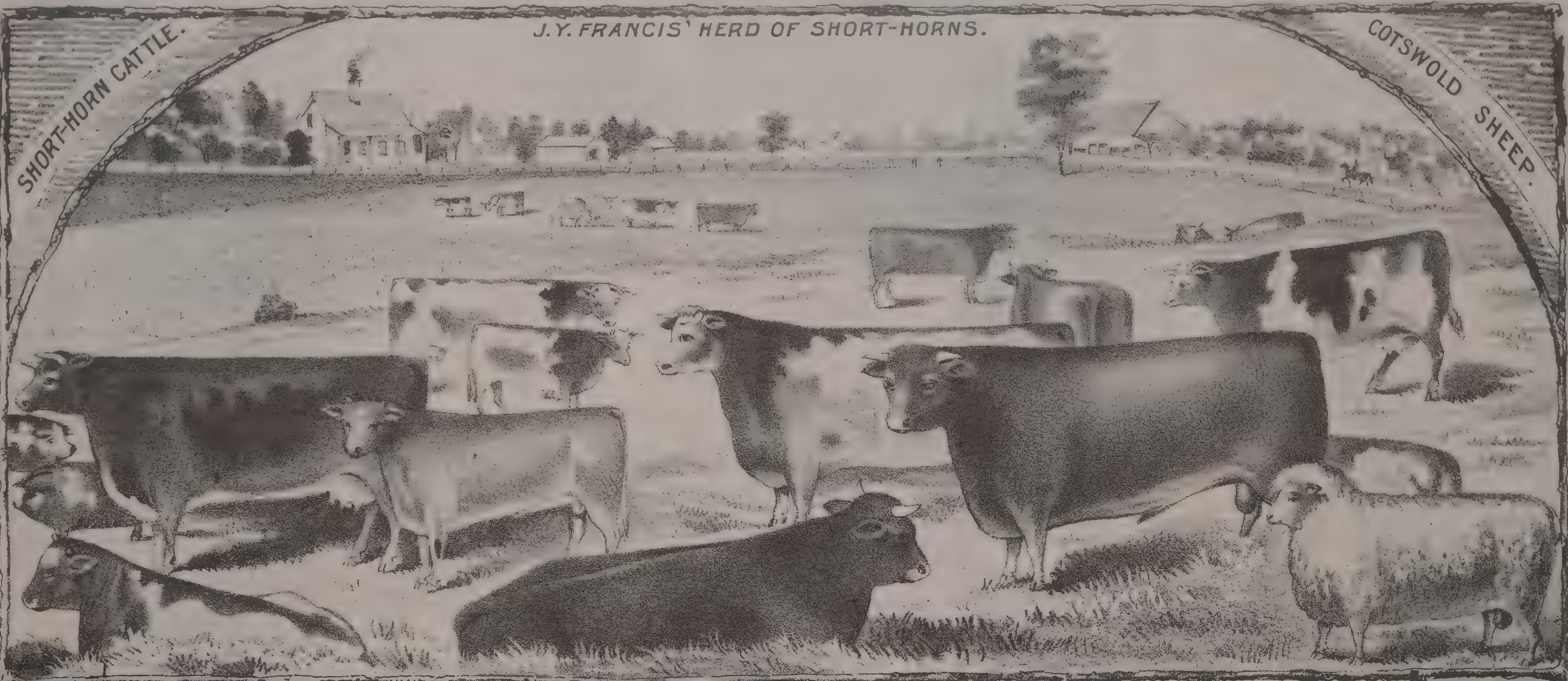
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
TTON TWP.
ADAMS CO. O.

SUGAR GROVE, RESIDENCE OF TOBIAS PETER HUGHES.

FARM OF 800 ACRES.

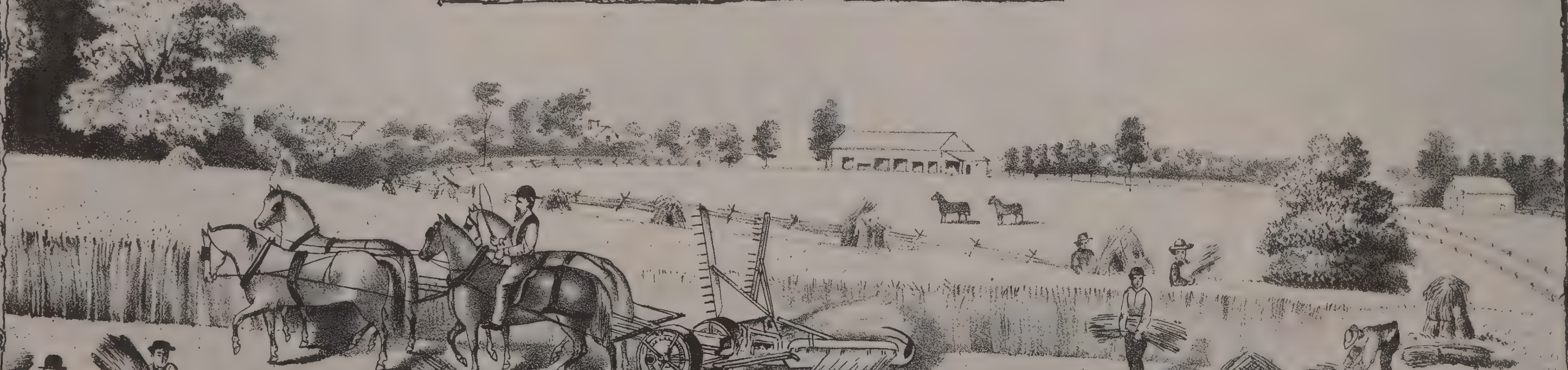
SHORT-HORN CATTLE & COTSWOLD SHEEP.

CLOVER DALE, THE RESIDENCE OF PHILIP M. HUGHES.


SHORT-HORN CATTLE.
COTSWOLD SHEEP.

J.Y. FRANCIS' HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.

JOHN YOUNG FRANCIS, SPRIGG TWP. ADAMS CO. O.

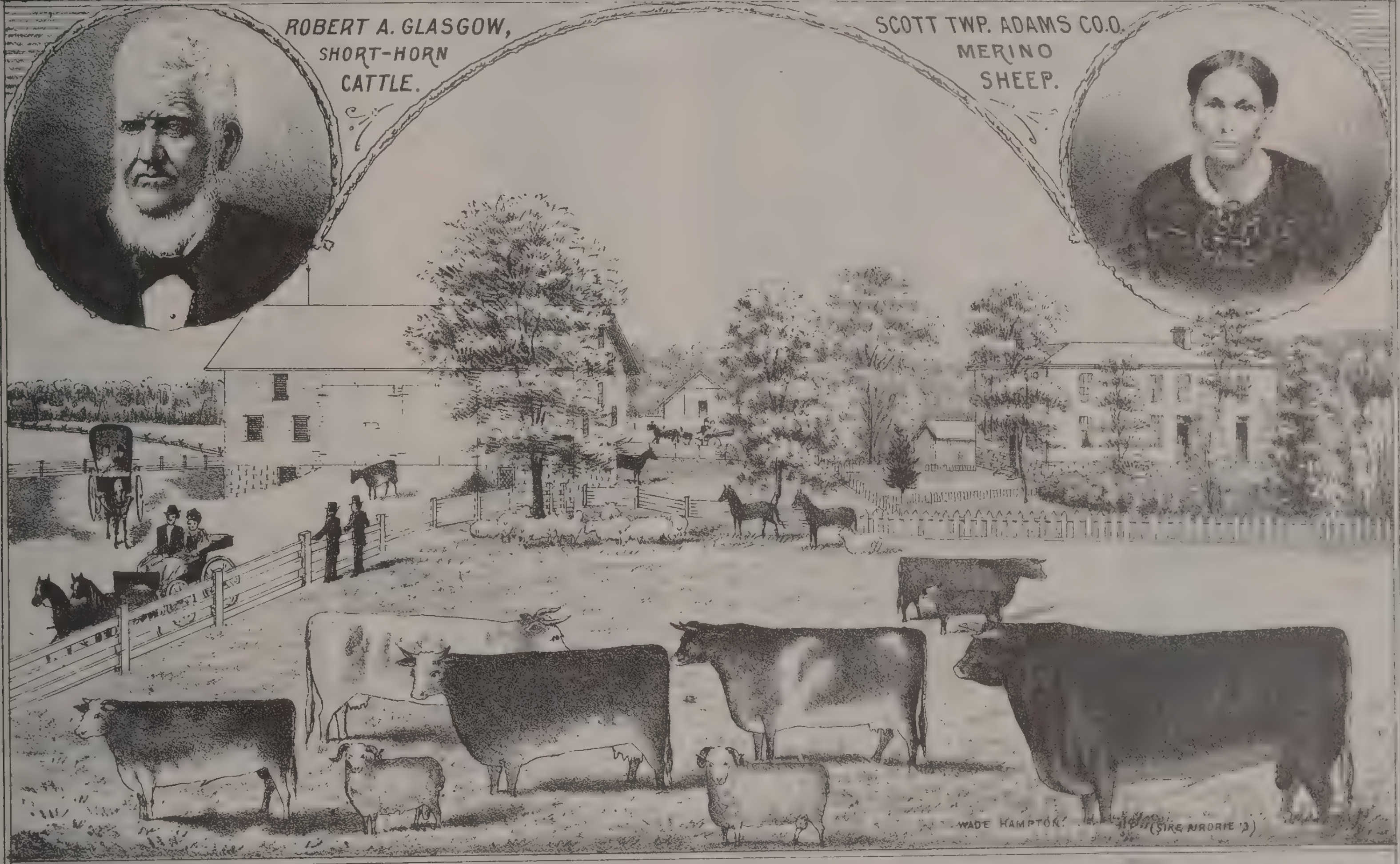


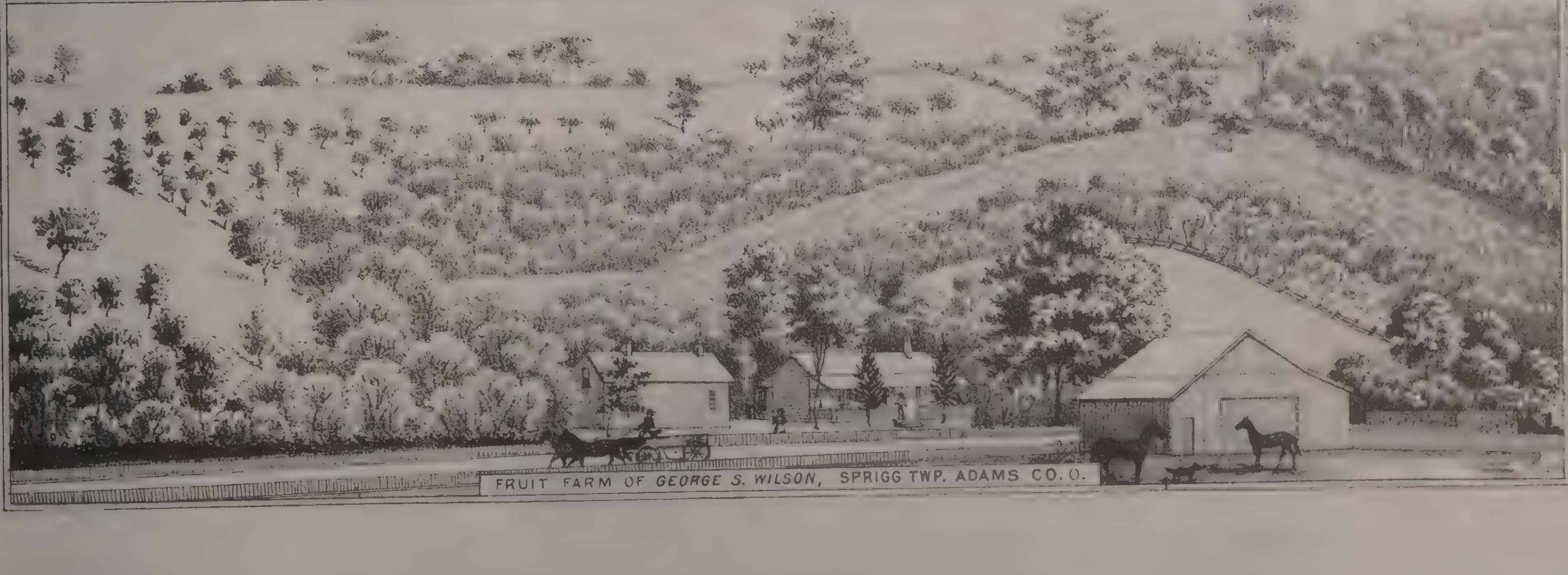
FARM & PROPERTY OF J.Y. FRANCIS, 300 ACRES. HARVEST SCENE.

RESIDENCE OF *WILLIAM C. ALLAN*, WEST UNION, ADAMS CO. O.

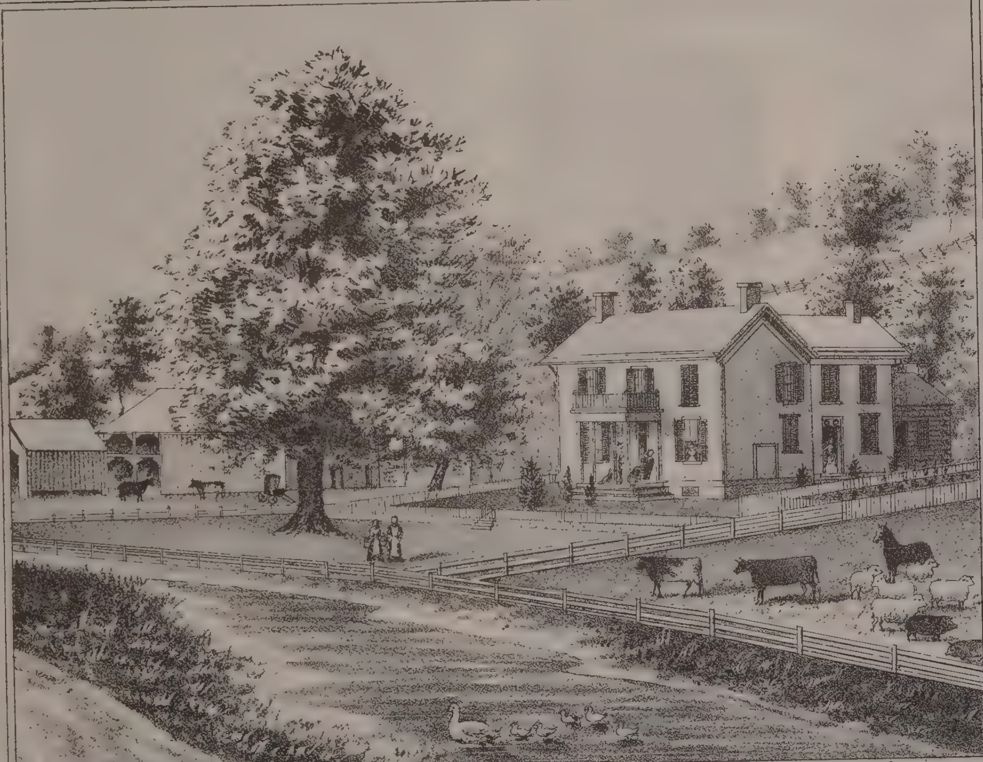
ROBERT A. GLASGOW, SCOTT TWP. ADAMS CO. O.

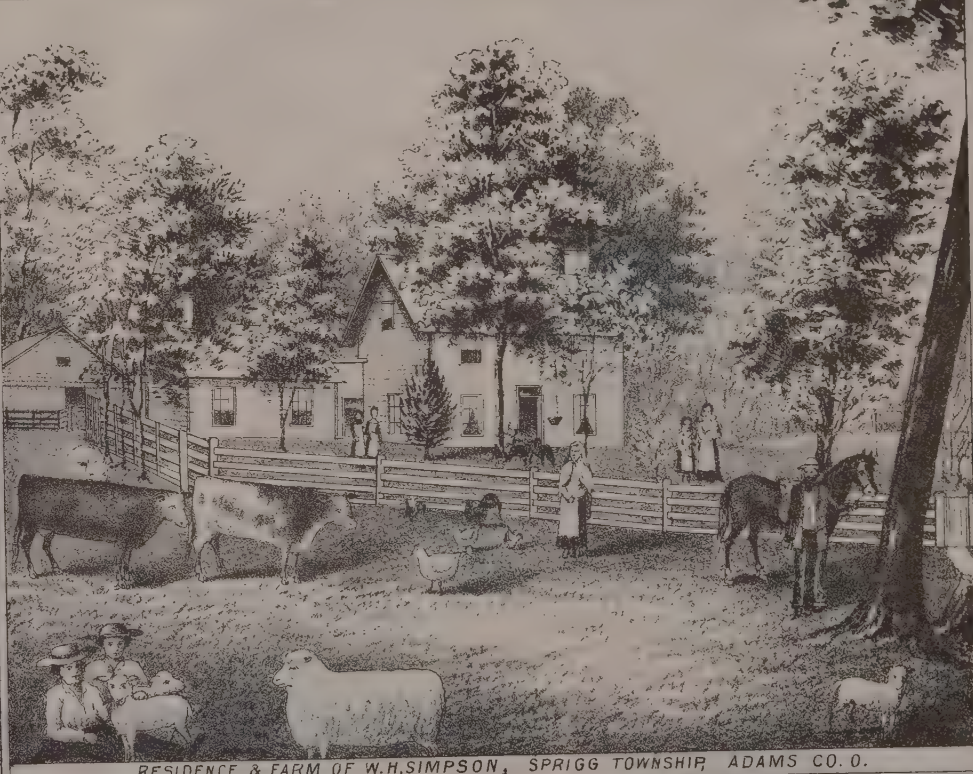
SHORT-HORN CATTLE. MERINO SHEEP.





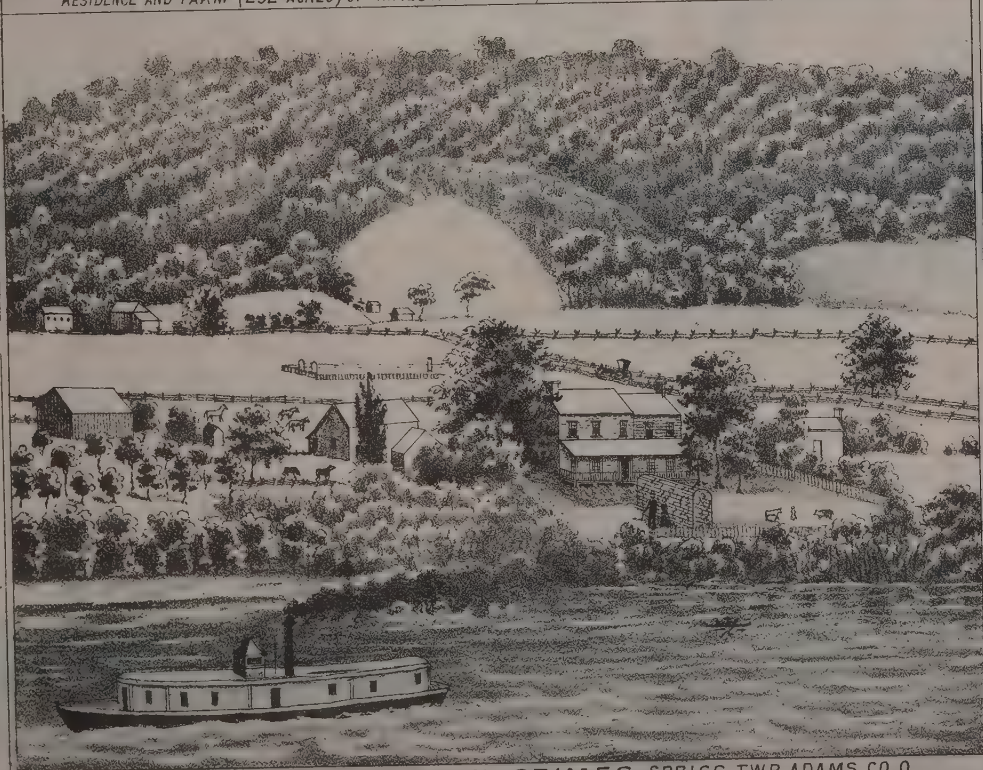
FRUIT FARM OF *GEORGE S. WILSON*, SPRIGG TWP. ADAMS CO. O.

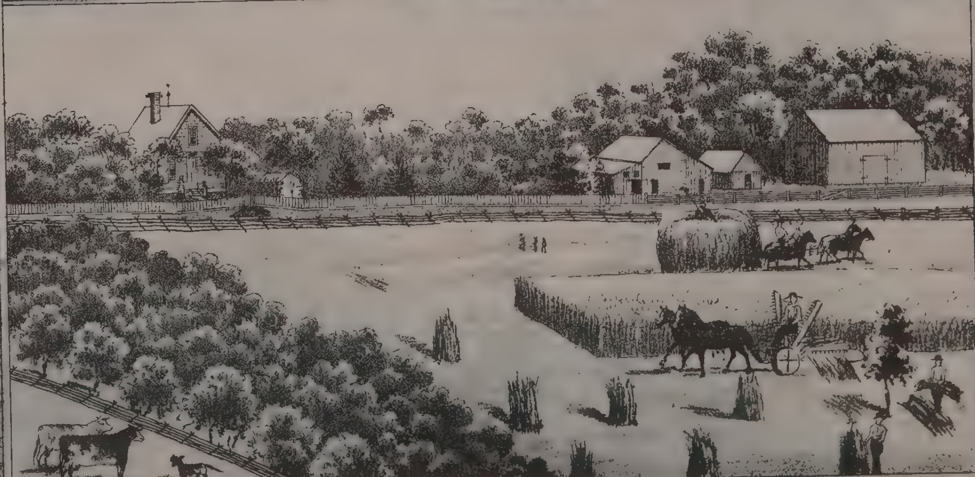

RESIDENCE AND FARM (252 ACRES) OF MALON WIKOFF, LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, O.

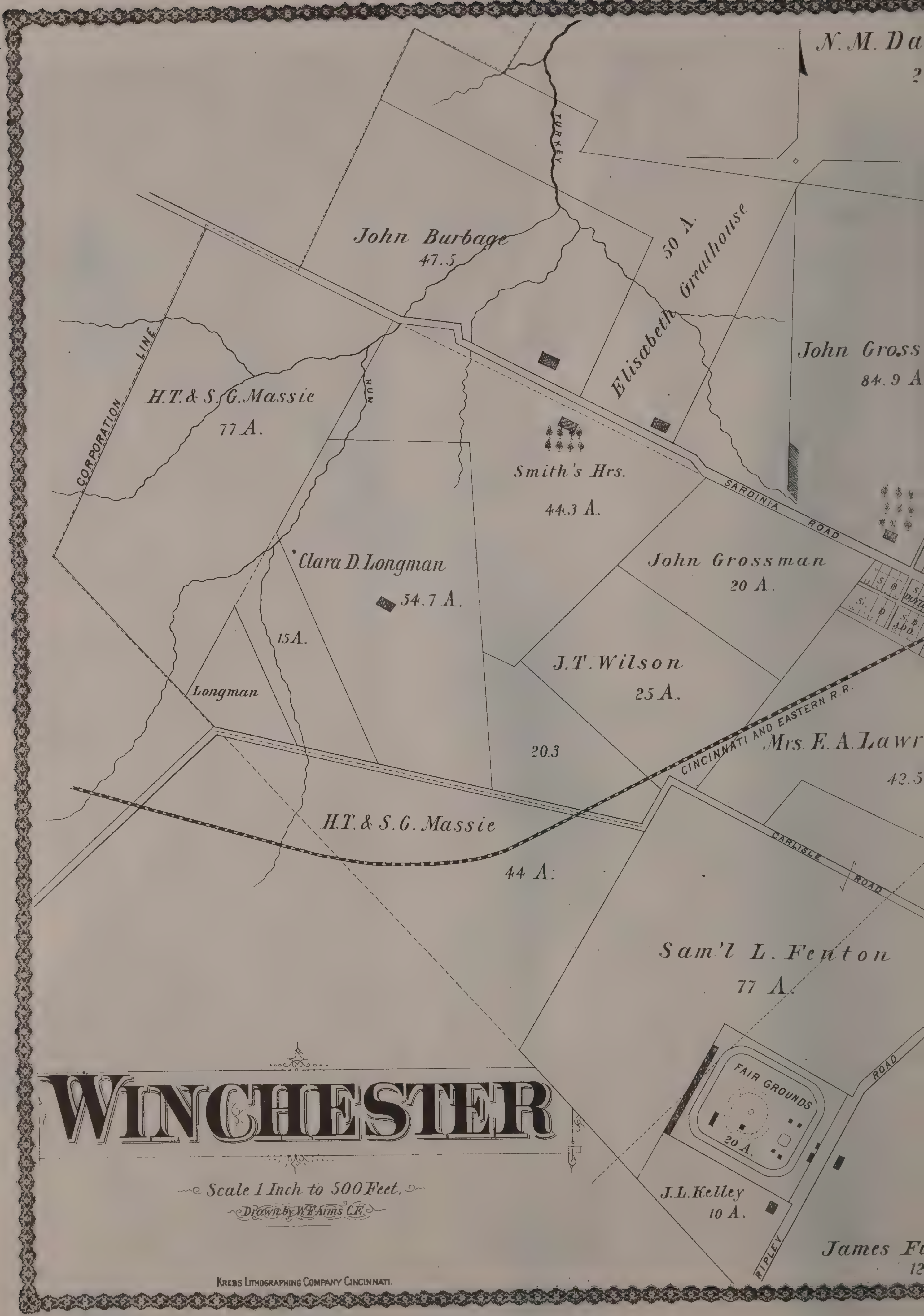

RESIDENCE & FARM OF W.H. SIMPSON, SPRIGG TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

VIEW OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM HOUSE


RESIDENCE & PROPERTY OF SAMUEL GRIMES, SPRIGG TWP. ADAMS CO. O.


STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF MORRIS POLLARD, SPRIGG TWP. ADAMS CO. O.

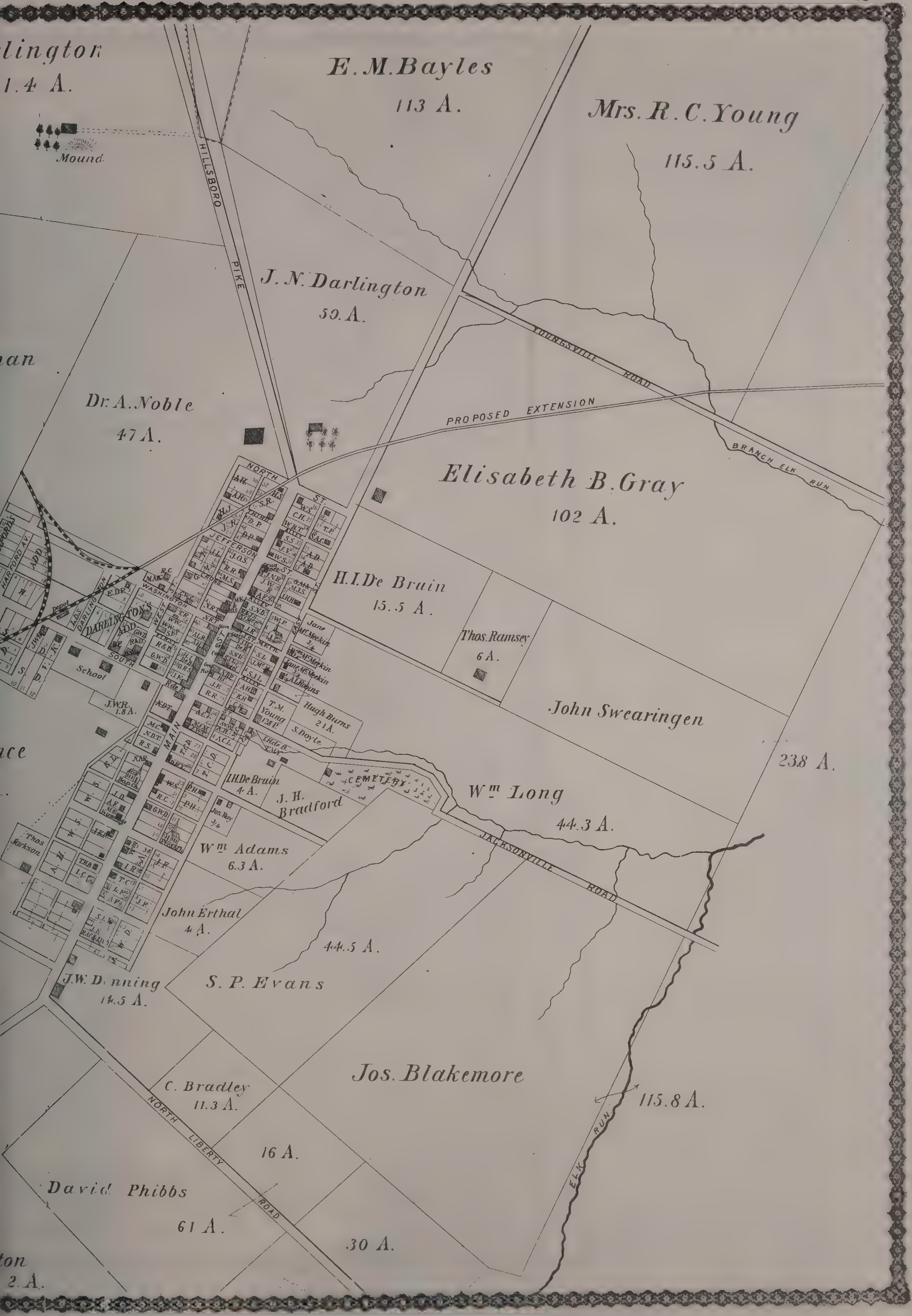


WINCHESTER

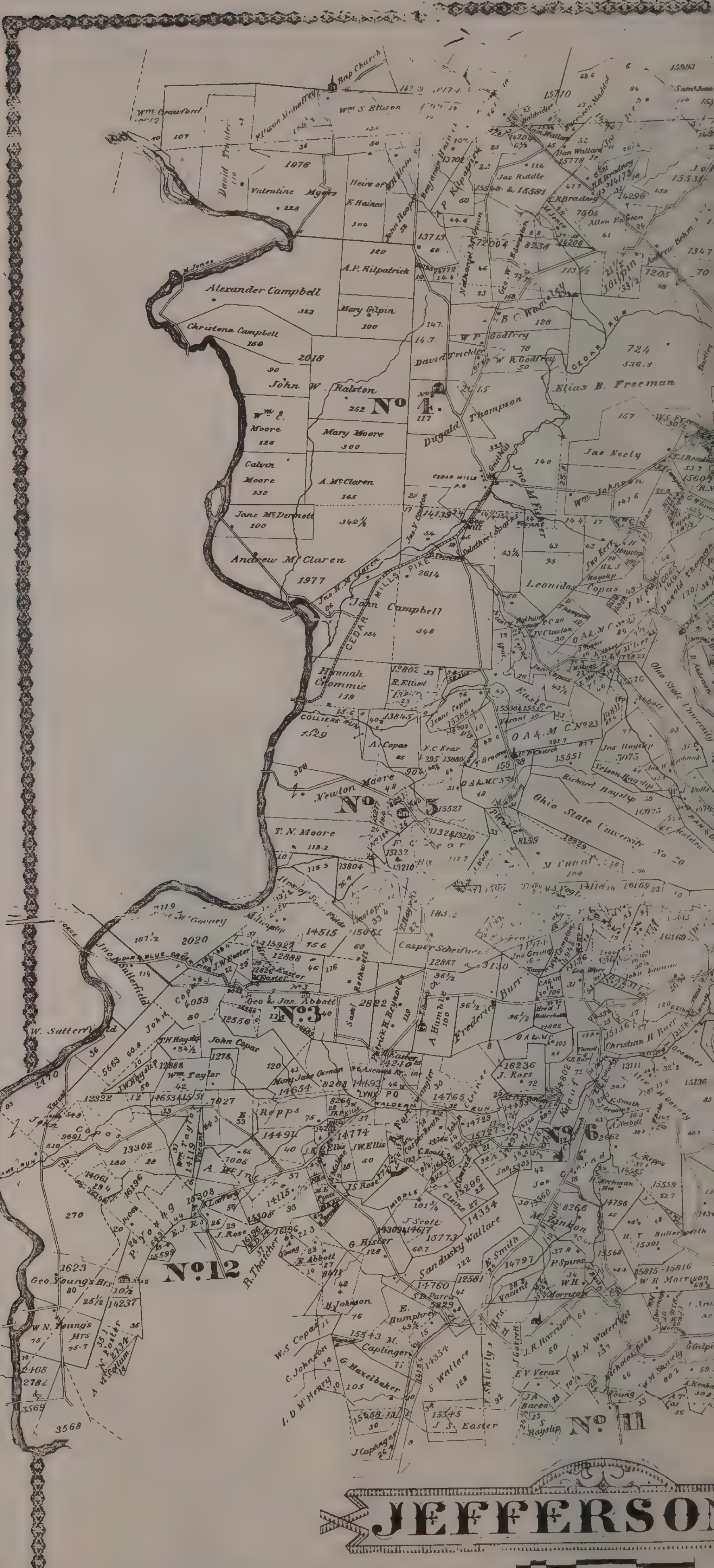
Scale 1 Inch to 500 Feet.

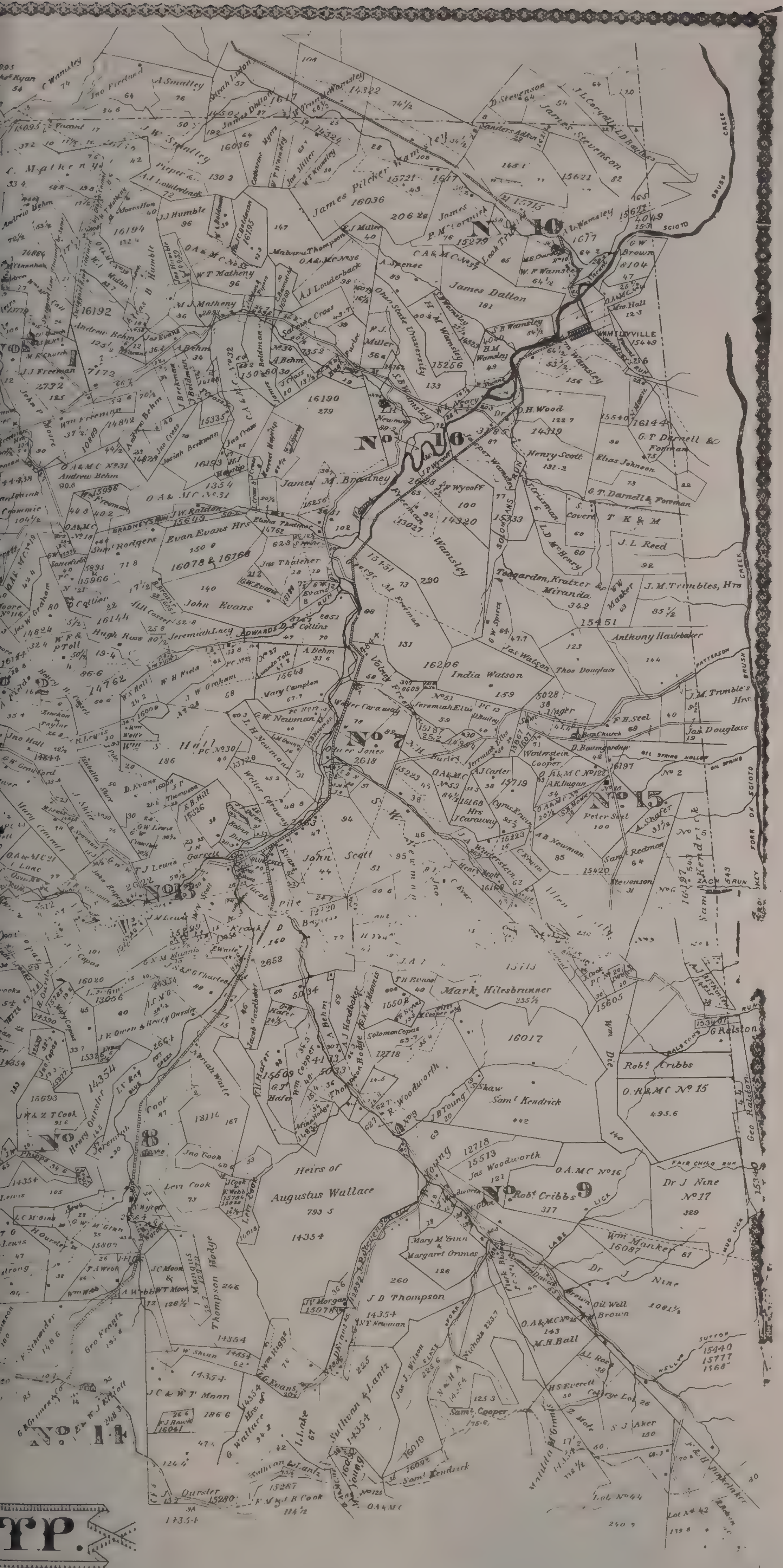
Drawn by W.F. Arms C.E.

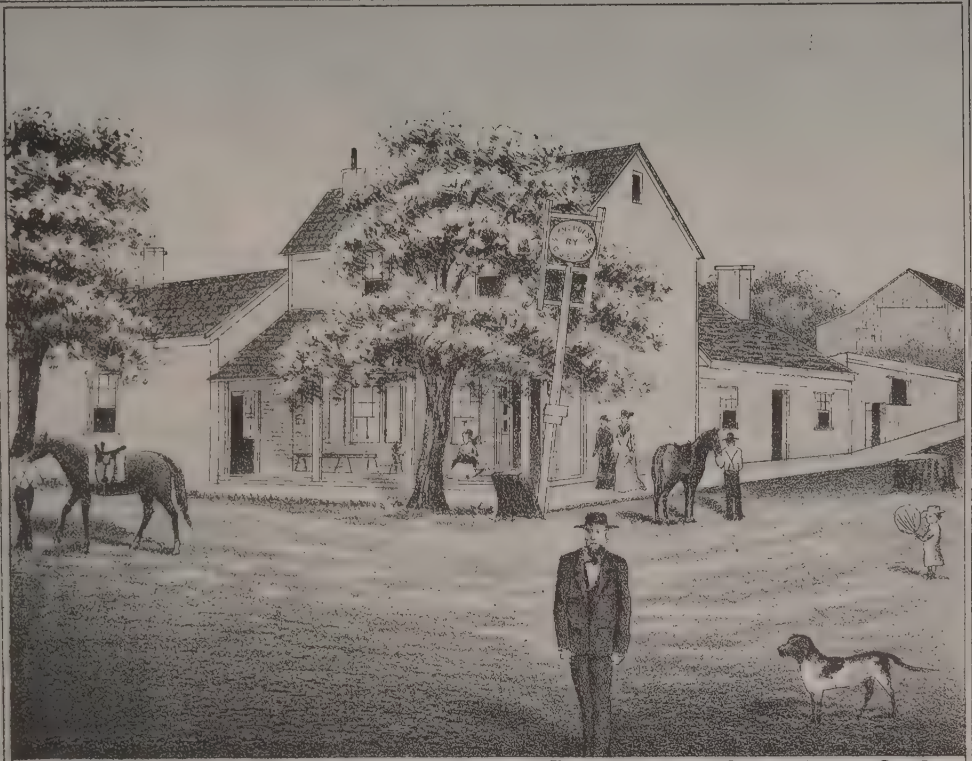
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI.



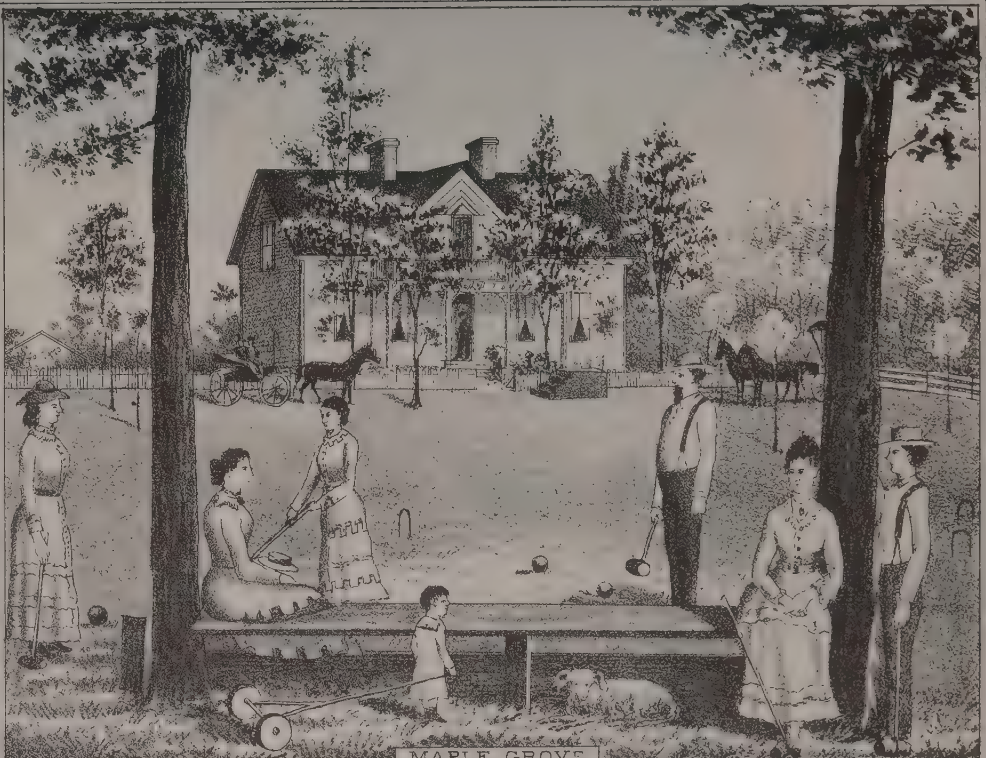
lington
1.4 A.
Mound
E. M. Bayles
113 A.
Mrs. R. C. Young
115.5 A.
HILLSBORO PIKE
J. N. Darlington
50. A.
YOUNGSVILLE ROAD
PROPOSED EXTENSION
BRANCH ELK RUN
Elisabeth B. Gray
102 A.
nan
Dr. A. Noble
47 A.
NORTH ST.
JEFFERSON
CROSS
WASHINGTON
DARLINGTON'S ADD.
HARFORD AV.
ADD.
Depot
DARLINGTON
WEST ST.
FIRST
SOUTH
School
MAIN
EAST ST.
ALLEY
Drug Store
Store
Grocery
Hotel
M.E. Ch.
Bap. Ch.
M.E. Parsonage
Presb. Ch.
H. I. De Bruin
15.5 A.
Thos. Ramsey
6 A.
Jane McMeekin
3/4
Wm. McMeekin
Jane McMeekin
3/8
A. L. Robins
T. M. Young
128 P.
Hugh Burns
21 A.
S. Doyle
J.W.R.
1.8 A.
John Swearingen
238 A.
CEMETERY
I. H. De Bruin
4 A.
J. H. Bradford
Jos. Ray
3/4
Wm. Long
44.3 A.
JACKSONVILLE ROAD
Wm. Adams
6.3 A.
Thos Jackson
ace
John Erthal
4 A.
44.5 A.
S. P. Evans
J. W. Dunning
14.5 A.
Jos. Blakemore
115.8 A.
ELK RUN
C. Bradley
11.3 A.
NORTH LIBERTY ROAD
16 A.
David Phibbs
61 A.
30 A.
ton
2. A.


JEFFERSON
RODS
KREBS LITHOGRAPH
Nº 4.
Nº 5
Nº 3
Nº 6
Nº 12
Nº 11
Bap Church
Wm Crawford
David Trichler
Valentine Myers
Wm S Ellison
Heirs of
E Haines
A.P. Kilpatrick
Alexander Campbell
Christena Campbell
Mary Gilpin
John W. Ralston
Wm E. Moore
Calvin Moore
Mary Moore
A. McClaren
Jane McDermott
Andrew McClaren
John Campbell
Dugald Thompson
Elias B. Freeman
Jas Keely
Leonidas Copas
CEDAR MILLS
CEDAR MILLS PIKE
Hannah Crommie
COLLIERS RUN
A. Copas
Newton Moore
T. N. Moore
Ohio State University
Casper Scheiburn
Frederick Burr
Geo & Jas. Abbott
John Copas
W. Satterfield
Wm Taylor
Mary Jane Osman
LYNX P.O.
E Repps
Sandusky Wallace
Geo Youngs Hrs
W N. Youngs Hrs
W.S Copas
C. Johnson
I. D McHenry
G. Hazelbaker
S Wallace
J. S. Easter
J Caplinger
Christian H Burr
H. T. Butterworth
W H Morrison
J.R. Harrison
M. N Waterfield
E V Verax


TP.
No. 10
No. 16
No. 7
No. 15
No. 13
No. 8
No. 9
No. 14
WAMSLEYVILLE
BRUSH CREEK
SCIOTO BRUSH CREEK
FORK OF SCIOTO BRUSH CREEK
OIL SPRING HOLLOW
ZACK RUN
RALSTONS RUN
FAIR CHILD RUN
LABE LICK
James Pilcher Wamsley
James Stevenson
James Dalton
James M. Broadney
Evan Evans Hrs
John Evans
India Watson
Mark Hilesbrunner
Heirs of Augustus Wallace
J D Thompson
Sam! Kendrick
Robt Cribbs
O. R. & M. C. No 15
Dr J Nine No 17
J. M. Trimbles, Hrs
Anthony Hazlebaker
G. T. Darnell & Forman
Jas Douglass
Sullivan & Lantz
Thompson Hodge
John Scott
Oil Well
M. H. Ball

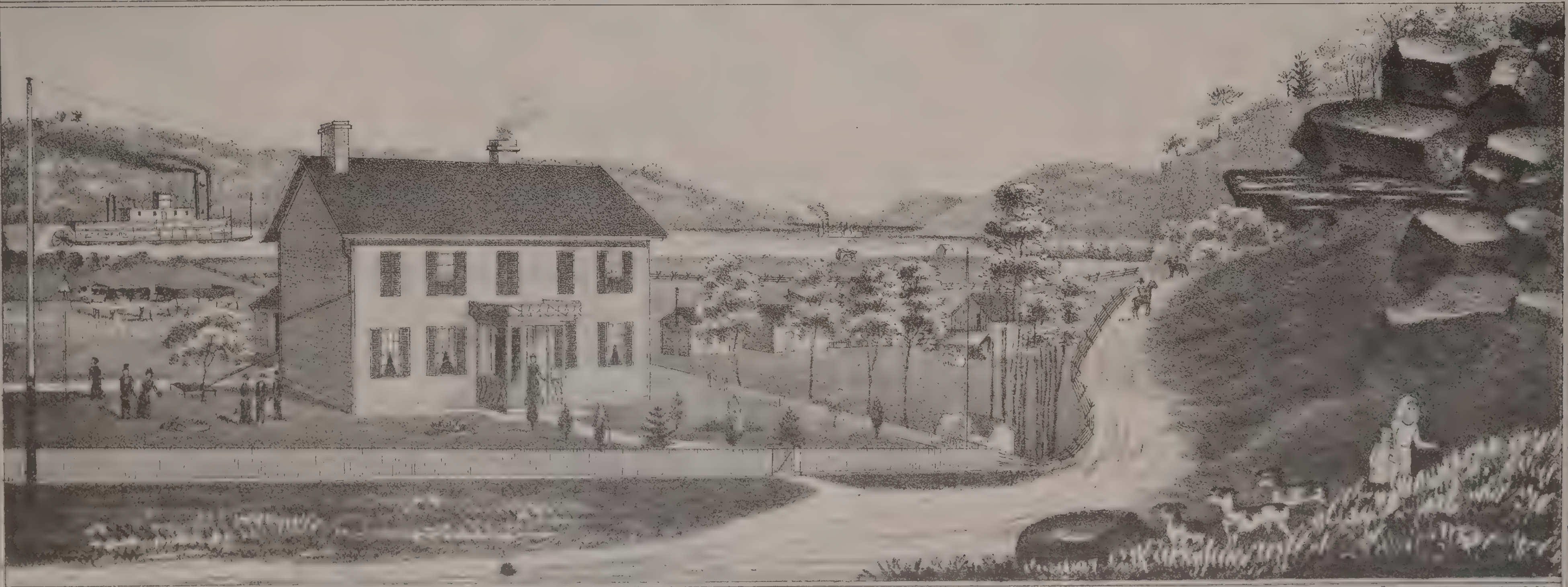


GROVE HOUSE, THE PROPERTY OF DAVID S. EYLAR, LOCUST GROVE, ADAMS CO. O.

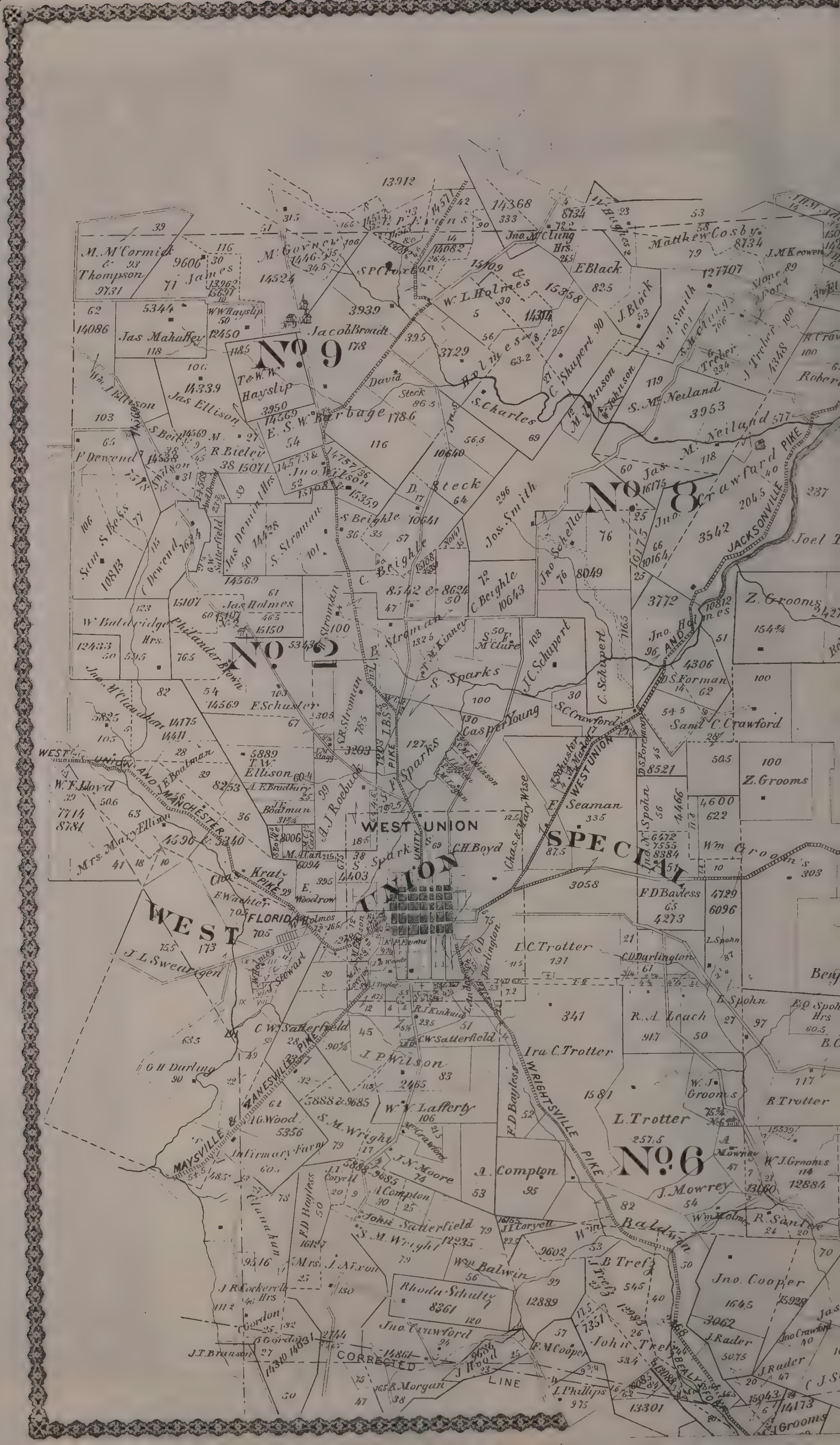


MAPLE GROVE

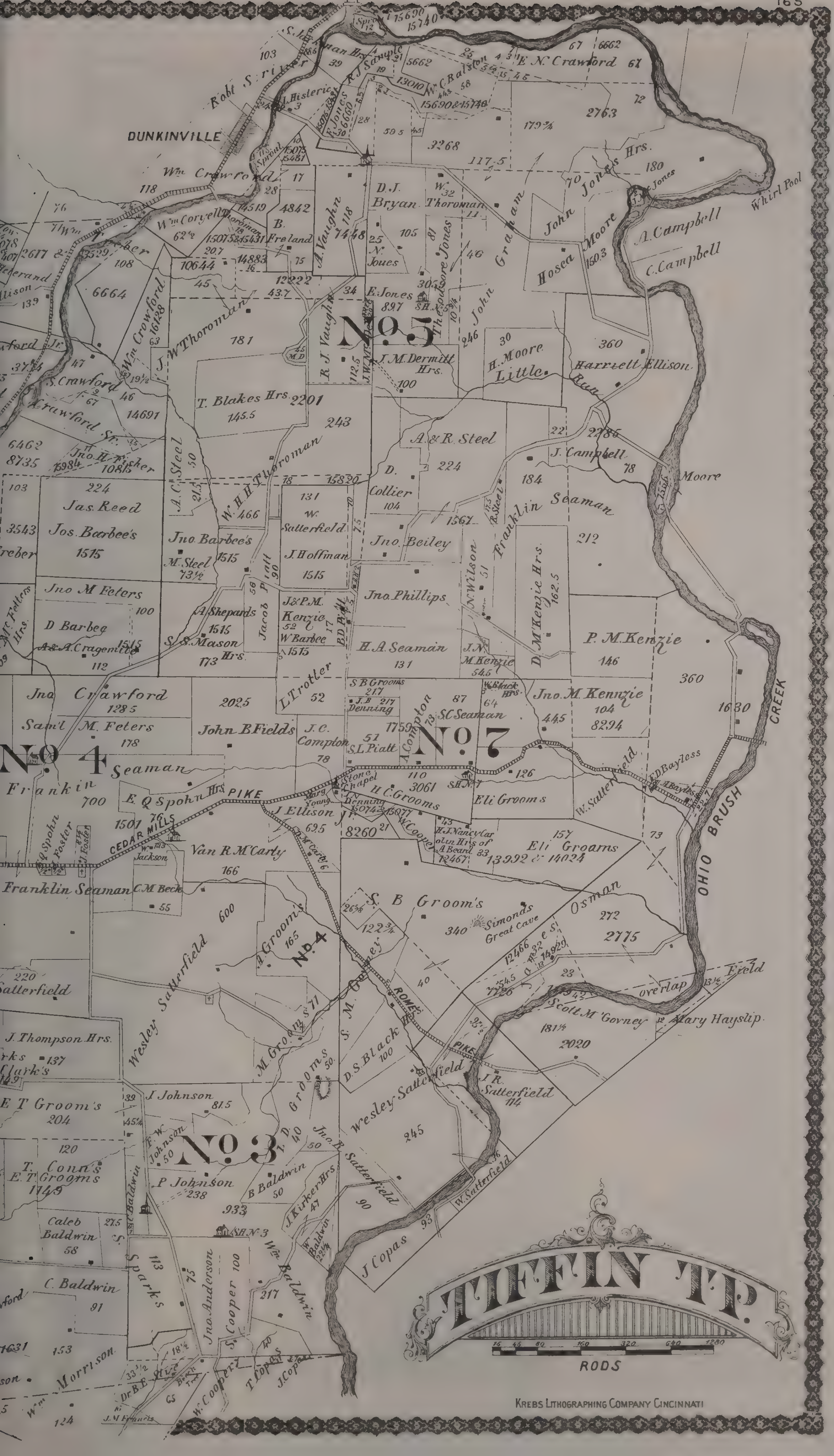
THE RESIDENCE OF **GEORGE G. FULTON**, BRATTON TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. OHIO.

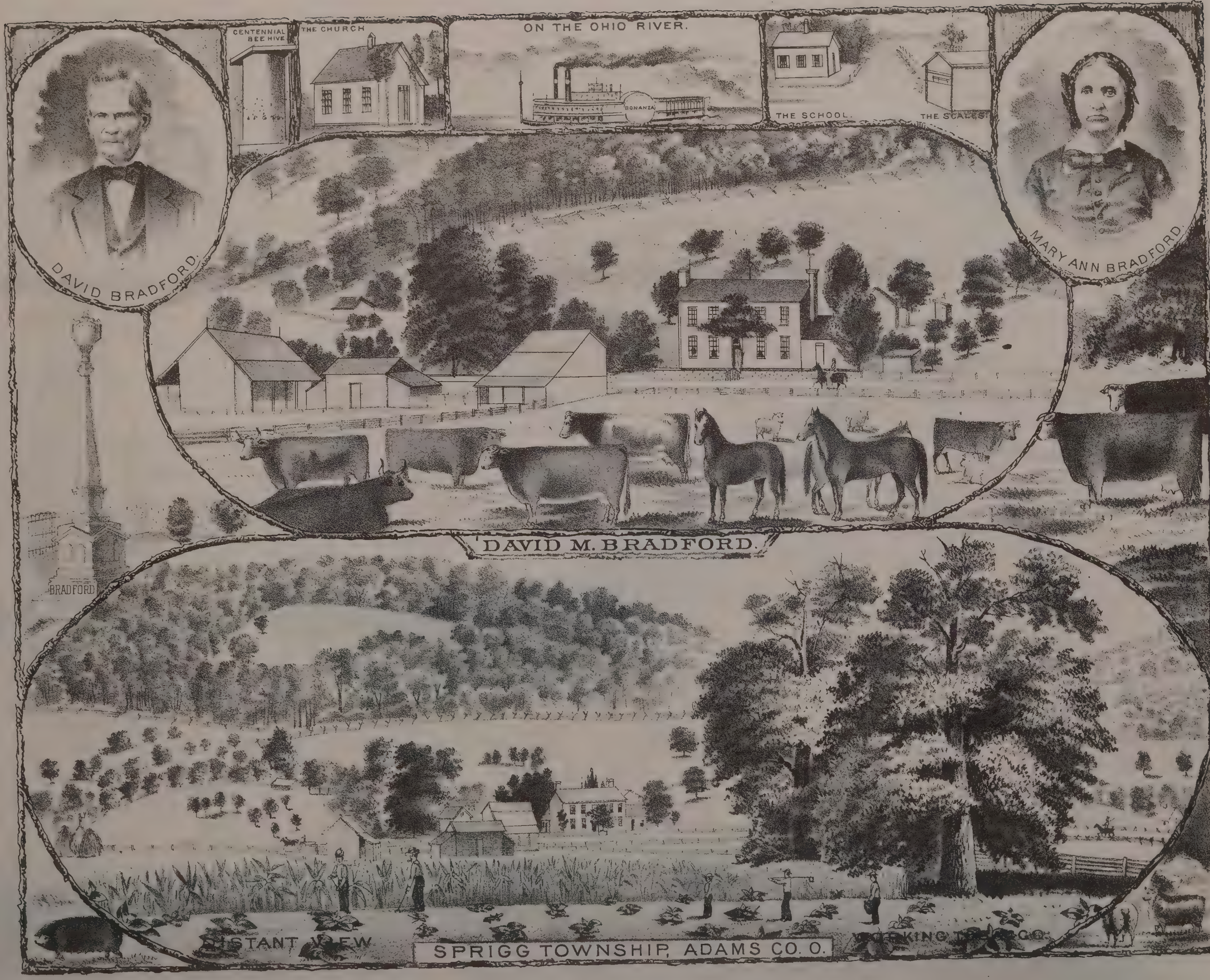


RESIDENCE AND FARM OF RICHARD MOORE, ON THE OHIO RIVER. GREENE TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O. COMMISSIONER OF ADAMS CO.



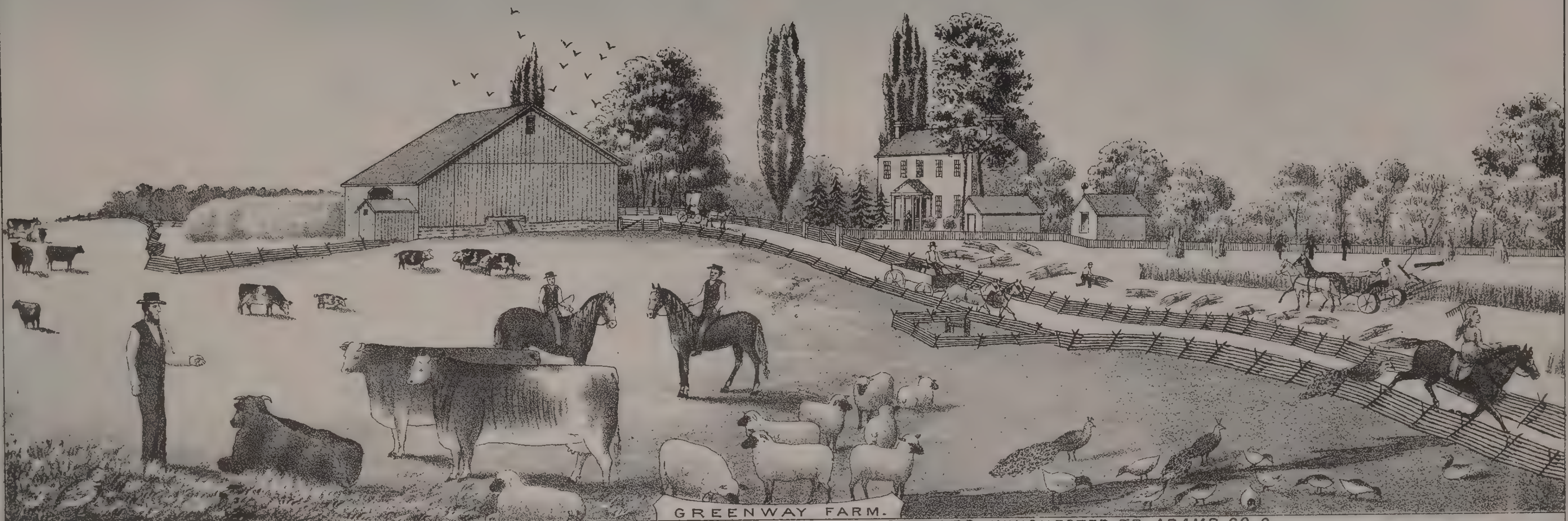
No 9
No 8
No 2
No 6
WEST UNION
WEST UNION SPECIAL
WEST FLORIDA
WEST UNION AND MANCHESTER PIKE
JACKSONVILLE AND WEST UNION PIKE
ZANESVILLE & MAYSVILLE PIKE
WRIGHTSVILLE PIKE
UNITY PIKE
T.B.S. PIKE
CORRECTED LINE
M. M'Cormick & Thompson 97.31
71 James 9606
M'Govney 14524
S.P. Cochran
W.L. Holmes
Jno. M'Clung Hrs.
E Black 82.5
Matthew Cosby 8134
J.M. Keowen
J. Black 53
C. Shupert 90
S. Charles
M. Johnson
W. Johnson
S. M'Neiland 3953
M. Neiland 577
Jas. Mahaffey 118
W.W. Hayslip 12450
T&W.W. Hayslip 3950
Jacob Broadt 178
David Steck 86.5
E.S.W. Burbage 178.6
Wm. J. Ellison 103
Jas. Ellison 14339
F. Dewend 14538
R. Bieler 15071
Jno. Wilson
D. Steck 64
Jos. Smith
Jno. Schell
Jas. Crawford 16175
Jno. Crawford 204.5 3542
Z. Grooms 154¾
Joel T
Sam. S. Bess 10813
C. Dewend 7624
Jas. Denny Hrs. 14428
S. Stroman 101
S. Beighle
C. Beighle 8542 & 8624
C. Beighle 10643
J.C. Schupert
C. Schupert
Jno. Holmes 3772
D.S. Forman 62
Saml. C. Crawford
W. Baldridge Hrs. 12433
Philander Brown
Jas. Holmes 15150
C. Stroman 100
B. Stroman 132.5
T. M'Kinney
S. M'Clure
S. Sparks
Casper Young
S.C. Crawford
Jno. M'Clanahan 14175 14411
E. Boatman
F. Schuster
T.W. Ellison 5889
A.E. Bradbury
J.E. Boatman
A.J. Roebuck
C.R. Stroman 3203
F. Sparks
Chas. & Mary Wise
F. Schuster
F. Seaman 335
D.S. Foreman 8521
Jno. N. Spohn
Wm. Grooms 303
Z. Grooms 100
W.F. Lloyd 7714 8781
Mrs. Mary Ellison
Chas. Kratz
E. Wachter
E. Woodrow
M. Aaron 6094
S. Sparks 4403
C.H. Boyd
3058
F.D. Bayless 4273
4729 6096
J.L. Swearngen
Steward
E.C. Trotter 131
C.D. Darlington
L. Spohn
R.A. Leach
C.W. Satterfield
J.P. Wilson 2465
W.V. Lafferty 106
Ira C. Trotter
F.D. Bayless
L. Trotter 257.5
W.J. Grooms
B. Trotter
G.H. Darling 90
A.G. Wood 5356
Infirmary Farm
S.M. Wright
McCrawford
J.N. Moore
A. Compton 95
A. Compton 53
J. Mowrey
R. Santee
J.T. Coryell
J. Coryell
John Satterfield 12225
S.M. Wright
Wm. Baldwin
B. Trefz
Jno. Cooper 1645
F.D. Bayless 16127
Mrs. J. Nixon
J.R. Cockerell Hrs.
Rhoda Shultz 8261
Gordon
G. Gordon
J.T. Branson
Jno. Crawford
J. Hood
R. Morgan
F.M. Cooper
John Trefz
J. Phillips
J. Rader
J. Grooms
Jno. Crawford


TIFFIN TP.
RODS
16 45 80 160 320 640 1280
KREBS LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY CINCINNATI
DUNKINVILLE
Robt Scriver
S. Jackman Hrs
R J Sample
W. C. Ralston
E. N. Crawford
Wm Crawford
Wm Coryell
B. Freland
A. Vaughn
D. J. Bryan
W. Thoroman
John Graham
John Jones Hrs.
Hosea Moore
A. Campbell
C. Campbell
Whirl Pool
J. W. Thoroman
Wm Crawford
S. Crawford
Crawford Sr.
T. Blakes Hrs
R. J. Vaughn
J. M. Dermitt Hrs.
E. Jones
Theodore Jones
N. Jones
H. Moore
Little Run
Harriett Ellison
No. 5
A. & R. Steel
J. Campbell
Moore
D. Collier
Franklin Seaman
W. H. H. Thoroman
A. C. Steel
Jno. H. Fisher
Jas. Reed
Jos. Barbee's
Jno. Barbee's
M. Steel
W. Satterfield
J. Hoffman
Jno. Beiley
N. Wilson
B. Steel
D. M'Kenzie Hrs.
Jno. Phillips
Jno M Feters
D Barbee
A & A. Cragenille
S. S. Mason Hrs.
A. Shepards
Jacob Piatt
J & P. M. Kenzie
W. Barbee
H. A. Seaman
J. N. M'Kenzie
P. M. Kenzie
Jno. M. Kenzie
L. Trotter
S. B. Grooms
J. B. Denning
S. C. Seaman
A. Compton
J. C. Compton
S. L. Piatt
No. 7
Jno Crawford
Saml M. Feters
John B Fields
No. 4
Franklin Seaman
E. Q. Spohn Hrs
PIKE
CEDAR MILLS
Stone Chapel
H. C. Grooms
Eli Grooms
W. Satterfield
E. D. Bayless
J. Ellison Jr.
W. Cooper
Van R. M'Carty
W. Jackson
C. M. Beck
Eli Grooms
Osman
S. B. Groom's
Simonds Great Cave
A. Groom's
No. 4
Wesley Satterfield
S. M. Govney
ROME
overlap
Scott M'Govney
Mary Hayslip
Ereld
OHIO BRUSH CREEK
D. S. Black
M. Groom's
J. R. Satterfield
Wesley Satterfield
Satterfield
J. Thompson Hrs.
E. T. Groom's
J. Johnson
F. W. Johnson
No. 3
P. Johnson
T. Conn's
E. T. Grooms
B. Baldwin
Jno. R. Satterfield
J. Kirker Hrs.
W. Satterfield
J Copas
Caleb Baldwin
S. H. No. 3
Wm Baldwin
Sparks
Jno. Anderson
Cooper
C. Baldwin
Morrison
W. Cooper
T. Copes
J. Copes
J. M. Francis
Dr. B. F. Stivers



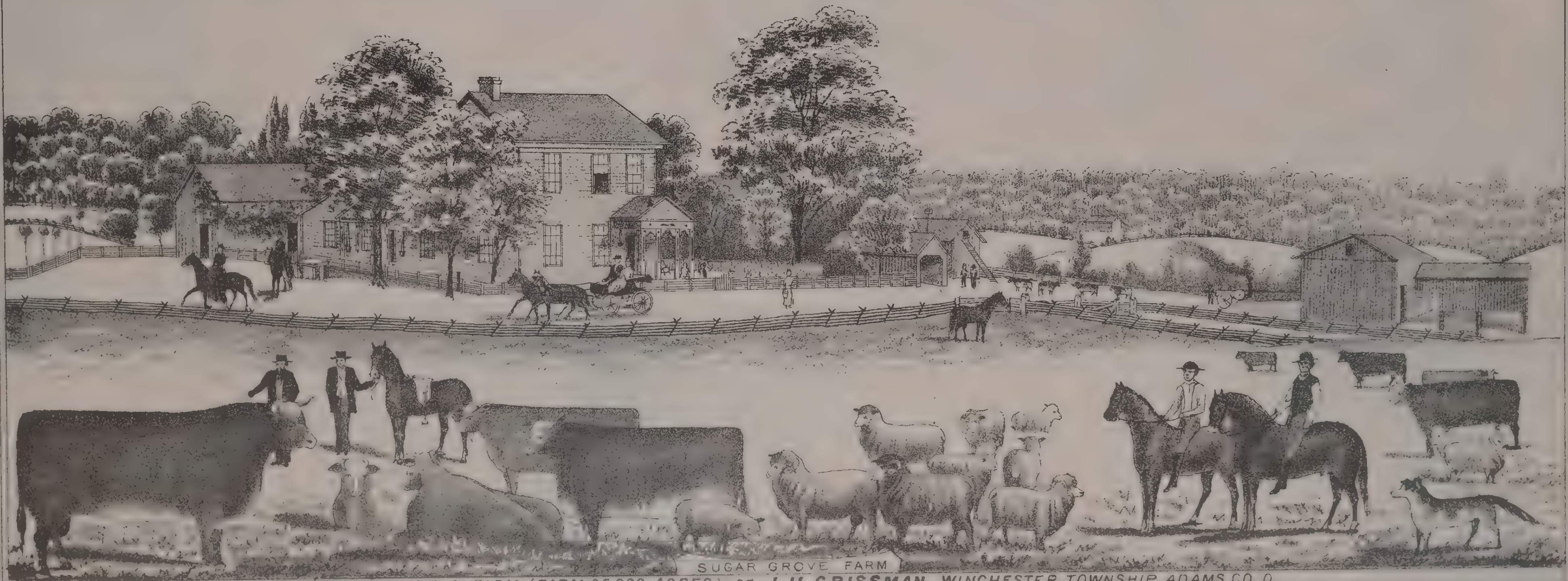
DAVID M. BRADFORD.

SPRIGG TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.



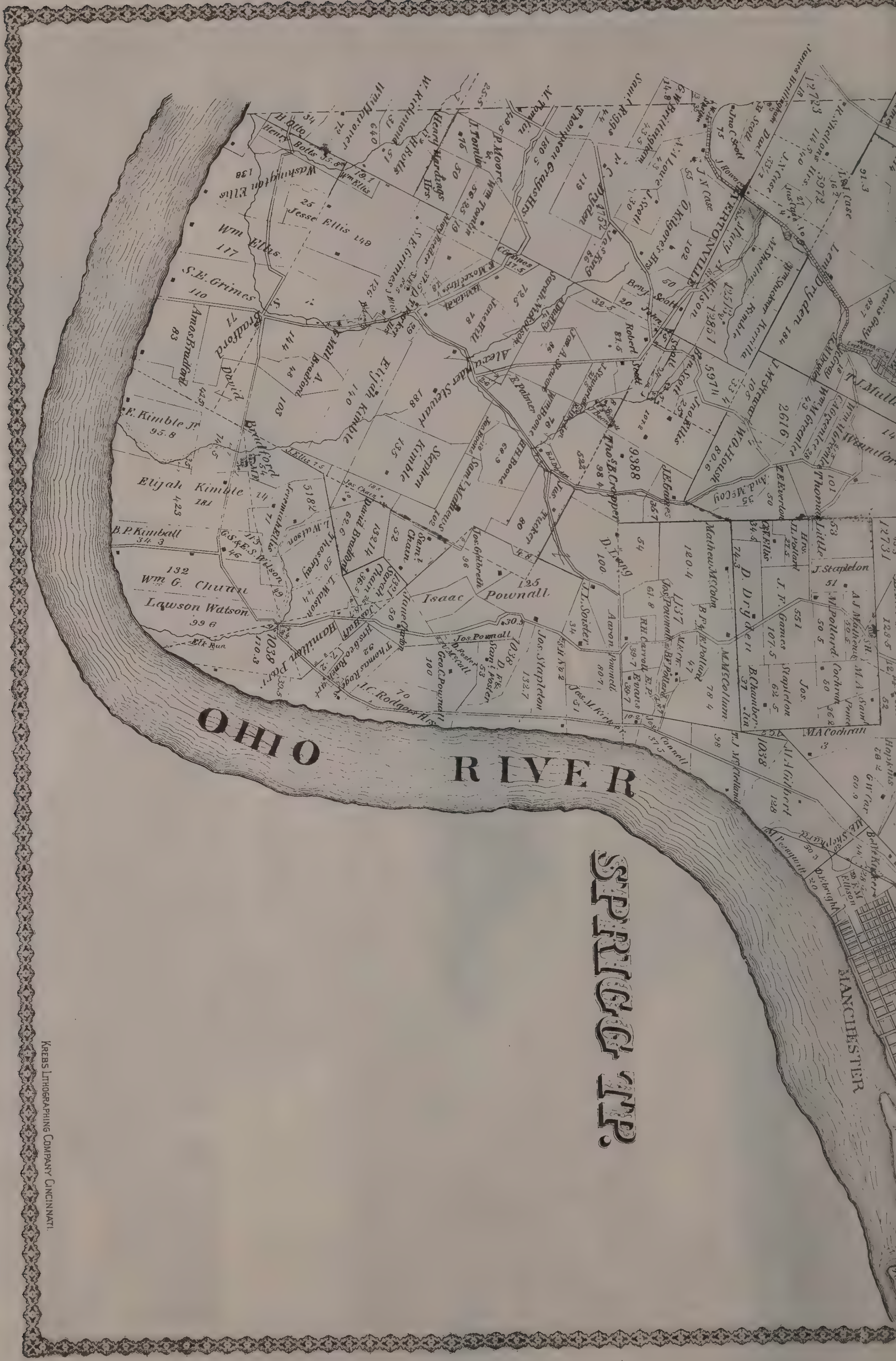
GREENWAY FARM.

THE RESIDENCE & FARM (OF 312 ACRES) OF **ISAAC ROBERTS**, WINCHESTER TP. ADAMS CO. O.



SUGAR GROVE FARM

RESIDENCE & FARM (FARM OF 330 ACRES) OF **J. H. CRISSMAN**, WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP ADAMS CO. O.



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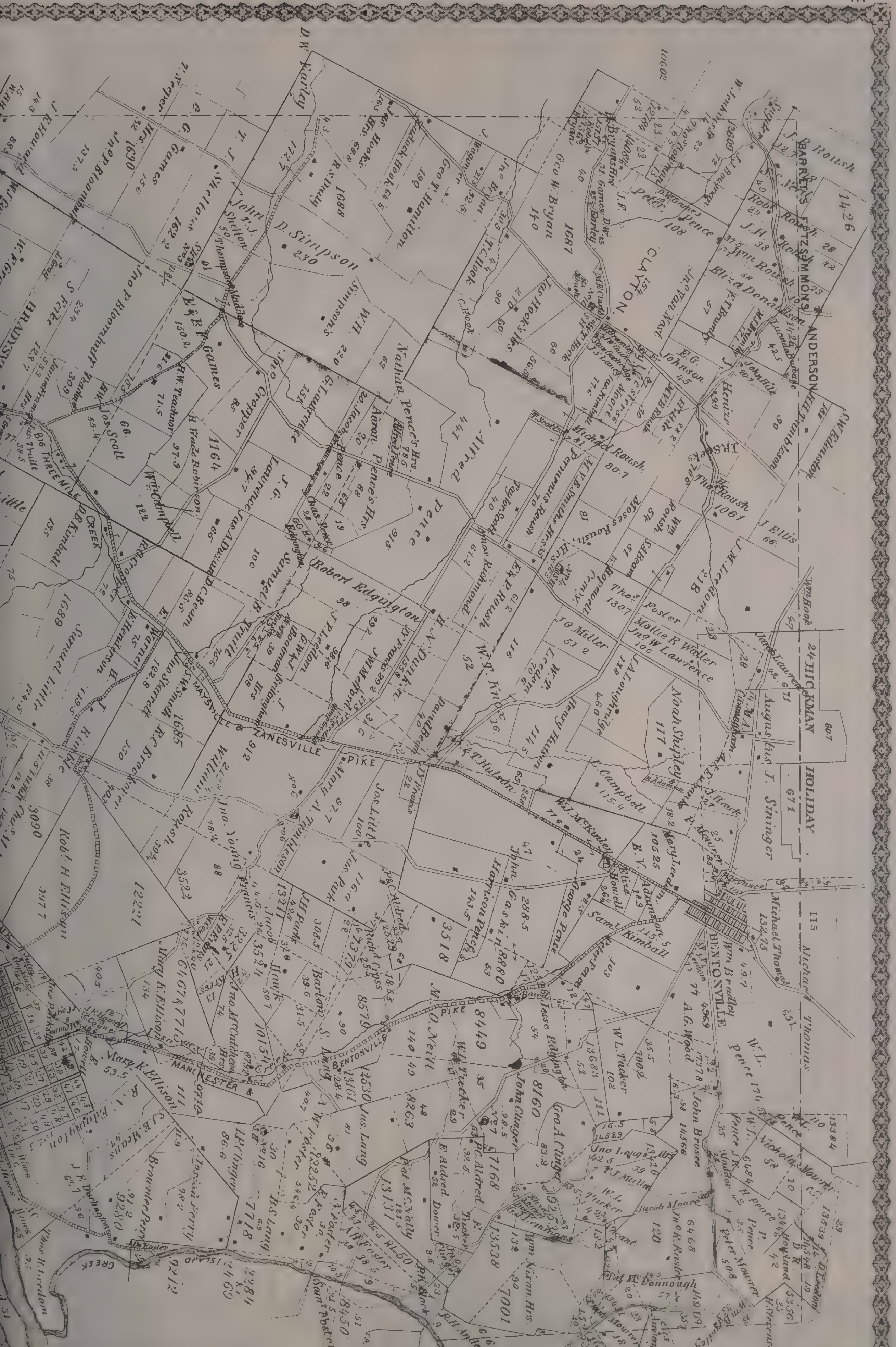
BENTONVILLE
CLAYTON
HICKMAN
HOLIDAY
ANDERSON
FITZSIMMONS
BARRETT'S
MAYSVILLE & ZANESVILLE PIKE
MANCHESTER & BENTONVILLE PIKE
THREEMILE CREEK
ISLAND CREEK
J. B. Roush
1426
W. Roush
J. H. Roush
Eliza Donaldson
E. G. Johnson
Jno Van Nest
Peter Pence 108
Geo W. Bryan 140
1687
D. Simpson 230
W. H. Simpson 220
Nathan Pence's Hrs
Aaron Pence's Hrs
Alfred Pence 918
Michael Roush 80.7
Moses Roush's Hrs
Thos. Roush 1061
J. M. Leedom
J. Ellis 66
Thos. Foster 130.7
Mollie R. Waller
Jno W. Lawrence 100
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Jno Cropper
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Jno P. Bloomhuff
S. Fite
B. Kimball
Samuel Little 1689
Robt. H. Ellison
Wm. Rousch
Jno. Young
Mary A. Tomlinson
Jos. Little
John Gaskin 8880
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George Pence
Saml. Kimball
A. G. Wood
John Brosee
W. L. Tucker
John Clinger 8160
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Jacob Moore
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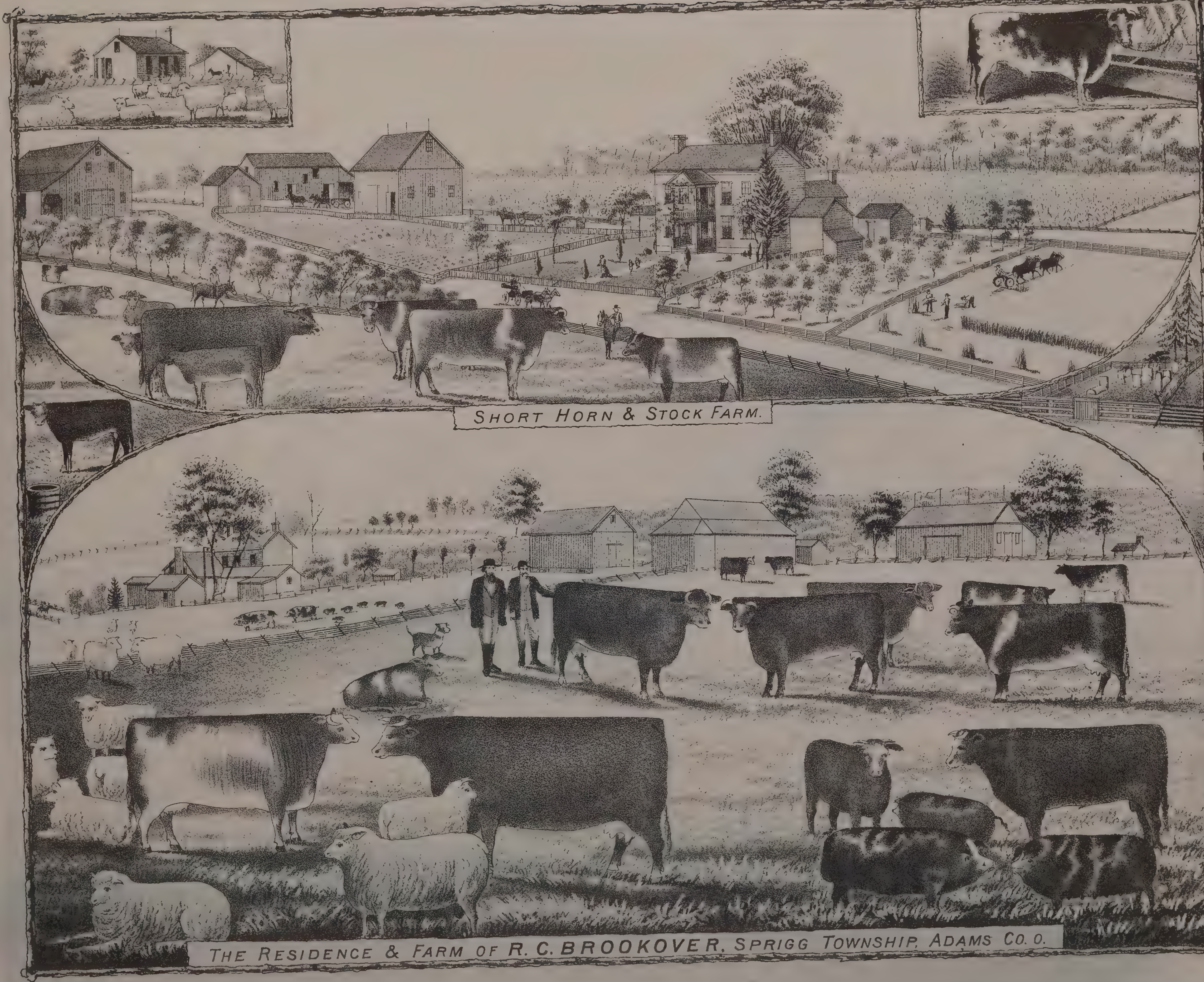
Wm. Nixon Hrs
Pat McNally
Jas. Long
M. O. Neill
Mary K. Ellison
Brownlee Perry
Josiah Perry
R. H. Anderson
Pat McDonnough

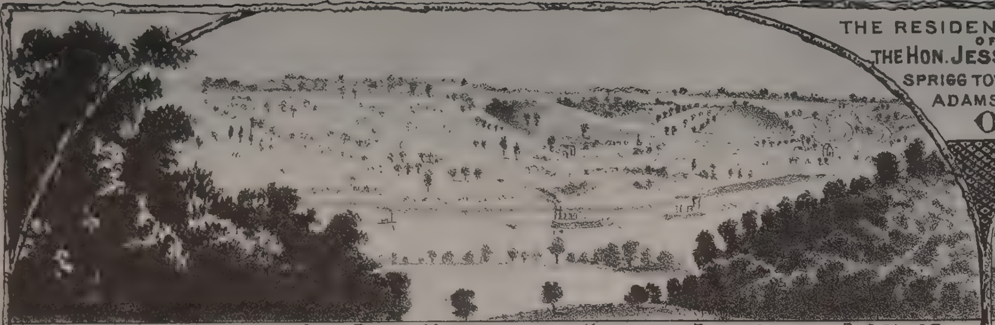


SHORT HORN & STOCK FARM.

THE RESIDENCE & FARM OF R. C. BROOKOVER, SPRIGG TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.

THE RESIDENCE & FARM OF THE HON. JESSE ELLIS

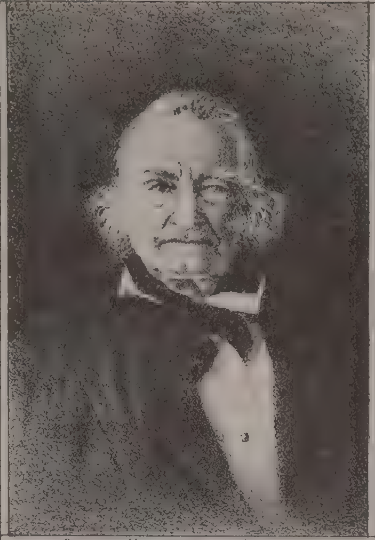
SPRIGG TOWNSHIP.
ADAMS CO.
O.



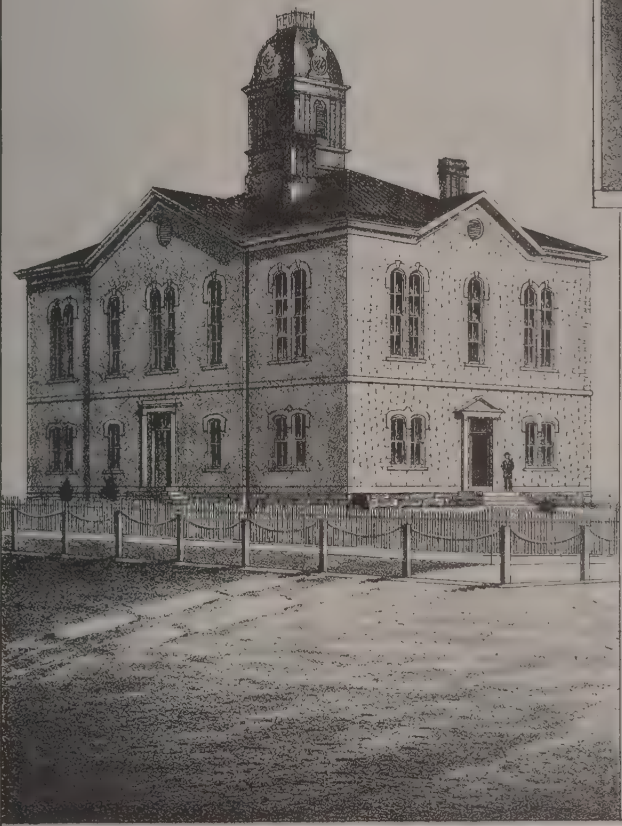
LANDSCAPE VIEW ON THE OHIO RIVER, MAYSVILLE & THE KENTUCKY BLUFFS IN THE DISTANCE.

HORSE & CATTLE POND.

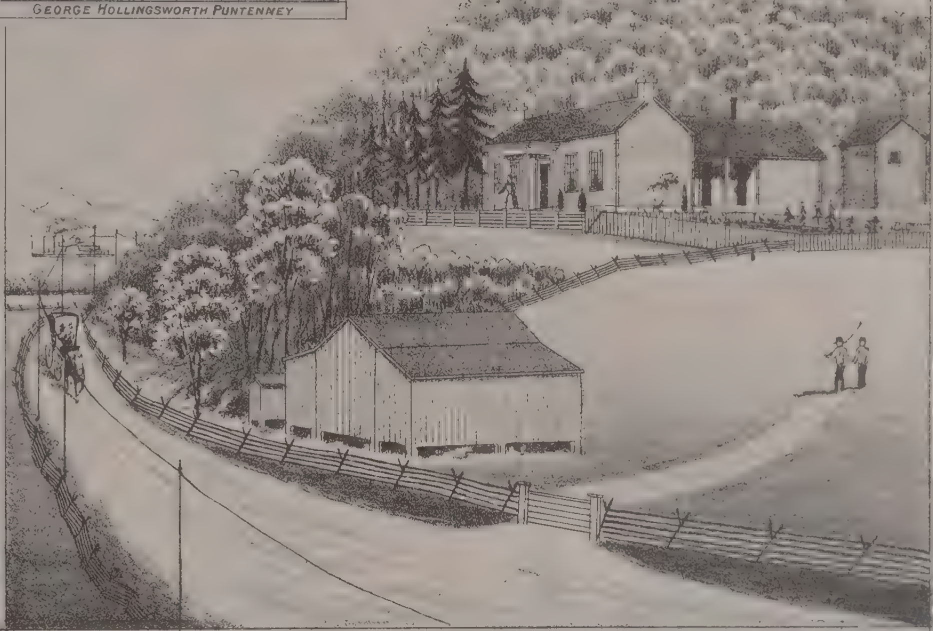
RESIDENCE & HOME FARM OF FRANKLIN SEAMAN, (PROPERTY 2500 ACRES, IN ADAMS CO. TIFFIN TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO OHIO.



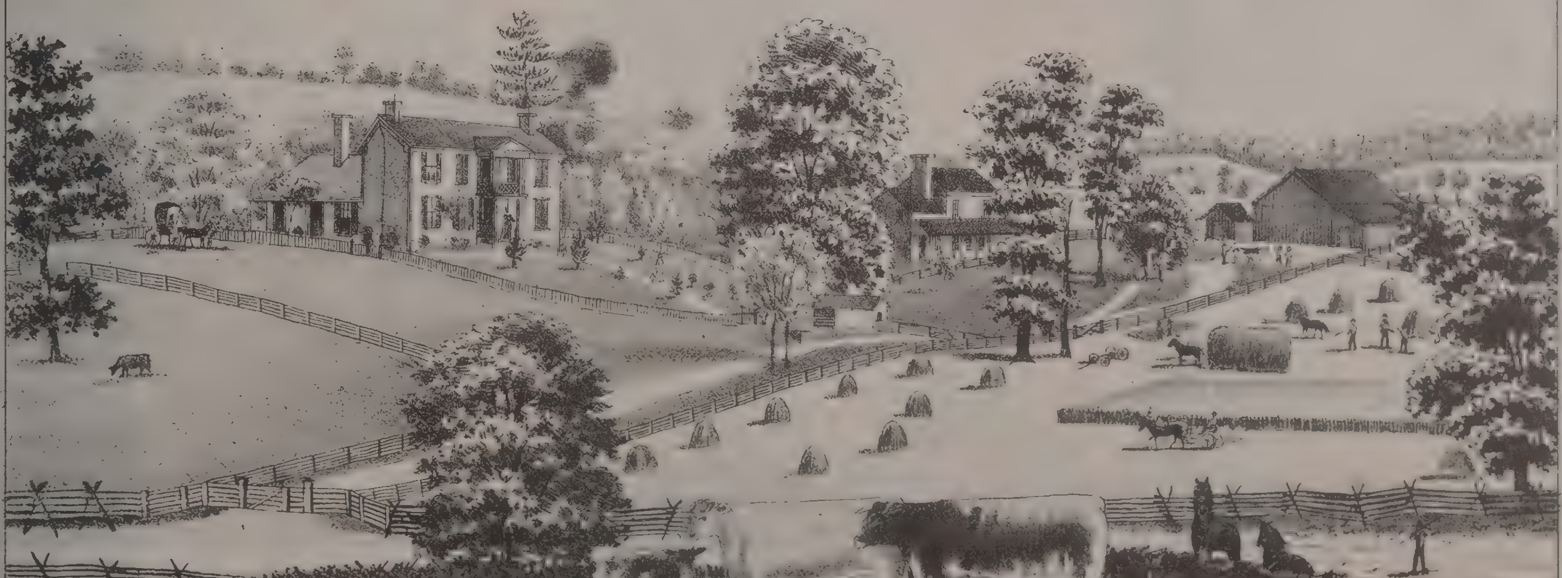
GEORGE HOLLINGSWORTH PUNTENNEY



COURT HOUSE OF ADAMS CO. O.

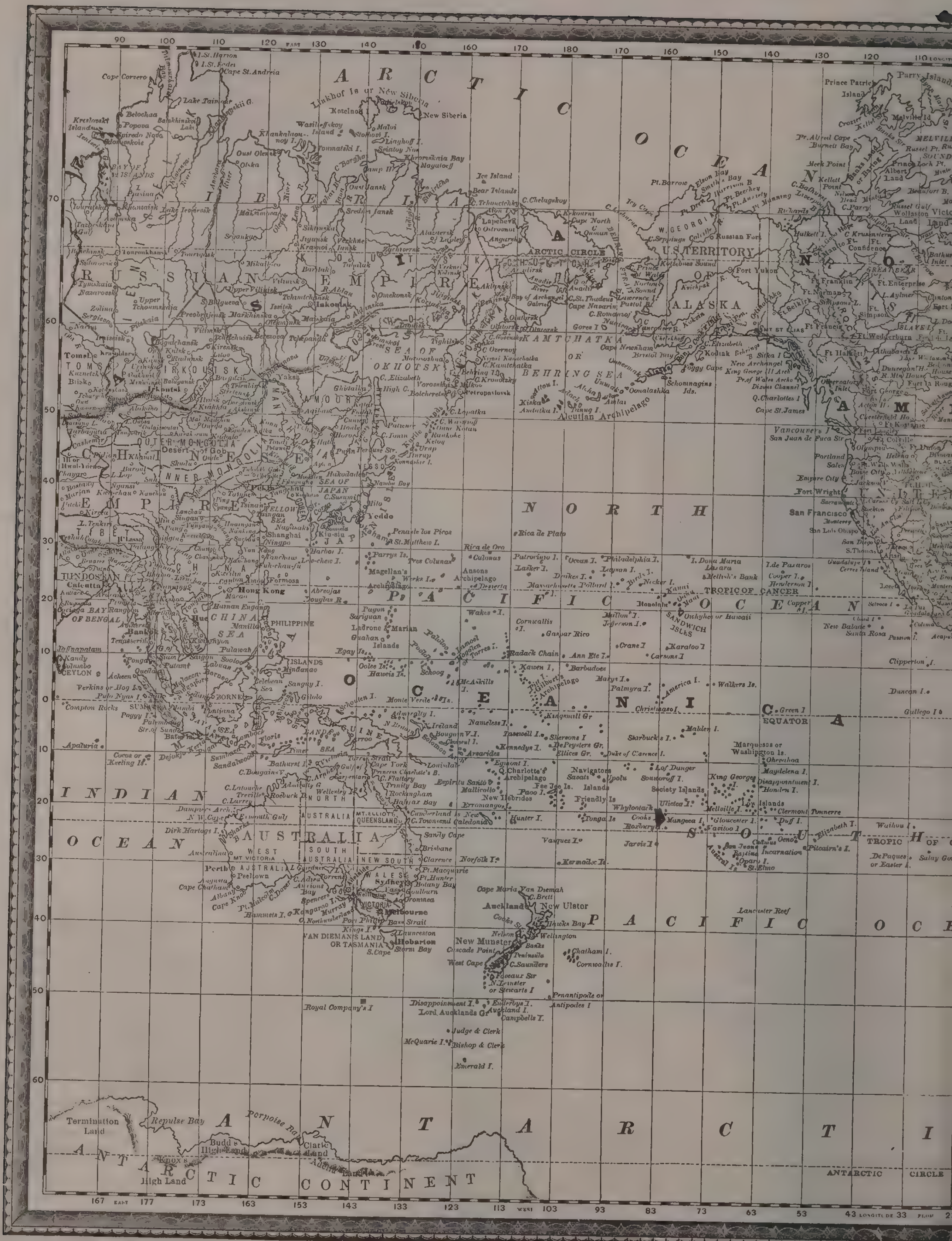


RESIDENCE & FARM OF MRS BROWN, GREEN TWP. ADAMS CO. O.



MOUNT MAPLE.

RESIDENCE & FARM OF S. EDWIN GORE, (FARM OF 167 ACRES. BRATTON TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO.


ARCTIC OCEAN
SIBERIA
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
KAMTCHATKA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
BEHRING SEA
Aleutian Archipelago
ALASKA
U.S. TERRITORY
ARCTIC CIRCLE
New Siberia
OUTER MONGOLIA
INNER MONGOLIA
CHINA
CHINESE EMPIRE
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YELLOW SEA
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Formosa
CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Manilla
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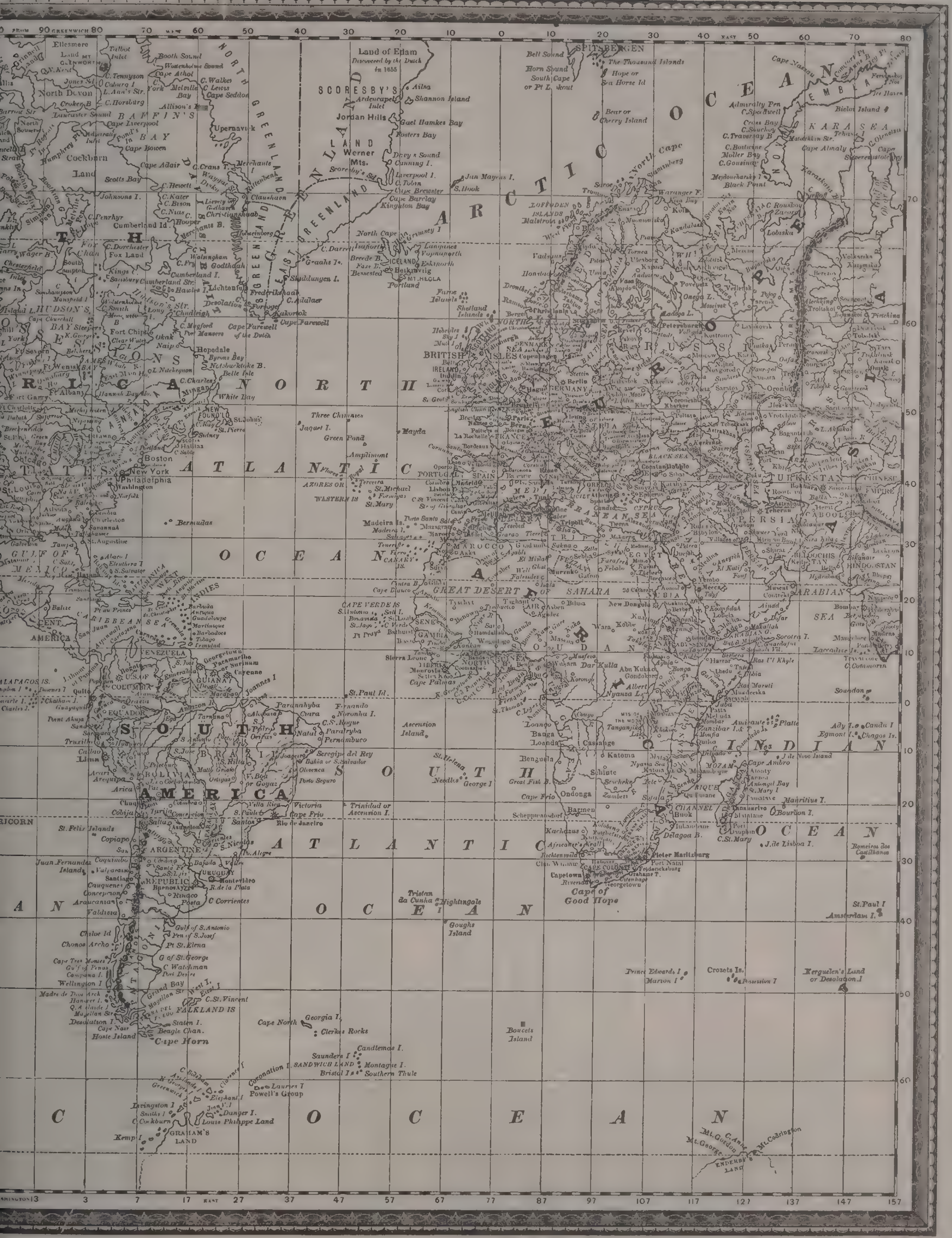
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
Singapore
BORNEO
SUMATRA
JAVA
NEW GUINEA
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
WEST AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
QUEENSLAND
Perth
Adelaide
Melbourne
Sydney
VAN DIEMAN'S LAND OR TASMANIA
Hobarton
New Ulster
New Munster
Auckland
Wellington
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
OCEANICA
SANDWICH ISLES
Honolulu
TROPIC OF CANCER
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
Marquesas or Washington Is.
Society Islands
Friendly Is.
Navigators Islands
New Hebrides
New Caledonia
Norfolk I.
Chatham I.
Auckland I.
Campbell I.
Macquarie I.
Emerald I.
Royal Company's I.
Pitcairn's I.
Clipperton I.
Vancouver
San Francisco
Portland
Sitka I.
Fort Yukon
Q. Charlotte I.
Parry Islands
Prince Patrick Island
Banks Land
ANTARCTIC CONTINENT
Termination Land
Repulse Bay
Budd's High Land
Clarie Land
Adelie Land
Porpoise Bay
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110
70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60
167 177 173 163 153 143 133 123 113 103 93 83 73 63 53 43 33
EAST WEST LONGITUDE


ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
EUROPE
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AFRICA
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NOVA ZEMBLA
KARA SEA
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SCORESBY'S LAND
Jan Mayen I.
ICELAND
LOFFODEN ISLANDS
BAFFIN'S BAY
HUDSON'S BAY
Cumberland Id.
North Devon
Cockburn Land
Upernavik
Godthaab
Cape Farewell
Cape Race
St. Johns
Boston
New York
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Washington
Bermudas
Azores or Western Is.
Madeira Is.
Canary Is.
Cape Verde Is.
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MAROCCO
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Cape Town
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Pieter Maritzburg
Port Natal
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL
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Mauritius I.
Bourbon I.
Prince Edwards I.
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Crozets Is.
Kerguelen's Land or Desolation I.
St. Paul I.
Amsterdam I.
Chagos Is.
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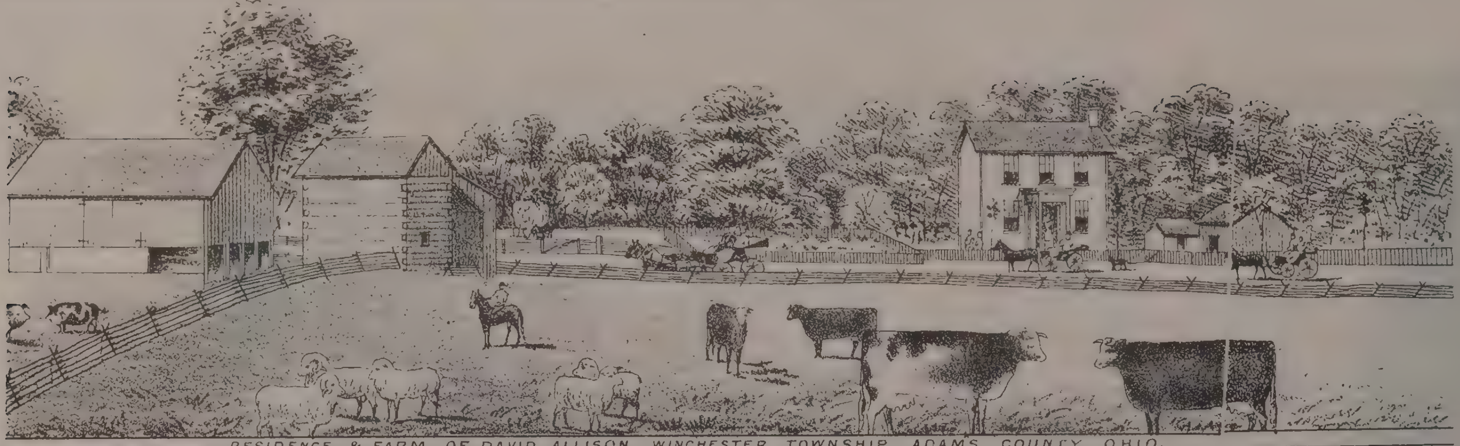
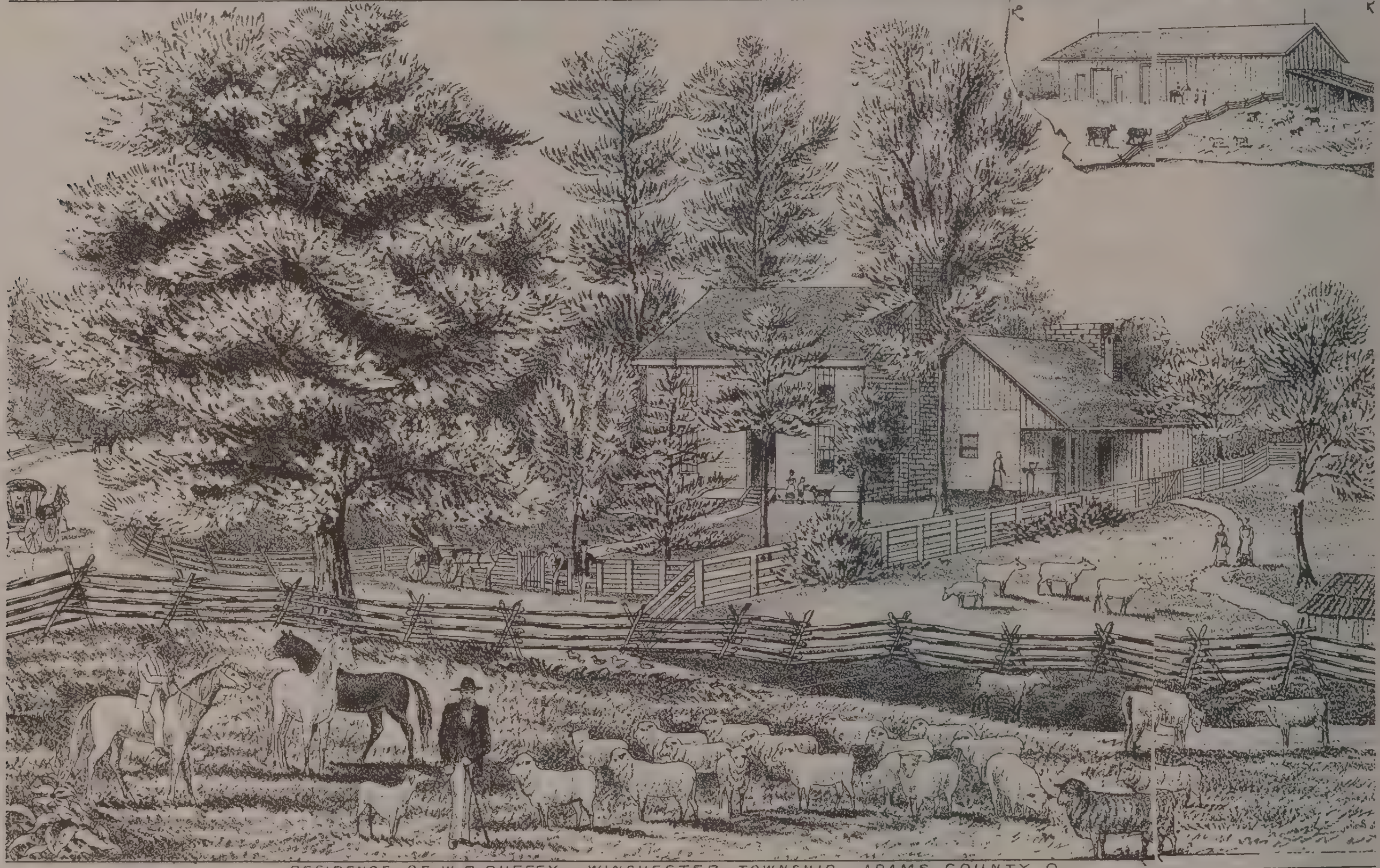
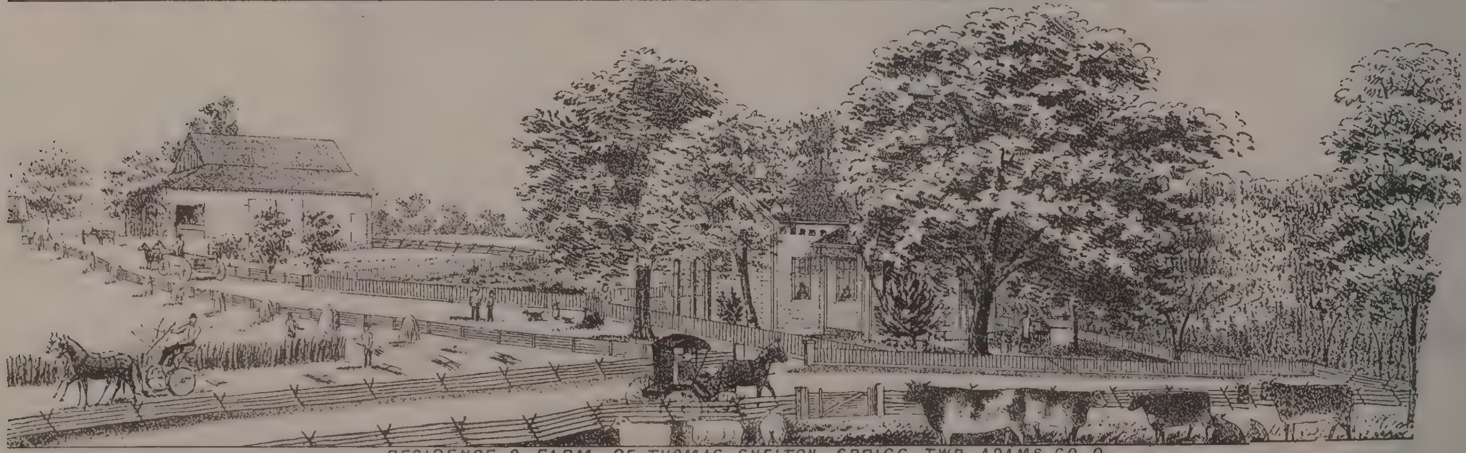


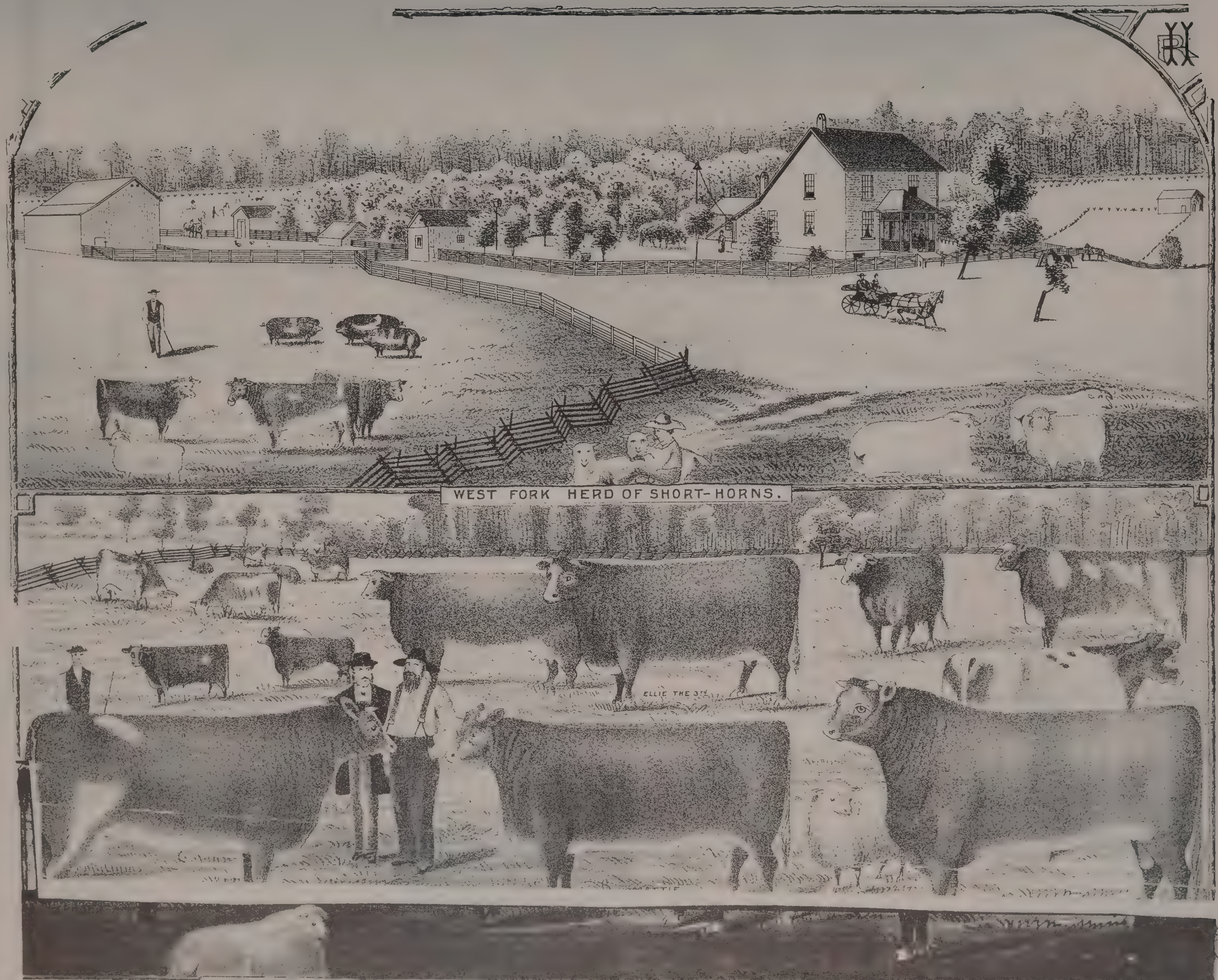
RESIDENCE & FARM OF DAVID ALLISON, WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO.



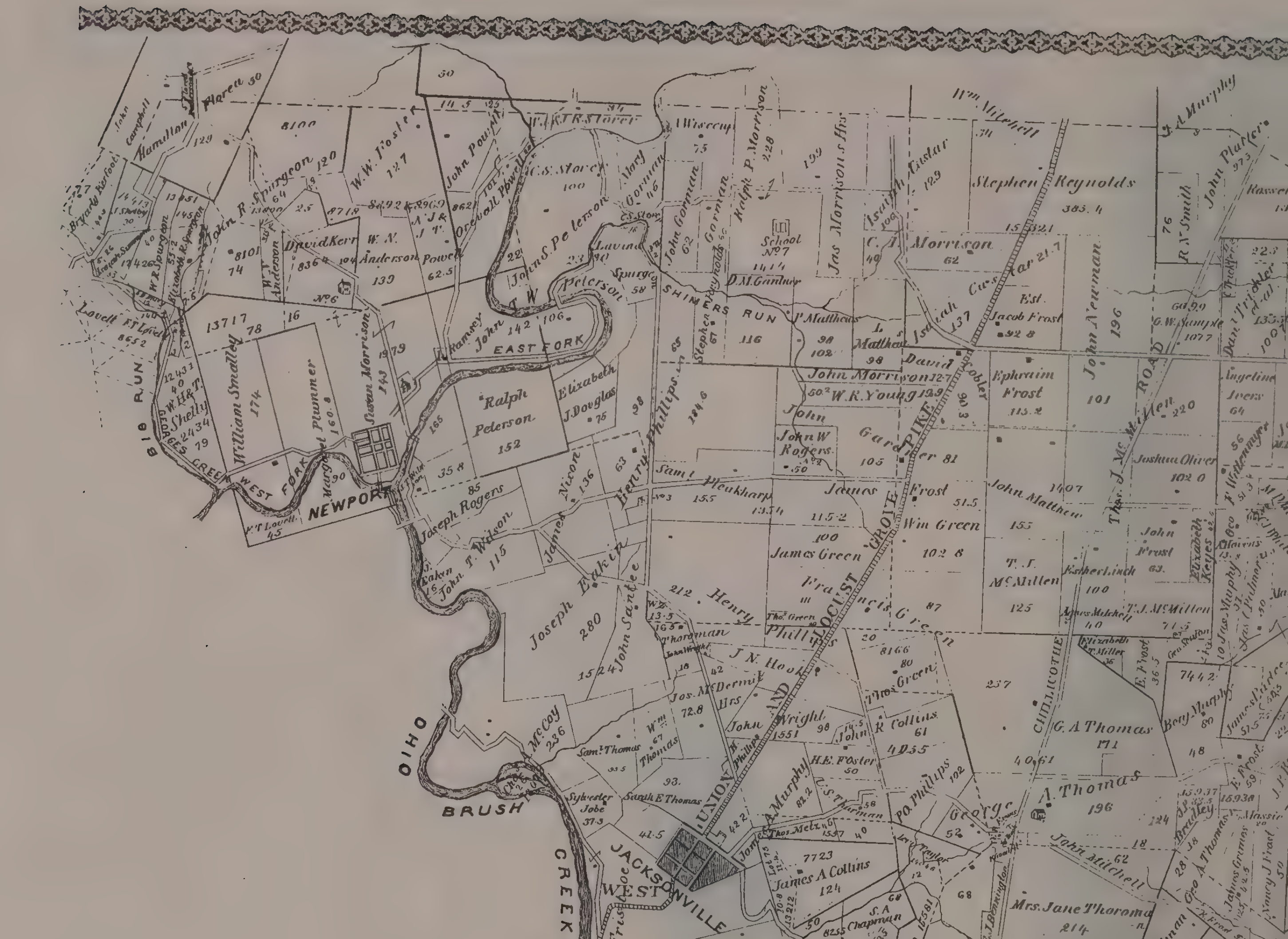
RESIDENCE OF W. R. DUFFEY, WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, O.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF THOMAS SHELTON, SPRIGG TWP. ADAMS CO. O.


WEST FORK HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.
ELLIE THE 3RD

RESIDENCE & FARM OF **REES HIATT**, WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO. O.



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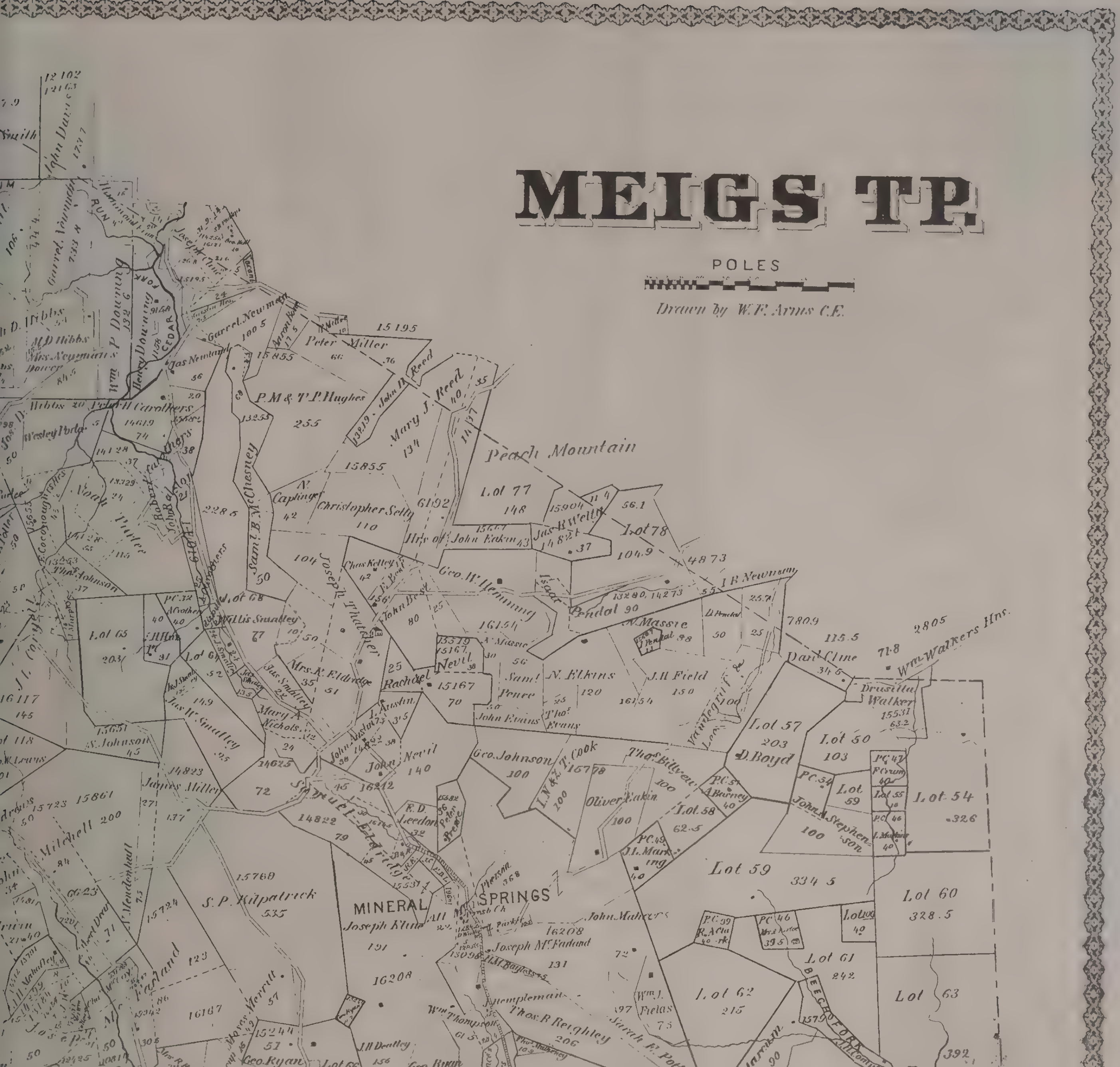
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MINERAL SPRINGS
TURKEY
SPRINGS CREEK
BEECH FORK
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Lot 77 148
Lot 78 104.9
Christopher Selly 110
Saml. B. McCheney
Joseph Thatcher
Geo. W. Flemming
Isaac Crandal 90
N. Massie 98
J.B. Newman
Wm. Walkers Hrs.
Drusilla Walker
N. Elkins 120
J.H. Field 150
Rachael Nevil
John Nevil 140
Lot 57 203 D. Boyd
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Oliver Eakin 100
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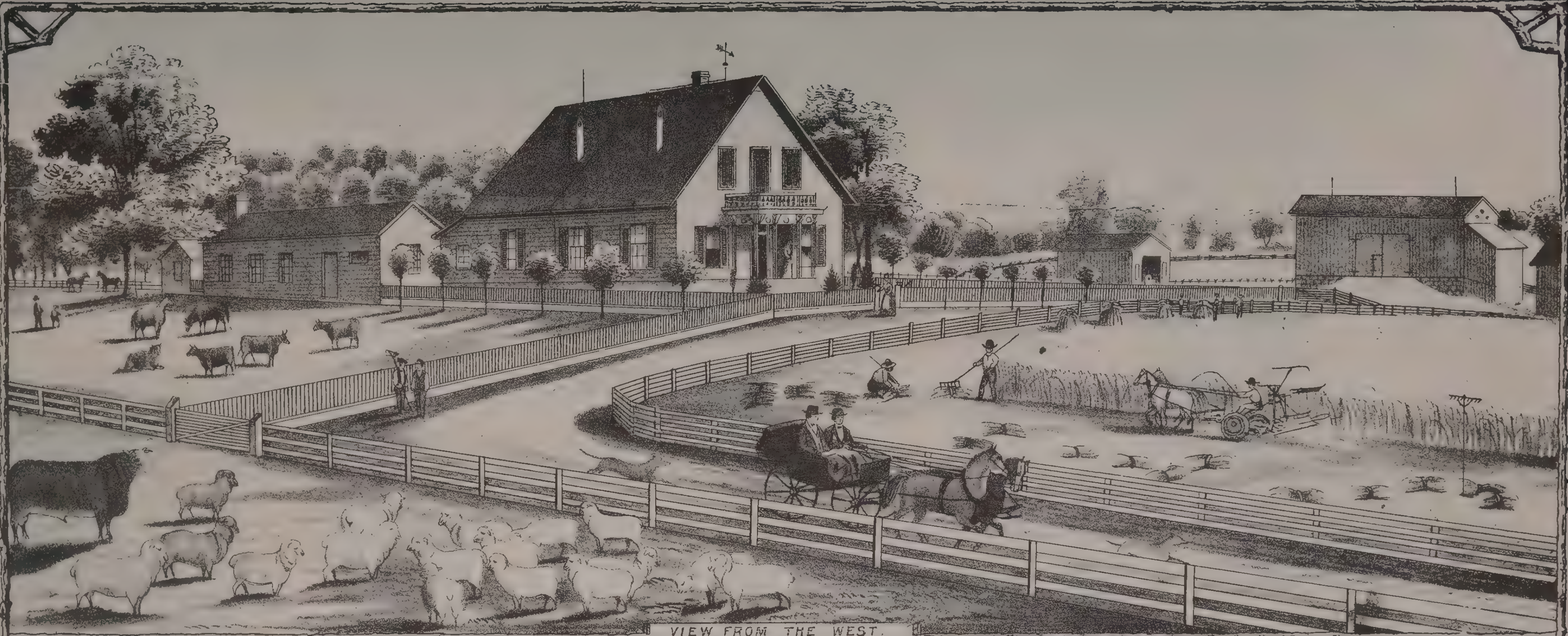
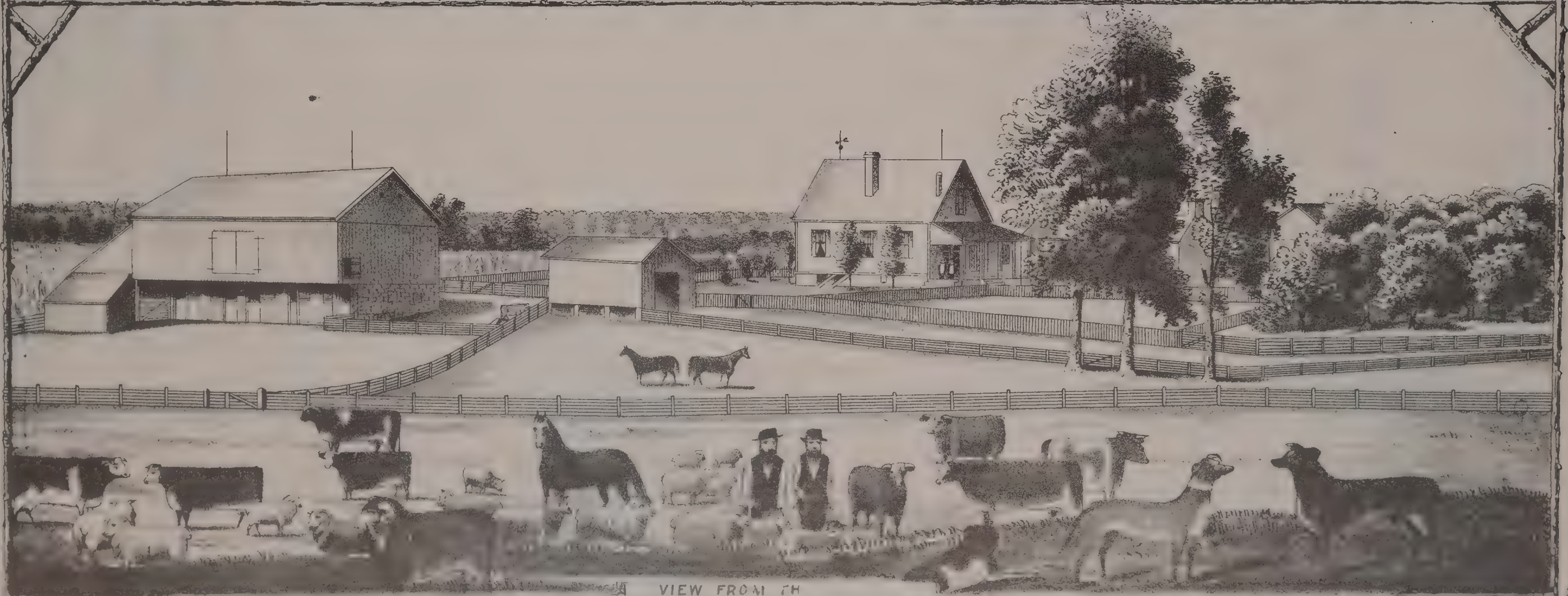


VIEW FROM THE WEST.



VIEW FROM TH

RESIDENCE & FARM OF JOHN & ROBERT COLEMAN, OWNSHIP, P.O. YOUNGSVILLE, ADAMS CO. O.

INDEX TO
REPRODUCTION OF
CALDWELL'S ATLAS OF
1880
ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO

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